The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Reconstruction of Spain by the Revolutionists.

The Order for the Expulsion of the Jesuits.

Napoleon and Isabella—Lessons of the Revolution.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Liverpool Oct. 17 and Queenstown Oct. 18, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than were at hand by the *Helvetia*. A summary of her most important intelligence is printed below.

SPAIN.

The Situation—New Minister to the United States—Bourse Rumors—Finance Measures—The Church and the Government—An Impressive Ceremony—Carlist Movement—Government Manifesto—Democratic Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

It is stated that the Duc de la Torre and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Topete, are to leave town to-day for Saragossa. No motive is assigned for their visit to that place. It is propable, however, that they are going to meet Espartero, who was expected to arrive there yesterday.

NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

The appointments to diplomatic positions will, of course, only be filled up according as the official recognitions of the new Government are received. The United States having taken the lead in acknowledging the national sovereignty, the appointment of a Minister to Washington, has, I understand, been already decided upon. The new Ambassador will be Señor Mauricio Lopez Roberts, one of the most active promoters of the revolution, and a distinguished member of the Union-Liberal Party. He has great political experience, has visited most of the countries of Europe and America, and has passed a good deal of time at New-York. Señor Rios Rosas is spoken of as the probable Minister to London, Señor Patricio de la Escozura for Vienna, and M. Eduardo Asquerino for Lisbon. The latter post promises to become one of considerable importance just at present.

BOURSE RUMORS.

There has been little or no speculation on the Bolsa since the outbreak of the revolution, but as confidence is reviving, it has become as usual the source from whence all sorts of disquieting rumors are daily circulated. Yesterday the Government found it necessary to have the following notice put up in the market:

"Parties interested no doubt in the fall of the public funds, and perhaps with the intention of rendering more difficult the course which the Provisional Government is pursuing, have spread the report of a fresh tax of three per cent. being about to be imposed on the *rentes*.

The Provisional Government does not feel itself authorized to decree any fresh impost. It believes that the Cortes alone is competent to do this, and that the duty of the Government is only to try and diminish the burden. Besides, every one will understand that the Government has no time to prepare projects so important as that which is attributed to it."

FINANCE MEASURES.

In the *Gaceta* of this morning appears a long decree from the Minister of Finance, substituting for the *octro* the *repartimiento personal*, or tax upon individual incomes. The measure applies to the colonies as well as to Spain, and it is calculated that in the collection of the revenue alone more than twenty per cent. will be economized. The total gain to the public revenue by this measure will be little short of 36,000,000 of reals. There will be excepted from the new tax, the chiefs, officers and soldiers of the army and navy on active service, minors under fourteen years of age, the poorer classes who have no fixed means of subsistence, and persons imprisoned by the tribunals are also exempted. Two per cent. will be deducted for immediate payment. You will see by this measure that the Government is losing no time in trying to lighten the public burdens.

Other decrees by the Minister of the Interior suppress the Provincial Councils and fix the rules which should guide the election of the popular authorities. This latter document is issued with a view to put an end to the absurdities put forth by the local Juntas, each of which seems to think itself entitled to proclaim its views as to the future legislation of the country.

THE CHURCH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Archbishop of Seville, a stiff-necked prelate, opposes the order directing the name of the Queen and the royal family to be expunged from the regular formula in the churches under his jurisdiction. It is not improbable that he will be exiled, a measure of questionable severity, for certainly there is no one who has more need of the prayers of the people than the peccant Queen, who is the object of his pious sympathy.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The funeral of Senor Vallin, murdered by the royalist, Brigadier Ceballos, and whose body was brought to Madrid by orders of the Government, took place yesterday from the Church of Saint Thomas. The coffin lay on a splendid catafalque in the centre of the church, and during the religious ceremonies, the Duc de la Torre presided, having on his right Admiral Topete, the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Don Jose Olozaga, and the Minister of the Colonies. On the left of the bier were seated Gen. Prim, Don Auguste Ulloa and Don Carlos Rubio. The other seats in the church were occupied by leading Liberals and supporters of the Government. The offices lasted until about noon. Then the procession was formed, the pall being supported by Senors Navarro Alarcon, Gen. Alaminos and M. Marzan. The *cortége* was followed by the carriages of the Chamber of Deputies and a number belonging to private families. On arriving at the cemetery the Duc de la Torre delivered a short address over the remains. He said: "Gentlemen, the body that you see lying there is that of a sincere friend of liberty, who died through patriotism in the accomplishment of a mission which he undertook contrary to my wishes." Here His Excellency was interrupted by loud cries of indignation against the officer who had caused the deceased patriot to be shot. The Duke resumed: "I speak to you with eyes filled with tears, and yet I entreat you to leave to the justice of Heaven the chastisement of the guilty. Let us not take upon ourselves this painful mission. If the unfortunate Vallin could hear me, he would offer you the same advice. Let us remain always united and be prepared, like him, to sacrifice everything for the defence of our liberties."

CARLIST MOVEMENT.

A Carlist chief has raised the standard of revolt in Catalonia. The movement commands but little sympathy, and will be easily suppressed.

VISIT OF GEN. CIALDINI TO MADRID.

It is said that the Italian Gen. Cialdini is coming to Madrid on a secret mission. The report I take to be merely a sensation one.

GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO.

It is said that Señor Lorenzana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the ablest political writers of the day, is engaged on a circular address to the agents of the Spanish Government abroad, and explaining the motives and aims of the revolution. This is hardly necessary. The acts of the Government proclaim sufficiently the patriotism and purity of the motives which influence its course. This habit of courting the approbation of foreign Governments for the acts of an independent people is a bad one, and ought to be discontinued. The Spanish Government to-day occupies one of the most elevated positions that any self-constituted Government has ever filled, for not a single reproach can be brought against it for the manner in which it has attained power, nor for the use which it is making of it.

THE FUEROS TROUBLE.

The Biscay journals announce that the General Junta of that province has declared itself independent and sovereign, so far as its interior Government is concerned, and has reëstablished the *paseforat*, or veto, in regard to all measures of this kind emanating from the Supreme Government. In this fact already looms up one of the greatest difficulties which a liberal monarchy will have to deal with. Equality of rights is a fundamental condition of its existence; and these *fueros* will have to be abolished if it is to deal out even-handed justice to all. Few people think this possible in regard to the Basque Provinces. It remains to be seen if the difficulties can be remedied. It is in considering the obstacles presented in this quarter that the scheme of a Federal Republic seems most practicable. All the provinces might then preserve their ancient privileges. The system would only be a return to that which at one time prevailed, for several of them have enjoyed the republican form of government.

AN ARMY BREVET.

The Minister of War, Gen. Prim, has issued an order which, after reciting the fact that as the grades granted by Marshal Serrano to the troops who secured the triumphs of the revolution had been confirmed, states that he thinks it but just to recompense the rest of the army which had spontaneously adhered to the Liberal cause. He therefore, in accord with the other members of the Provisional Government, orders that all the chiefs, officials and soldiers, from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Corporal of all arms, including the marine, although they may not be in active service, shall enjoy the rank of the grade immediately superior to that which they already possess. To the private soldiers two years' deduction from their term of service is accorded, but the Sergeants and Corporals who accept this benefit are not to receive the promotion otherwise provided for.

THE EXILED UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

The opening of the lectures at the University, which will take place some time this month, will afford an occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the students in honor of the professors who have been displaced or exiled for their political opinions. The scene will be an affecting one, for all these gentlemen command the political sympathies of the students, and are otherwise greatly beloved.

ESTATES OF THE CROWN.

It is proposed to create a council of administration for the patrimony of the Crown, under the control and direction of the Minister of Finance. It is probable that the Crown revenues will be greatly curtailed by the Cortez, as there is a general feeling that they are largely disproportioned to the present circumstances of the country. Economy is now the order of the day, and nowhere can it be more judiciously exercised than in the expenditure of the Court, the allowance for which has hitherto gone to fatten and pamper a crowd of lazy and corrupt officials, who have always shown themselves to be the worst enemies of the popular liberties.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Although the Democratic Party is numerically small as compared with the other two great liberal organizations, its course in regard to the new Government has been watched with a good deal of anxiety. The refusal of Rivero, its chief, to form part of the Cabinet unless two *portefeuilles* were given to the party—a demand that could not be complied with—increased this feeling of uneasiness, and the meeting announced for Sunday last to decide on their line of policy, excited, I need not say, a marked feeling of disquietude. In order to show you how nobly all parties in Spain are behaving at the present moment, and to what an extent the spirit of abnegation is being pushed, I will give you a short sketch of the proceedings.

The meeting took place in the Circo Equestre de Rivas, a large amphitheatre, which was crowded in every part. Among the most prominent members of the party present were Jose Maria Orense, the same whose name is attached to the Republican manifesto published at Toulouse, Garcia Lopez, Estanislao Figueras, Manuel Becerra, (recently returned from exile,) Christoval Sorni, Salmiron Urquiola, &c. Señor Orense presided, and made a long and effective speech. He is exceedingly eloquent, passes with facility from the serious to the humorous, and has the credit of sincere convictions. He stated that the object for which the meeting was called was to decide on the line of conduct which the party should pursue under existing circumstances, and to declare whether they should adopt a Republic as its form of government. He protested against the mania for seeking public employments which had characterised all parties and classes in Spain. It was death to the popular liberties, and he trusted that the members of the Democratic Party would abstain from falling into this mistake. This allusion was understood to refer to a request made by the Minister of the Interior to the heads of the party, to be furnished with the names of its members who were best entitled to a share of the favors of the Government. In considering the question of the form of government which would best suit Spain, he expressed his preference for systems like those of the Republics of the United States and Switzerland. He combatted the idea of again trying a constitutional monarchy. The only governmental system that would be acceptable to the Spanish Democracy was, he repeated, a Federal Republic, presided over in the commencement by the Duc de Vittoria, (Espartero,) who, although they had many causes of complaint against him, was the best man they could select, for he was at an age which would exclude all idea of his attempting a usurpation.

Señor Bernabeu followed, and in the course of his speech threw out some imputations against the army. It was not only not liberal, but inclined to favor despotism.

Señor Garcia Lopez replied to the discourses of the two previous speakers in a brilliant speech. He defended the course of the Government, saying that if the Ministry had not been at once constituted, the nation would have been exposed to great perils. He cared nothing about the party not having two representatives in the Cabinet. The Government as it existed was the very incarnation of the Democracy, and all its members were representatives of the party.

Messrs. Figeyras, Sorni and Martos followed, and spoke nearly in the same sense.

An interesting episode here occurred. Gen. Izquierdo, the first of the commanding officers who replied to the appeal of the navy in Andalusia, demanded permission to make a few observations. He said that he had come there purely from curiosity, and without any intention of taking part in their proceedings, but he could not allow an observation of Lewis Bernabeu to pass unnoticed. He denied that the army had anti-liberal tendencies, and the proof was the victory it had won for the nation. He maintained that his comrades in arms were behind no other class in the country in patriotic aspirations, and they would be among the most earnest defenders of the new order of things. The short address of the gallant General was received with enthusiastic acclamations.

After some further observations from Señor Sorni and others, a resolution was presented at the Bureau signed by Señors Garcia Lopez, Martos, Beurra, Figuerras, Joarrezti, Carascon, Fernandez, Gonzales and Salmeron, to the following effect:

"This meeting declares that the Democratic Party pledges itself to give its support to the Government, provided that it develops the rights acquired by the revolution."

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and was followed by several rounds of cheers.

A second proposition was now read from the Bureau, calling on the meeting to declare that the peculiar form of Government desired by the Democratic Party was a Republic on the Federal plan.

On this an animated discussion arose, in the course of which Señor Martos, one of the most influential men of the party, declared himself unequivocally in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Night having set in, the meeting adjourned, but no period has been fixed for the resumption of the discussion. The Republicans, finding that the leaders of the party who have most influence are against them, will probably lay by the consideration of the question until a more favorable opportunity presents itself.

La Nacion, the organ of the more moderate portion of the *Progressista* Party, after proclaiming its sympathies for the monarchical form of government, reviews the claims of the Princes who have been suggested to the nation as successors of Isabella. It announces its preference for the Duke of Edinburgh, but admits that even in his case there are serious objections, but none particularly on the score of religion.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Superior Revolutionary Junta have authorized Senor Rivero, Mayor of Madrid, in conjunction with the Municipality, to undertake and carry out any works of necessity or embellishment in the capital that in their judgment seem desirable. Nearly four millions and a half of reals have already been subscribed to the loan for this object. Offices have been opened in various parts of the city for the enrollment of workmen. The pay will be seven and a half reals, or about forty cents, a day. The Credit Mobilier of Spain, which has been created by French capitalists, proposes to subscribe a large portion of the Municipal loan of Madrid, and also offers to make advances for the construction of vicinal and agricultural roads, on certain conditions which are now under consideration.

THE COUNTESS MONTIJO.

This lady, the mother of the Empress of the French, has sent a communication to the journals stating that she was absent from Madrid when a flag was suspended from her balcony bearing the inscription of "Down with the Bourbons." The flag was put up by some volunteers who had taken possession of her house. The Countess is greatly respected, and is a lady of superior intellect and accomplishments. Her house in Madrid is the resort of the most intellectual society of the capital, and she has a villa at Carabandrel, a few miles distant from the capital, where she has a private theatre for the amusement of her guests. In her *salons* are to be found men of the most opposite political principles, the great passport to them being genius and wit. She is very charitable, and gives a great deal of her income away. Her gracious and amiable manners exercise a powerful fascination on all who approach her. The French Empress is her only remaining child.

The Expulsion of the Jesuits.

Subjoined is the text of the Ministerial order expelling the Jesuits from Spain:

Madrid, Oct. 12.

I decree the suppression throughout the Peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular Order called Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training-schools for priests shall be closed in three days, and the temporalities taken possession of by persons appointed by the authorities of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the Order, movable and unmovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth in conformity with the provision of the Royal Decree of the 4th July, 1835. The members of the Company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community, to wear the dress of the Order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain. Those not ordained as priests shall remain entirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the Archbishops, Bishops, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Sanction of the 2d April, 1767, and the Brief of his Holiness of the 21st July, 1773.

ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

The Teachings of the Revolution.

In the *Revue Contemporaine* M. de Calonne moralizes as follows upon the interview between the reigning family of France and the ex-reigning family of Spain on the day when Isabella II. fled from her kingdom:

"The Emperor, though doubtless impressed with the sad grandeur of the spectacle, maintained a calm and dignified atitude, befitting a prince who thinks and reflects. Not so, if we may believe report, the Empress. At the sight of this Queen, who had been her sovereign, coming with her son, fallen like herself, to ask an asylum in France, the Empress burst into tears, and sobbed violently. The Prince Imperial had been brought to the meeting, and it is allowable to suppose that his mother, when she saw the young Prince of Asturias flying from his country, could not avoid the thought that a like destiny may possibly await her own son. How many princes are there not now in Europe, who, born on the steps of a throne, are expiating in exile the misfortune of their origin! It is easily conceivable that this new example of the inconstancy of fortune should have saddened the mother's heart. But on other grounds the Empress must have deeply felt the calamity which has befallen Isabella. The Empress is a Spaniard; she has breathed the same air, lived in the same circle, and been imbued with the same ideas as the exiled Spanish Queen. The fall of this throne is a check for those ideas to which it is impossible that those who share them should be insensible. If in a country where they were thought to be firmly established these principles have broken down, it is impossible to deny the inference that they cannot be very solid in France. These are warnings which no ear, however distracted by flattery, can be deaf to. It was, we may respectfully suppose, in order that he might profit by the lesson, that the Prince Imperial was brought by his father to the painful interview. No tutor, no books, could impress on a youthful mind such valuable teaching as this acted page of contemporary history which paternal solicitude has placed under the eyes of the heir apparent to the French throne. We can readily imagine the comments with which the Emperor's discerning mind illustrated the example set before his son. He must have told him how important it is for Princes not to suppose themselves masters of opinion, and to be acting in accordance with it, merely because their policy is warmly supported by the legal representation of the country; how factitious majorities obtained by administrative pressure are perilous, and to what catastrophe they may lead; how dangerous it is both for the liberty of the nation and the independence of the crown to allow the military element to become predominant, how distrustful a prince should be of courtiers and flatterers; what care he should take not to make enemies or alienate friends; and how particular he should be in the choice of instruments of his power, selecting them always from among loyal and honest men, more prone to tell the truth than to sing the praises of their master; more apt to render repressive laws useless than to make them necessary, and more abounding in good counsel than fine words. The august teacher cannot have failed to observe that certain consequences invariably follow a certain policy. That when the edifice begins to crack and ruin is at hand, the ministers whose errors prepared the disaster abandon the house, and not unfrequently help to pull it down; that Generals fall away, favorites disappear, courtiers change their masters, Senators vote a deposition and the people applaud. This is an old and yet ever new tragedy, the form of which varies while the substance is always the same. Let us hope that this lesson, seen so near, and the history of which is so well known, will not be lost."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Birmingham Congress—Interesting Facts and Figures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Birmingham, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

While the whole work of the Social Science Congress is fresh in my mind, I proceed to give the briefest and most comprehensive summary I can of its sayings and doings. I went from section to section, I listened to every general address, I heard the most important papers, and took part in the most interesting discussions, and though I would not pretend for a moment that I was in seven places at once, it is certain that I have read every line of the voluminous reports that have filled so many pages of the Birmingham daily papers.

The Department of Education was presided over by Lord Lyttleton, doubtless the best educated man in the Congress. During the debates on the Reform bill in the House of Lords, he moved an amendment to the bill, providing that no man should have a vote unless he could read and write a legible hand. He sent his amendment to the clerk, who could not read it, and it was handed round as a chirographic curiosity. I had occasion to pass a note from a lady to his Lordship; he took a sheet of note paper and made some signs on it, which the lady appeared to understand, and which I have kept for posterity. The audience, I may mention, on this occasion was more than nine-tenths ladies, interested in Miss Davies' paper on the Female College.

Reforms in the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were earnestly advocated. One step has been taken at Oxford, where a new college and museum has been erected, at a cost of £100,000, and within ten years a new world of physical science has been opened. But much more is needed. The degree of B. A. is a delusive trade-mark. It indicates the merest smattering of useless knowledge. Nearly the whole income of Oxford—£150,000 a year—is misemployed, wasted on sinecures. But the examination system has awakened them to some life and activity. A few years ago they were like the ruins of Kenilworth—charming sights for excursionists. The general circle of their students was composed of the rich, to whom they offered an agreeable three years' lounge; and of the idle men who desired to mingle with the great. The only real learners within their precincts were the able youths who were bribed to go up by the promise of scholarships and fellowships, while the student padding was made up of the special class whose prospects of entering special professions were supposed to be improved by the possession of a university degree. Oxford and Cambridge are at present not much more than splendid fragments of what they were. Formerly they had thousands of students, where they now have hundreds, and instructed them in all the learning of the age; but instead of keeping up with the progress of the country, and its wealth and population, they have fallen far behind. They do nothing in law or medicine. Theology in England is a lost science, and English theologians are the scorn and laughing stock of Germany. Every good theological book published in England is the result of German study and thought. English clergymen are ordained when utterly ignorant of ecclesiastical history, rhetoric and elocution. (I am condensing a paper by a clergyman.) There is no economy. Each college tries to be a university, with a multitude of subjects taught by a few men, when each man should be thorough in his own specialty. The religious restrictions keep first-rate scholars from getting degrees, or keep them away altogether. But in Cambridge there is very little religious teaching. At one college they study Paley's Evidences, but are not required to agree with Paley, and a man might be a Comtist or a Papist. The professors deliver so few lectures that some are paid at the rate of £100 a lecture.

The question of compulsory education was taken up with vigor. It is carried out in the reformatory and industrial schools with the best results, and is needed everywhere. Thirty per cent. of the children in Staffordshire are receiving no education, and 200,000 in the country. On the Continent compulsory education had resulted in the suppression of pauperism and crime—England is overrun with both. Tens of thousands of little ones are yearly trained, not for happiness and usefulness, but for misery and destruction, for the disquiet and danger of the State, and the perpetual heavy burden of the industrious and virtuous members of the community.

The selfish and brutal parent who refuses or neglects to educate his children needs a coercive law. Commitments to prisons last year showed an increase of 8,443, and there is a steady increase of paupers at the rate of 7,770 per annum. In Birmingham, with all its wealth and excellent institutions, the state of popular education is deplorable, and cannot be improved without the force of law. The voluntary system in education has utterly failed.

These views, it must be said, though general, were not unanimous. Rev. Canon Grover said the principle of compulsion was incompatible with the genius of English society, in which individual life was the feature and the motive power; and he warned them against allowing the new-fangled notions of rash men to interfere with the great principle of English society, the responsibility of the individual, and the sanctity of home—such homes, permit me to say, as were described in the health section, where thousands are crowded together in filth and immorality, disease and misery. The principle of English society has been better expressed in the refrain of the popular song:

> "Things has come to a mighty pretty pass,
> When a man can't wallop his own jackass."

Sir W. Dennison, late Governor of Madras, said that after several years absence from England, he had been greatly struck with the change for the worse on his return. The rural population were discontented with their position and their wages; antagonism had become the established relation between employers and employed, particularly as regarded Lancashire. The condition of the great mass of the laboring class in London—as regards density of population, raggedness of clothing and squalidness of general surroundings—had become such as to make him feel horror-struck. In the large towns the state of the dwellings of the poor was miserable in the extreme. All that could be done in the way of establishing currents of air in the narrow courts and streets, in doing away with cesspools, in cleansing the thoroughfares, in ventilating sewers, in providing supplies of water, had been carried out; but in the face of all this, there was the glaring fact, that human beings were packed together in miserable tenements closer than any farmer would allow his pigs to be, and were left to themselves, uncared for and untended, except by the parochial authorities. Compulsory education might do something for the mind of the child, but their reforms must begin at the home. The first step should be the improvement in the material condition of the parents. The parents were starving—feed them; they were in rags—clothe them. Miss Carpenter held that the best prisons and reformatories were but as hospitals, while an epidemic of ignorance was raging outside. Only compulsory education reaching the poorest and lowest populations could be an effectual preventive. Mr. Chance doubted the power of merely secular education to repress crime. It was only stifling crime. There was an increase of roguery. Mr. Samuel Morley said the real difficulty was in the social condition of the country. It was a sad fact that while advancing in wealth, the mass of the English people were sinking lower and lower in social misery, and this was the real secret of the stagnation of education, for it was not the school pence, but the necessity for the children's wages that was the difficulty.

Miss Emily Davies' paper, describing the projected female college, attracted a full house. It is to be a large establishment, with female superintendence, and lectures from London and Cambridge, where the upper and middle classes of idle, surplus Englishwomen can enjoy the advantage and honors of the university. Prof. Fawcett went in for it. The women had a right to a full share of the enormous educational endowments of the country.

Mr. Fitch said most of the ladies' schools now in existence—even the most pretentious—were practically worthless for all educational purposes. He believed women should receive the same education as men.

Mr. James Heath said he had been for five years a professor in the largest ladies' college in London, and he found the capacity of girls for learning was exactly the same as that of boys, neither more nor less. The only difference was that the girls worked more conscientiously, not so much from emulation, but with a real desire to learn, and they were not able to get through so much hard work. It was dangerous to stimulate them to emulation; they worked hard enough without this motive.

Prof. Rogers said he believed women had equal rights with men in the matter of education, and that they ought to be trained in the same way. He believed not only that women had a moral right to a share of the educational endowments, but that they had legal right too.

Most of the ladies left the room at the conclusion of this interesting discussion.

Miss Joanna Margaret Hill, I believe of the family of Sir Rowland Hill, and the late Recorder of Birmingham, treated the question "How can the pauper taint be eradicated from our workhouse children?" Thousands of children all over England are born in workhouses. Poor girls "get into trouble," and go to the workhouse to have their children, and leave them there when they go back to their employments. These born paupers, with thousands more of orphans, or abandoned, are brought up in the Unions with pauper teachers and pauper associations. At a suitable age they are put out to service or trades; but the taint of such early training remains. They are workhouse boys and girls, and are treated accordingly. A very large proportion of the prostitutes were born or educated in the workhouse. Miss Hill recommended the Scotch system of boarding children out with the rural population. I asked the chaplain of the Birmingham workhouse how it would do. "Well in Scotland, no doubt," he said; "but here we cannot find, in the class who would take such children, such as we could at all trust to take care of them."

Dr. Karl Damman read a very elaborate paper on technical education in Germany, showing that it was only part of a general, thorough, systematic course of education, and could not be had by itself. His description of the three grades of German schools, and the studies pursued, was very discouraging to the manufacturers, who are calling out for some short and easy way of training their workmen to compete with the educated artisans of the Continent. He showed that technical education in Germany meant education for a certain sphere in life, based upon general culture of the mind; every school had its well-defined plan of tuition, and every arrangement to support it; in fact, there was order in the house; education was in the hands of educators who understood their business, and all education had one aim—national culture.

Miss Jesse Boucherett contributed a paper on the technical education of girls. She said that not only was the sphere of employment for women very contracted, but in those branches which had hitherto been considered their own, men, in consequence of their superiority in art education, were displacing women. Men had lately set up in Paris, with great success, as bonnet and dressmakers; in fact, the most fashionable milliners were men. To avert the threatened calamity to women—of their being wholly driven from the labor market—technical schools had been established in France, and were greatly needed here.

Rev. Canon Gover said most technical education in England was given in apprenticeship, and so badly that men who had spent the early part of their lives in attorneys' offices were found utterly ignorant of the history and principles of law; to many medical men botany was a sealed book; and there were architects the productions of whose pencils in Gothic architecture could only be called Gothic at all by the utmost stretch of charity. In all trades similar shortcomings were observable. It was also observed that there were 100 branches of industry carried on in Birmingham, involving chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, &c., and employing 50,000 workmen, with scarcely any opportunities for education. There could be no valuable technical education without a broad base of primary education. England was in this matter behind nearly all the nations in Europe, and yet the people of this country went on flattering themselves and living contentedly in a fool's paradise. Our children who went to school had, as a rule, very little instruction of an intelligent kind. There was no real art instruction in England.

In a paper, by a clergyman, on female education, it was said that in the battle of drawing-rooms, music and water-colors were nothing to conversation. And, at any rate, it was better for parents to be prepared for either event, and to remember that it was easy for a well-informed girl to imitate ignorance, if the exigencies of an eldest son required it; while it was quite impossible for an ignorant girl to imitate understanding. For himself he agreed with Plutarch, who said that a man who wanted to keep his wife stupid, that she might go on caring for him, was like a rider who had to make his horse kneel down before he could get on its back. It was disgraceful that men should be found to profane the names of wife and mother by speaking as if the performance of the duties of those relationships were the exclusive privilege of fools. A clergyman had objected to the enlargement of women's minds for fear it should make them irreligious. It appeared, then, that God was like a Chinese joss, and would drop out of a mind which was not narrow enough to support him on both sides. Motherhood, at least, was within woman's sphere; and was the mother's influence—an educational engine to which all others were child's play—to be intrusted to designed incompetence and predetermined imbecility? A few resolute women in Edinburgh have organized courses of lectures for ladies by the most eminent professors of history and science, which are very numerously attended. But even young men, one speaker said, were not too well educated. He knew a young man who wrote a prize essay at the university. It was pointed out to him that one sentence was slightly objectionable. He wrote "England abominated the yoke of a female Sovereign." This was treason, but a worse fault was that he had spelt yoke with an *l*—"yolk." A Welshman said that at the period of the Reformation England had robbed Wales of nearly all her religious and educational endowments, but the Welsh were doing the best they could without them, and he quoted Mr. Gladstone's saying that "material prosperity, without a corresponding intellectual and moral culture, will only subject the higher in man to the dominion of the lower—the prelude to impotence and disorganization."

Having picked the plums out of the week's educational pudding, I will take next the section of the repression of crime, presided over by one of the most eminent practical philanthropists in the United Kingdom, Sir Walter Crofton, C. B. He opened the sessions with an able and instructive address. It was no wonder, he said, that crime had increased in England, for those they had formerly transported were now kept at home to prey upon the public. During twenty years, 64,375 male and female convicts had been transported from the United Kingdom. Now transportation is at an end, and all the criminal classes not in prison are at work, and instructing others in crime. On the average we shall be discharging annually about 2,000 criminals from our convict establishments, and considerably over 100,000 criminals from our county and borough jails; from reformatory schools about 1,200. The convict prisons cost £269,000 a year; county and borough jails, £614,000; reformatories £100,000; and the Police force nearly £2,000,000. To this expense must be added the salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates, and the costs of criminal prosecutions. He advocated the general adoption of the graduated system of prison discipline which he had introduced in Ireland, followed by Police supervision, which had had the best effect in keeping men to honest courses, and preventing a relapse into crime. The first part of every sentence was penal—hard work and short commons. The second part was educational; the prisoners were taught to work at remunerative employments, and encouraged by good treatment and better fare; the third part was only a watchful guardianship, with increased incentives to industry and good conduct. In this way men were broken off from evil courses, and gradually transformed into useful members of society. Capt. Cartwright said that of 55,380 indictable offences committed in 1867, the perpetrators of 27,406 had never been discovered. There are 20,249 houses known as the resorts of thieves. The Earl of Carnarvon thought there was great danger in a large rough and criminal class, in case of a panic. Lord Houghton thought the thieves' houses were useful. The Police knew them and their inmates. As soon as a policeman entered one, all the inhabitants ranged themselves in line to see which of them was wanted. Mr. Hill, late Inspector of Scotch Prisons, said the only remedy was long terms of imprisonment. Criminals should be kept in prison until they could be discharged cured. The present bo-peep system was an absurdity. He knew an old woman in Scotland who had been sentenced over one thousand times. Of 145,184 persons committed last year in England and Wales, 46,415, or nearly one-third, had been convicted from one to ten times. Rev. Henry Tolly, an active London philanthropist, in a vigorous paper on the means for the suppression of pauperism and crime, warned society, going on its way in ease and luxury, that there might be on its track, even coming to meet us, the materials of a horrible crash and conflagration. Mr. Seaman, a very live Yankee indeed from Michigan, held that the only remedy for the evils of English society was an extensive emigration, to be carried out by the Government. There was room enough in the British Colonies and in America for all comers. Dr. Nichols entered a protest in behalf of the latter against the emigration of the ignorant and drunken, paupers and thieves. The emigrants most welcome were the very ones every country most wish to keep at home. A paper was read from Rev. E. C. Vines on American prisons, and another, in French, by the Inspector-General of the Prisons of Italy. Sir William Dennison thought the great cause of crimes against the person was idleness, which was the root of ninety crimes in a hundred. Mr. Edwin Hill and many others attributed the bulk of crime to drunkenness. Great numbers were born into crime—trained to it from infancy. It was the only trade they ever learned. Prisons failed in teaching self-control. Under the old system men were shut up like beasts, and turned out greater beasts than ever. In other papers, among the causes of crime were enumerated bad company, drink, poverty, opportunity. In one instance, that of a Scotch prison, out of a thousand cases, caused by drink, idleness, &c., one solitary case was given of "neglect of the means of grace." One speaker said: "Crime, being only the outward manifestation of a preëxisting moral and social corruption in a country, is by no means the unmitigated evil which some may think it. It is the instrument of a rough discipline, whereby a nation may be taught its moral and social responsibilities." Others blamed the disease of almsgiving among the rich, which filled the land with beggars. Paupers and criminals were a deteriorated class, with defective organizations, and physical causes lay at the root of social and moral evils. Great good was being done by reformatories. The teetotalers aired their eloquence, and declared that nine-tenths of the crime was caused by drink, and the only remedy was to close the public houses. Dr. Nichols said there was a population of born criminals, and it would require a good education of the people for three generations to eradicate the hereditary disease. He asked Sir Walter Crofton if, in his experience, thieves, pickpockets, robbers, burglars, forgers, counterfeiters, swindlers were drunkards. "No," was the answer; "it would not do for them to drink." The teetotal statistics are, therefore, utterly fallacious. Those who truly give drunkenness as a cause of imprisonment are worthy persons imprisoned for assaults; and as they nearly get a dozen short sentences a year, and are committed every time, they swell the tables of intemperance as a cause of crime. The encouragement of beggary had much to answer for. It is everywhere a growing evil. In Paris a beggar for the first offence is sent to the work-house; for the second, to prison; for the third he is transported to Cayenne for fifteen years, and of course is never heard of again. And, it was pertinently asked, if drunkenness is the cause of crime, what is the cause of drunkenness? Public houses, say the teetotalers, in total forgetfulness of free trade and supply and demand. If drink made pauperism and crime, there is only to make brewing, distilling and importing intoxicating liquors a capital offence, and so put an end to them.

MONADNOCK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Congressional Fight in the Fifth District—Sober Second Thought of the People—Butlerism on the Wane—A Rousing Speech from Gen. Kilpatrick.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Salem, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

The bold, outspoken letter of Gov. Hawley, the President of the Chicago Convention, protesting in the name of Republicanism and of the Republican Party against the return of B. F. Butler to Congress, is beginning to open the eyes of the people of Essex County, and a great change is evidently going on in the public mind. Whether there is yet time for the "sober second thought" to reach a majority of the voters of the District, and prevent Butler's reëlection, may be a question; but there is no doubt that his majority will be so reduced as to greatly diminish his prestige and his power for evil in the next Congress. Gen. Kilpatrick has arrived in the district and taken the stump against Butler, and will speak twice a day from now till election. He made his first speech to a crowded house at Mechanics Hall, in this City, last evening. About half the audience consisted of Butler's friends, and, as usual, at all the Dana meetings, they commenced applauding every mention of the name of Butler by the speaker in whatever connection; but before he got through, Gen. Kilpatrick told them some truths about their favorite that set them to thinking, and before he concluded his speech, there were very few persons in the audience who had the hardihood to cheer for Butler.

He commenced by saying that he had hesitated, long before coming here, to take part in what might be deemed a family quarrel, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the leading Republicans of the country that he had consented to accept the invitation of the Republican Executive Committee of the Fifth District and come here and lift up his warning voice against the return to Congress, by the people of old Essex, of this enemy to liberty, to Republican principles and to the great chief who was to be the next President of the United States. He proposed to tell the people of this district some things which they probably had never heard before; he asked their candid attention, and if, after he got through, they still cheered for Butler, he would withdraw from the platform and from the district. He should indulge in no criticism of Gen. Butler's military career; make no accusations against him of theft or robbery, or pecuniary dishonesty, after the manner of his Democratic opponents; but here, before this enlightened assembly, before his old neighbors and friends, he charged him, first, with being now, as he has ever been in the past, false to liberty and bitterly opposed to universal freedom and equality. Second, that since the war closed, he has not only rendered wise and politic measures odious to the country by his conduct in supporting them, but has time and again united with the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to defeat the best efforts of the Republican Party in Congress, preventing the consummation of enactments that would have redounded to the glory of the Republican Party and given us no little aid in the present great political contest. Third, that he has been guilty (not ignorantly, for we all know his great ability) of knowingly and wilfully urging upon the American people repudiation, national dishonor and financial ruin. And fourth, that he is the bitter personal enemy of the future President of the United States, and that he will let no opportunity escape him to prevent the consummation of those high hopes which a distracted people have placed in Gen. Grant and his administration, and God knew that if there ever was a time when all discordant elements should be by the people turned out of the national councils, that time had now arrived.

Gen. Kilpatrick then proceeded to substantiate the above charges by irrefragible proof, drawn from a great variety of sources. With regard to the first charge, he asked his hearers to call to mind, if they could, a single act or word of Gen. Butler up to 1861 in favor of humanity and the oppressed. On the contrary, did he not always work untiringly with that party whose business it was and is to sustain oppression? Was he not a loud-mouthed champion of the Fugitive Slave Law, and foremost in its execution? He would tell them an item of news: On the afternoon of the departure of Mr. Butler in the steamer *Spaulding* for Charleston, S. C., when the Democratic Convention was to be held, he dined with several gentlemen at a public hall in Boston, and to one of the gentlemen (whose name I will give when Gen. Butler asks me for it or denies this charge) he said: "Sir, I am going to Charleston to influence the Democratic Party to put in their platform the Dred Scott decision, and I propose to fight it out on that principle until I can buy and sell a nigger in the streets of Lowell as I can buy and sell a pound of candles, for by G——d, Sir, it is my constitutional right." That, said the speaker, was only eight years ago, and now Gen. Butler wants to represent this old anti-slavery district and defeat that life-long advocate of the poor slave, Richard H. Dana. A man who could utter such a sentiment in 1860 was a bad public man then and would be a bad public man now. In that Convention he voted fifty-two times for Jeff. Davis, whose treasonable intentions were as well known to Butler then as they were to the world a few months later. Again, when the war broke out, and Butler, for purposes best known to himself, joined the Union ranks, almost the first act of his military career was to tell a slaveholding rebel of Maryland that he need have no fears of a negro rising, for Massachusetts soldiers would keep them in subjection. Afterward, when a slave enlisted under his command, Butler stripped him of his uniform and returned him to his master. When reproved by the liberty-loving Governor of Massachusetts, and told that he was not sent there to protect the slaves of rebels, Butler returned for answer, that if any other line of policy was to be pursued, some other person would have to be found to execute orders. (Some one in the audience expressing disbelief in this statement, the speaker read from the history of Massachusetts during the war the correspondence between Gov. Andrew and Butler, and also a subsequent letter from Gov. Andrew to Senator Sumner, in which that honest and good man says: "I am compelled to declare with great reluctance and regret that the course of proceeding under Major-Gen. Butler in this Commonwealth seems to have been designed and adapted simply to afford means to persons of bad character to make money unscrupulously, and to encourage men whose unfitness had excluded them from any appointment by me to the volunteer military service, to hope for such appointment over Massachusetts troops from other authority than the Executive of Massachusetts.") Even Butler's invention of the "contraband" dodge was not from any love to freedom or the slave. He has told us what he meant by it. He regarded the negro then just as he did when he boasted he would yet buy and sell him in the streets of Lowell—not as a human being entitled to liberty, but as property no better than a brute.

Coming down to the second charge, the speaker cited Butler's opposition in Congress to Schenck's Tax bill and Gen. Garfield's Army bill, both of which were measures of the highest importance to the Republican Party and to the country, and both of which were defeated by Butler by a combination with the Democratic members of Congress. He explained the character of these bills and showed their importance, and also how Butler's amendments to the latter bill were designed as a stab at Gen. Grant.

On the third charge, of being a repudiator, Gen. Kilpatrick said that the Democratic Party had invited us to three feasts. First, war, with all its horrors; the second, a cowardly declaration that the war had been a failure and that we had better have peaceful separation; and third, a feast of repudiation, national dishonor and ruin. In this attempt at national dishonor and financial ruin, the Democratic Party had found in B. F. Butler an able and unscrupulous ally. It became evident, he said, a year and a half ago that Grant would be the Republican candidate for President, and that if the contest of the Democratic Party was simply against the Reconstruction measures and Grant, they had no chance. Their leaders saw that they had to throw another issue into the conflict, on which they could divide the Republicans; therefore, while Seymour talked specie here, Pendleton went West and proposed greenback payment of the 5-20 bonds. Now if the greenback becomes as good as gold, as Butler now says he means to make it, there would be no gain in paying bonds with them; nor would the holders object. The only gain of a greenback payment would be to promote the dishonor and discredit of the Government; so that the greenback should not be worth its face in gold. If we have a right to save taxes by depreciating our own promises, why not go the whole figure and destroy our credit entirely? It would be easy to do so; all that would be needed would be to put Butler, Pendleton, Vallandigham and Wade Hampton into office. Now how came Butler to adopt Pendleton's ideas? Did he conspire with him? Did he do it to break Grant? Was he not busy then in defaming Gen. Grant? Have we any reason to suspect that he opened negotiations with the Democrats? It is a striking coincidence that this plausible greenback fraud had no effect or power until Butler took it up—as he avows for the purpose of saving Ohio. He so far saved that State by his course as to put a Democrat in the United States Senate in place of Mr. Wade.

With reference to the fourth charge—that Butler was an enemy of Gen. Grant—the speaker said that when Gen. Grant made out his official report, and a number of members of Congress were examining and admiring it, one gentleman remarked that it rivaled Cæsar's Commentaries. Butler, who was standing by, immediately exclaimed: "Cæsar! Cæsar!! Then, in the name of all the Gods at once, tell me on what meat is this our Cæsar feeds that he has grown so great? The meat on which he feeds is blood! human blood!—the blood of 80,000 men slaughtered between the Rapidan and Richmond. This is your Cæsar."

Butler a friend of Gen. Grant! Why he was his deadly foe. If Gen. Butler could get a telegram from Gen. Grant, saying he desired his success; if he could get such a telegram from Gen. Grant's friend, Mr. Washburne; from Gen. Rawlings, his Chief of Staff—from any prominent and reliable Republican in the United States—he (Gen. Kilpatrick) would retire from this contest and leave the district. He alluded to Butler's method of disposing of all his opponents by asserting that they were his personal enemies, and said that he could not say that of him (Kilpatrick.) He had never had any quarrel with Gen. Butler; his first wound was received in executing Gen. Butler's orders. Only a few days ago Gen. Butler made him a friendly call at his hotel, and asked him to come down into this district and make speeches for him.

Alluding to Gen. Butler's well-known jealousy and hatred of West Point graduates, he said that all Gen. Butler could say against West Point would no more affect it in public opinion than could the puny waves of the Hudson affect the rocky battlement upon which the Academy was founded. West Point had had the everlasting honor of sending forth a Grant, a Sherman, a Thomas, a Hooker, a Sheridan, a Sedgwick and others, who above all had done most to preserve the nation's life. The plains of Mexico, the blood-stained valleys and hills of Virginia, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resacca, the far-famed Kinesaw and Atlanta, the bloody Wilderness, Sherman's great march from the mountains to the sea, and old Appomattox Court-house—have each built tall monuments to perpetuate her fame; and should the nation's life be again assailed, to them and to those she will yet send forth shall all hearts turn as in the dark days of 1863 and 1864. Would that Benjamin F. Butler, who now reviles her, had had a little of her training; he might then have been able to have written on his battle-flag, in all justice and honor, the names of "Big Bethel" and "Fort Fisher."

Gen. Kilpatrick referred to Gen. Butler's boast that he would control the offices in this district, and that he, being on the Finance Committee, would trouble them to get supplies unless he was allowed a voice in the appointments. The speaker said that he would tell them one thing which they might rely on, and that was that whether Butler was elected or not, he would not control a single office in this district. [A dead silence and strict attention among the Butler men.]

In conclusion he alluded again to Butler's calling Grant a butcher, and to the threats of Blair and Pomeroy that Grant should not live out one-half his term, and asked if this was not a bid for another Wilkes Booth to assassinate another Republican President. "Then," said Gen. Kilpatrick, "Boys in Blue, do you get a photograph of Benj. F. Butler, 'Brick' Pomeroy and the villain Blair, and carry them about your person, that you may know them whenever you meet them. When the English Bishops were being tried for their lives, for having dared to advocate liberty of speech, there arose an universal refrain:

> Shall Trelawney die?
> Shall Trelawney die?
> Then 40,000 Cornish men
> Will know the reason why.

Boys in Blue, tell me:

> Shall our great leader die?
> Shall our great leader die?
> Then 500,000 Union Boys
> Will know the reason why.

The General retired amid loud and long-continued applause. On descending to the hall large numbers of the audience gathered about the speaker, one man remarking that he had been a Butler man, but if what the General had said was true, he should never vote for him again.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A few days before his assassination by the rebels in Arkansas, Congressman Hinds wrote the following letter to Hon. T. L. Tullock, of Washington:

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 2, 1868.

Hon. T. L. Tullock, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Thanks for favors in way of documents. We have commenced a vigorous canvass, and you can say to all our friends that the State of Arkansas shall go for Grant and Colfax. We are terribly in earnest, having left but three alternatives, to carry the State; leave it, or die. We are determined to carry it. Col. Brooks and myself take a trip through the south and east of the State in a few days, and will not cease work until the day of election.

Very respectfully, JAMES HINDS.

At a Democratic meeting in Salisbury, Md., on Wednesday night, two of the speakers, says the Salisbury *New Era*, boldly and unequivocally announced themselves in favor of repudiating the national debt. The reason given was that the people of the South had been robbed of their negroes, and been compelled to repudiate the rebel debt, and, therefore, the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion should be repudiated. The sentiment was applauded by the audience.

Among those already mentioned for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania are Thomas M. Marshall and James K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh; Benjamin H. Brewster and Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna; and Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren.

A Kentucky paper prints a list of Kentucky officers who fought in the Union army and are now supporting Grant and Colfax. It omits all below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The catalogue embraces fourteen Generals, thirty-eight Colonels, and forty-four Lieutenant-Colonels.

The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned on the 20th inst., had been in session one hundred and twelve of the one hundred and twenty days, to which its first session was limited. It meets again in January next.

A committee of conference, elected by the several Democratic Clubs of Charleston, S. C., have decided by a close vote that it is inexpedient for the party to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

The Republican Executive Committee of Massachusetts offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person procuring or using fraudulent naturalization papers in that State.

A Chicago paper contained this announcement on Saturday morning: Mr. Horatio Seymour will lecture in this city to-night for the benefit of the New-York Colored Orphan Asylum.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

The Status of the Negro in the South Decided—There can be no Caste—There Must be Education—Policy of the Republican Party—Future of the South.

The Beeches, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

Recently you published the speech of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Jr., at Columbia, S. C. There were many things about that speech both remarkable and suggestive. The part purely political was perhaps the least important. It is of very little moment, politically, whether Mr. Adams speaks this or that, for the condition of the South in that respect is fixed by the Reconstruction acts and the Fourteenth Amendment, and it seems that the terms of the new amendments are such that Congress has now constitutional power to interfere by force whenever the negro shall be put, by any act of the Legislature, on unequal terms, civilly or politically.

I see it stated by some papers that the States—the Legislatures of the late rebel States—may in various ways disturb the negroes in their civil condition. This is not so. Under the Constitution, without amendments, this would have been the case. But Congress has now the constitutional right to interfere and maintain that civil condition of equality which it has conferred upon the negroes. The State Constitutions which confer negro suffrage are also guaranteed. Then the civil and political *status* of the negro is fixed, and there are certainly no signs in the political horizon that it is likely to be changed. Negro suffrage is a fixed fact there, and it only remains to know whether the Southern people have sense enough to deal with the negroes as becomes their own true interest; or whether the Government must treat them like madmen, and put them in strait jackets? What is their true interest? Evidently it is not their interest to keep up a political war on one of the chief elements of their material welfare.

Yet, that is exactly what they have done. Any one can see that the violent speech and conduct of Southern men—the threatened war of races—the "cannot live with them" of Mr. Hill, and the whole outrage and commotion in the South, is nothing but a part of the machinery set in motion by the Democratic Party to prevent the political equality of the races. It is not a moral nor a social question. It is simply a question whether Mr. B. H. Hill and Mr. Robert Toombs shall go to the polls and give their ballots on terms of political equality with Mr. Pompey and Mr. Cæsar. I confess that I don't see why Pompey and Cæsar have not as good a right to vote as Hill and Toombs. It is no doubt very disagreeable to Hill and Toombs, but they have a remedy for it; they can go to some country where things are managed better. In fine, this whole outcry in the South is nothing but a piece of political party machinery to raise the rebels into political consequence. In that aspect of the case I have no sympathy with them. They have made their own bed and they may lie in it. What does Mr. Adams say? Exactly this: that negro suffrage is a fact, and they must put up with it.

But the question of importance to the South still remains—how will these Southern people treat the blacks, so far as they have power over them? Will they continue to act as if the negroes were alien to them, or will they treat them as human beings, and try to elevate them to the dignity of intelligent citizens? They can do much either way. It is here that Mr. Adams is most suggestive. It is true there is nothing in his speech consolatory to the pride or the power of the South; but there is much suggestive of a wiser and a better course. Mr. Adams says—after discussing the political points—that no nation can afford to keep any large part of the people in ignorance. Hence it is policy, as well as duty, to educate the blacks. The South has proved this, even in a state of slavery. Every one knows that a slave, who was a good mechanic, would bring three times the price that a common field hand would. This was a practical demonstration, even in the commonest things, that an educated man was worth more than an ignorant one. The South will be immensely the gainer by having its black population educated. No nation, and especially no Republican people, can afford to have a large part of its people uneducated.

Mr. Adams goes far beyond this and says that no free people can afford to perpetuate a caste. This is precisely the point I made in a former letter. The South say, we don't want to revive slavery. We mean nothing of the kind. Exactly; they don't want chattel slavery. They probably don't want Mexican peonage. *But they do want caste.* This is the whole burden not only of Southern, but of Northern Democratic speeches. This is the great point they have made. Harping upon "negro equality" is the only thing which has really sustained the Democratic Party. The Democratic orators go to sleep upon it and rise in the morning to breakfast upon it. It is their daily food and their nightly meditation. It is no new thing. They began upon it more than thirty years ago in charging Abolition tendencies upon the Whig Party. John Quincy Adams would not have been allowed to say what his grandson says in the South with impunity.

Looking upon the conduct and conversation of a genuine Democrat, I should say his ancestors must have been negroes, from which he has been gradually bleached into a white condition, for the mention of a negro makes him start, as Sir Piercie Shafton, (in one of Walter Scott's novels,) whose grandfather was a tailor, started at the mention of a bodkin. Probably the Democratic nerves will be strengthened when they get accustomed to such doctrines and philosophy as Mr. Adams deals out to them. Mr. Adams says there cannot be a caste in a Democratic country, and this is to intelligent minds an evident truth. The Southern demagogues want to create a caste of the blacks—not because they fear any social equality, or insurrection, or serious difficulty of any kind, but because they don't want the blacks to have political power, and they don't want them educated to the level of the whites, because they know that their chances for office and power will then be the same with their own. The whole difficulty is a political one. Mr. Adams tells them that, whatever they may think or desire, they cannot establish a caste, and will not be allowed to make any political inequality.

Seeing they cannot do this—and the elections of this Fall will be finally decisive of the whole matter—what is best for the South? Unquestionably, submission and peace. The decision in November will, in my opinion, be a final and decisive judgment of the American people. Despite all the forms of the Constitution, and all the theories and discussions upon them, the grand fact remains that sovereignty in America resides in the American people. From their decision there is no appeal to any higher power.

I see there are some people, like Mr. Adams, consoling the South with the idea that Gen. Grant, when President, will be kindly and may do something for them. Grant is kindly and judicious; but what can any President do for them? The President is not the power of the country. Johnson has tried his utmost to counteract the power of Congress and utterly failed. Grant, seeing how disastrous that experiment was, has publicly pledged himself to follow the policy of Congress. The South need not look to the President or the Supreme Court for the slightest relief. They have no power to afford any. The next Congress will come in with the solemn judgment of the American nation in its favor. It will be a Conservative, but much more solid and united body than the present Congress. There will be no reversal of the Republican policy, or change of its measures. Its great principles are national union, national integrity, and political equality, regardless of race, color or condition.

The existence of the black race may be a great evil,—its political equality very disagreeable in the South. But whatever of evil or unpleasantness there is in it, must be left for time to remove. The removal of the black race from Africa to America was a fraud upon nature, and in time nature will vindicate their rights. I do not believe that amalgamation will ever take place any more than it has done. A few years will determine whether the existence of the black race in the Gulf States, in an equal and co-relative condition, can be peaceably and happily maintained. If it can, there will be no reason to dread anything on the part of either race. If not, I am very confident that the black race will gradually drift into the Tropics. I have great hopes that the former state will prevail. God has set before us in the Scriptures the great principle of just and equal laws for all mankind, and has declared that righteousness and peace shall finally prevail upon earth. I believe that is the best system of politics and the best system of political economy which conforms to the laws of God; and if the very heavens fall, God will give a triumphant issue to His own principles.

A Veteran Observer.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Personal Explanations—Reply to His Critics—Nullification Instead of Secession—Revival of Slavery—The National Debt—Grant's Election and Specie Payments.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, last evening, at the City Hall, Cambridge, Mass.:

Fellow-Citizens: If I have taken little part in the present canvass, you will do me the justice to believe that it is from no failure of interest in the cause for which I have so often pleaded; nor is it from any lukewarmness to the candidates. The cause is nothing less than our country redeemed from peril and dedicated to human rights, so as to become an example to mankind. The candidates are illustrious citizens, always loyal to this great cause, both of surpassing merit, and one of unequaled renown in the suppression of the rebellion. In this simple statement I open the whole cause. The cause would commend any candidates, and I might almost add that the candidates would commend any cause. It is only in deference to my good physician that I have, thus far, forborne those customary efforts to which I was so strongly prompted; and now I speak in fear of offending against his rules. But I am unwilling that this contest shall close without my testimony, such as it is, and without mingling my voice with that general acclaim which is filling the land.

PERSONAL.

Indulge me still further, while for a moment I allude to myself. The Republican State Convention has by formal resolution presented me for reelection to the Senate, so that this question enters into the larger canvass. Meeting my fellow-citizens now, it would not be out of order, I believe, nor should I depart from any of the proprieties of my position, if I proceeded to give you an account of my stewardship during the term of service about to expire. But, when I consider that this extends over six busy years, beginning while the rebellion still raged and continuing through all the anxious period of reconstruction; that it embraces nothing less than the abolition of Slavery and all the steps by which this transcendent measure was promoted and consummated; also, the various efforts for the establishment of equal rights, especially in the court-room and at the ballot-box, thus helping the fulfilment of the promises originally made in the Declaration of Independence; that it embraces besides, all the infinite questions of taxation, finance, railroads, business and foreign relations, including many important treaties, among which was that for the acquisition of the Russian possessions in North America; and considering further how these transactions belong to the history of our country, where they are already read, I content myself with remarking that in all of them I have borne a part, I trust, not unworthy of the honored commonwealth, whose representative I am; and here I invite your scrutiny and candid judgment. Possibly some of the frequent criticism to which I have been exposed is already dulled by time or answered by events. A venerable statesman, eminent in the profession, once rebuked me for the term "Equality before the law," which I had taken from the French, as expressing more precisely than the Declaration of Independence, that equality in rights which is all that constitutions or laws can secure. My learned critic had never met this term in the common law, or in the English language, and, therefore, he did not like the innovation. In the same spirit other efforts have been encountered, often with virulence; especially those two fundamentals of reconstruction: first, the power of Congress over the rebel States, whether as Territories, or Provinces, or as States having no republican government, or, according to the language of President Lincoln, out of practical relations with the Union; and secondly, the necessity of lifting the freedman into equal rights, civil and political, so as to make him a part of the body politic. Who can forget the clamor at these two propositions? All this has happily ceased, except as an echo from rebels and their allies, whose leading part is a protest against the power of Congress and the equal rights of the freedman.

"ONE IDEA."

Though formal criticism has tardily died out, there is sometimes a warning against men of "one idea," with a finger-point at myself. Here I meet my accuser face to face. What duty have I failed to perform? Let it be specified. What interest have I neglected? Has it been finance? The *Globe* will show my earnest and elaborate effort at the beginning of the war, warning against an inconvertible currency, and a similar effort made recently to secure the return to specie payments. Has it been taxation, or commerce, or railroads, or business in any of its forms, or foreign relations, with which, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on this subject, I have been particularly connected? On all of these I refer to the record. What then have I neglected? It is true that, while bearing these things in mind and neglecting none, I felt it a supreme duty to warn my country against the perils from slavery, and to insist upon irreversible guarantees for the security of all, especially those freedmen whom we could not consent to sacrifice without the most shameful ingratitude. As the urgency was great, I also was urgent. In season and out of season, at all times, in all places, here at home and in the Senate, I insisted upon the abolition of slavery and the completion of this great work by the removal of its own brood of inequalities so that it shall not reappear in another form. But my earnestness and constancy only imperfectly represented the cause. There could be no excess; nothing too strong. The Republic was menaced; where was the limit to patriotic duty? Human rights were in jeopardy; who that had a heart to feel could be indifferent? Nobody could do too much. This was not possible. No wisdom too great, no voice too angelic, no courage too persevering. Of course I claim no merit for effort in this behalf; but I appeal to you, my fellow-citizens, that the time for reproach on this account is past. We must be "practical," says the critic. Very well. Here we agree. But, pray, who has been "practical?" Is it those laggards who, after clinging to slavery, then scouted the power of Congress, and next denied the equal rights of the freedman? Permit me to say that the "practical" statesman foresees the future and provides for it. Whoever does anything with his whole heart makes it for the time his "one idea." Every discoverer, every inventor, every poet, every artist, every orator, every General, every statesman is absorbed in his work; and he succeeds just in proportion as for the time it becomes his "one idea." The occasion must not be unworthy or petty; but the more complete the self-dedication, the more effective is the result. I know no better instance of "one idea" pursued to a triumphant end than when our candidate, after planning his campaign, announced that he meant "to fight it out on this line if it took all Summer." Here was no occasion for reproach, except from rebels, who would have been glad to see him fail in that singleness of idea, which gave him the victory. There are other places where the same singleness is needed and the idea is not less lofty. The Senate Chamber has its battles also; and the conflict embraces the whole country. Personally, I have nothing to regret, except my own inadequacy. I would have done more if I could. Call it "one idea." That idea is nothing less than country, with all that is contained in that inspiring word, and with the infinite vista of the same blessings for all mankind.

THE QUESTION STATED GENERALLY.

From these allusions, suggested by my own personal relations, I come directly to the issues of this canvass. Others have presented them so fully that there is less need of any minute exposition on my part, even if the heralds of triumph did not announce the certain result. But you will bear with me while I state briefly what is to be decided. This may be seen in general or in detail. Speaking generally, you are to decide on the means for the final suppression of the rebellion, and the establishment of security for the future. Shall the rebellion which you have subdued on the bloody field, be permitted to assert its power again? Or shall it be trampled out, so that its infamous pretensions shall disappear forever? These general questions involve the whole issue. If you sympathize with the rebellion or decline to take security against its recurrence, then vote for Seymour and Blair. I need not add, that if you are in earnest against the rebellion and seek safeguards for the Republic, then vote for Grant and Colfax. The case is too plain for argument. It may be put more precisely still: Shall the men who saved the Republic continue to rule it, or shall it be handed over to rebels and their allies? Such is the simple issue, stripped of all hypocritical guise. The plausible terms now employed to rehabilitate the rebellion, are unmasked by the witty touch of Hudibras, whose words are as pointed now as under Charles II.:

> What's liberty of conscience,
> I' th' natural and genuine sense?
> 'Tis to restore, with more security,
> Rebellion to its ancient purity.

LOYALIST VS. REBEL.

On the one side are loyal multitudes, and the generous freedmen who bared themselves to danger as our allies, with Grant still at their head; and on the other are rebels, under the name of the Democratic Party, with Seymour at their head, all dripping with blood from innumerable fields of slaughter where loyal men gasped away life, from Fort Pillow, from Andersonville, from pirate decks, hurrying to govern the Republic in the name of the Lost Cause. Not so fast, ye men of blood! Stand back. They who encountered you before will encounter you again. I would not make this statement too strong. I wish to keep within bounds. But the facts are too patent to admit of doubt. Yes, it is the old Democracy, which, after giving to the rebellion its denationalizing pretension of State Rights and all its wicked leaders from Davis to Forrest and Semmes; after thwarting every measure for its suppression as "unconstitutional," from the proclamation of emancipation to the firing of a gun or the condemnation of Vallandigham; after interfering with enlistments as "unconstitutional;" after provoking sympathetic riots; after holding up "blue lights" for the guidance of the enemy; after hanging upon the country like a paralysis; and after finally, under the lead of Seymour declaring the war a "failure," this same Democracy, still under the lead of Seymour, champions the Lost Cause. Under the pretense of restoring rebels to rights it seeks to restore them to power; and this is the very question on which you are to vote. The Tories at the end of the Revolution were moderate. They did not insist upon instant restoration to rights forfeited by treason; nor did they bring forward a candidate against Washington. This is reserved for the Tories of our day.

NULLIFICATION INSTEAD OF SECESSION.

All this is general. Descending to details, we find that the issue now presented reappears in other questions. Of these none is more important than that of the Reconstruction acts, which have been openly assailed as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." In nothing more than in this declaration, associated with the letter of its candidate, do we behold the audacity of the rebel party. Even while professing allegiance and asking your vote, they proclaim war in a new form. Instead of secession, maintained by arms, it is now nullification, maintained by arms. In no other way can we interpret the party platform and the programme of Mr. Blair, when, with customary frankness, he calls upon the President "to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, and disperse the carpet-bag State Governments." Here is nullification with a vengeance—that very nullification, which, in a much milder type, made Andrew Jackson threaten to hang its authors high as Haman. Secession is declared to be settled by the war; but nullification is openly recognized. What is the difference between the two? The answer is plain. Secession is war out of the Union. Nullification is war in the Union. And this is the open menace of the rebel party.

BENEFICENCE OF RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

The Reconstruction acts err from what they fail to do rather than from what they do. They do too little rather than too much. They should have secured a piece of land to the landless freedman, whose unrewarded toil has mingled for generations in the soil; and they should have secured a system of common schools open to all. In these demands, as in every other measure of reconstruction, I would do nothing in severity or triumph; nothing to punish or humble. Nor is it only in justice to the freedman, who has a bill against his former master for unpaid wages, and also against the country for an infinite debt; but it is for the good of all constituting the community, including the former master. Nothing can be truer than that under such influences society will be improved, character will be elevated, and the general resources will be enlarged. Only in this way will the barbarism of Slavery be banished, and a true civilization be organized in its place. By contributing to this work, by laboring for its accomplishment, by sending it our God-speed, we perform a service at once of the highest charity and the highest patriotism, which hereafter the children of the South, emancipated from error, will rejoice to recognize. With human rights under a permanent safeguard, there can be no limit to prosperity. As under this sunshine the land yields its increase, and the gardens bloom with beauty, while commerce and manufactures enjoy a new life, they will confess that we did well for them, and will hail with pride the increased glory of the Republic. If, as in ancient Rome, we demanded the heads of Senators and orators; if, as in England, we took the life and estate of all traitors; if, as in Germany, we fatigued the sword with slaughter, and cried "havoc;" if, as in France, we set up guillotines, and worked them until the blood stood in puddles beneath; if, as in all these historic countries, we acted in pitiless vengeance; if, in anything we have done or attempted, there was one deed of vengeance, then we, too, might deserve a chastening censure. But all that we have done, next after the safety of the Republic, is for the good of those who were our enemies, and who despitefully used us. The words of Holy Writ may be echoed by us: "Let us build these cities and make about them walls and towers, gates and bars, while the land is yet before us." (II. Chron. xiv. 7.) Never before was clemency so sublime; never before was a rebel people surrounded by beneficence so comprehensive. Great as was the Republic in arms, it is greater still in the majesty of its charity. So far as the Reconstruction acts have been assailed, I am ready to defend them against all comers. And I repel at the outset every charge or suggestion of harshness. They are not harsh, unless it is harsh to give every man his due. If they are harsh, then is beneficence harsh; then is charity harsh. It is only by outraging every principle of justice, stifling every sympathy with human rights, and discarding common sense, and, still further, by forgetting all the sacred obligations of country, that we can submit to see political power in the hands of rebels. No judgment is too terrible for us if we consent to the sacrifice. For the sake of the freedman, for the sake of his former master, for the sake of all, and for the sake of the Republic, this must not be. Therefore were the Reconstruction acts adopted by immense majorities in both Houses of Congress as the guarantee of peace. The aspiration of our candidate was in every line and word, "Let us have peace."

TWO QUESTIONS.

Two questions are presented by the enemies of these acts: First, on the power of Congress; and secondly, on the equal rights of the freedman.

PLENARY POWER OF CONGRESS OVER RECONSTRUCTION.

Too often have I asserted the plenary power of Congress with arguments that have never been answered, to feel it necessary now to occupy time on this head. The case may be proved in so many ways, that it is difficult to know which to select. Whether the power is derived from the necessity of the case, because the rebel States were without Governments, which is the reason assigned by Chief Justice Marshall for the jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories; or from the universal rights of war, following the subjection of belligerents on land; or from the obligation of the United States to guarantee a republican Government to each State; or from the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, with its supplementary clause conferring upon Congress power to enforce this abolition, whether the power is derived from one or all of these bountiful sources, it is clear that it exists. As well say that the power over the Territories, the war power, the guarantee power, and the power to enforce the abolition of slavery do not exist; as well say that the Constitution itself does not exist. If any confirmation of this irresistible conclusion were needed, it might be found in the practical admissions of Andrew Johnson, who, while perversely usurping the power of Reconstruction, did it in the name of the nation. In the prosecution of this usurpation, he summoned conventions of delegates made eligible by his proclamation and chosen by electors invested by him with the right of suffrage; and through these conventions, to which he gave the law by telegraphic wire, assumed to institute local Governments. Thus has he testified to the power of the nation over reconstruction, while with an absurdity of pretension, which history will condemn even more than any contemporary judgment, he assumed that he was the nation. His usurpation has been overthrown, but his testimony to the power of the nation remains. When the nation speaks it is by Congress, as the Roman Republic spoke by its Senate and people, *Senatus, Populusque Romanus*, in whose name went forth those great decrees which ruled the world. In considering the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, there is a distinction recognized by repeated judgments of the Supreme Court, which has not been sufficiently regarded, even by our friends. The rebel party, especially in their platform at New-York, forget it entirely. They tell us that the Reconstruction acts are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void;" and Wade Hampton boasts that he prompted this declaration. I have already exhibited the power of Congress in four different sources; but beyond these is the principle that Congress, in the exercise of political powers, cannot be questioned. So says the Supreme Court. Thus it has been decided in general terms "that the action of the political branches of the Government in matters that belong to them is conclusive." And in the famous case of Luther *vs.* Borden it is announced that where the National Government interferes with the domestic concerns of a State, "the Constitution, so far as it provides for an emergency of this kind, has treated the subject as political in its nature, and placed the power in the hands of that department." It is further added that "its decision is binding on every other department of Government, and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal." In the face of these peremptory words, it is difficult to see what headway can be made in contesting the validity of the Reconstruction acts, except by arms. If ever a question was political, it is this. It is political in every respect, whether regarded as springing from the necessity of the case, from the rights of war, from the obligation to guarantee a republican Government, or from the power to enforce the abolition of slavery. Never before was any question presented so completely political. Reconstruction is as political as the war, or as any of the means for its conduct. It is political from beginning to end. It is nothing if not political. Therefore, by unassailable precedents under the Constitution are these acts fixed, and secured so that no Court can touch them; nothing but the war which Mr. Blair has menaced.

EQUAL RIGHTS A NECESSITY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The equal rights conferred upon the freedman are all placed under this safeguard. Congress has done this great act of justice, and, thank God! it cannot be undone. It has already taken its place in the immortal covenants of history, and become a part of the harmonies of the universe. As well attempt to undo the Declaration of Independence or suspend the law of gravitation. This cannot be. The bloody horrors of St. Domingo, where France undertook to cancel emancipation, testify with a voice of wail, that a race once lifted to equal rights cannot be again degraded. Human rights when at last obtained cannot be wrested back without a conflict in which God will rage against the oppressor. But I do not content myself with showing the essential stability of this measure of reconstruction. I defend it in all respects, not only as an act of essential justice, without which our nation would be a deformity, but as an irresistible necessity for the sake of that security without which peace is impossible. It is enough that justice commanded it; but the public exigency left no opportunity for any fine-spun system, with educational or pecuniary conditions, even if this were consistent with the fundamental principle that "all just government stands only on the consent of the governed." As the strong arms of this despised race had been needed for the safety of the Republic, so were their votes needed now. The cause was the same. Without them loyal Governments would fail. They could not be organized. To enfranchise those only who could read and write, or pay a certain tax, was not enough. They were too few. All the loyal are needed at the ballot-box to counterbalance the disloyal.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

It was at this time and under this pressure, that conditions, educational or pecuniary, were seen to be inadmissible; and many, considering the question in the light of principle, were led to ask, if, under any circumstances, such conditions are just. Surely, an unlettered Unionist is better than a rebel, howsoever learned or wise; and on all practical questions will vote more nearly right. If there is to be exclusion, let it be of the disloyal and not of the loyal. Nobody can place the value of education too high; but is it just to make it the prerequisite to any right of citizenship? There are many, whose only school has been the rough world, in whom character is developed to a rare degree. There are freedmen, unable to read or write, who are excellent in all respects. If willing to accept such persons as allies, can you justly exclude them from participation in the Government? Can you justly exclude any good citizen from such participation? It is recorded of the English statesman, Charles James Fox, that after voting at a contested election, and finding his coachman, who had driven him to the polls, voting the other way, he protested pleasantly that the coachman should have told him in advance how he was to vote, that the two might have paired off and stayed at home. Here is Fox at the polls, neutralized by his coachman. A similar incident is told of Judge Story, here in Cambridge. Both stories have been used to discredit suffrage by the people. They have not this effect on my mind. On the contrary, I find in them a beautiful illustration of that equality before the law, which is the promise of republican institutions. At the ballot-box the humblest citizen is the equal of the great statesman or the great judge. If this seems unreasonable, it must not be forgotten that the eminent citizen exercises an influence which is not confined to his vote. It extends with his fame or position, so that, though he has only a single vote, there are many, perhaps multitudes, swayed by his example. This is the sufficient compensation for talent and education, exerted for the public weal, without denying to anybody his vote. The common man may counterbalance the vote of the great statesman or great judge; but he cannot counterbalance this influence. The common man has nothing but his vote. Who would rob him of this?

WHAT THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS PREVENT.

Thus far I have shown the Reconstruction acts to be constitutional, natural and valid, in contradiction to the rebel platform, asserting them to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." But these acts may be seen in other aspects. I have shown what they accomplish. See, now, what they prevent; and here is another series of questions, every one of which is an issue on which you are to vote.

REVIVAL OF SLAVERY IN A NEW TYPE.

Are you ready for the revival of Slavery? I put this question plainly; for this is involved in the irreversibility of the Reconstruction acts. Let these be overthrown or abandoned, and I know no adequate safeguard against an outrageous oppression of the freedman, which will be Slavery under another name. The original type as received from Africa and perpetuated here, might not appear; but this is not the only form of this hateful wrong. Not to speak of peonage, as it existed in Mexico, there is a denial of rights, with exclusion from all participation in the Government and subjection to oppressive restraints, which of itself is a most direful slavery, under which the wretched bondman smarts as beneath the lash. And such a slavery has been deliberately planned by the rebels. It would be organized if they again bore sway. Of this there can be no doubt. The evidence is explicit and authentic. I have here a Congressional document, containing the cruel legislation of the rebel States, immediately after the close of the rebellion, under the inspiration of the Johnson Governments. Here are its diabolical statutes, fashioned in the spirit of Slavery with all that heartlessness, which gave to Slavery its distinctive character. The emancipated African, shut out from all participation in the Government, despoiled of the ballot, was enmeshed in a web of laws, which left him no better than a fly in the toils of a spider. If he moved away from his place of toil he was caught as a "vagrant;" if he sought work as a mechanic or by the job he was constrained by the requirement of a "license;" if he complained of a white man, he was subjected to the most cunning impediments; if he bought arms for self-defence, he was a violator of law; and thus, wherever he went or whatever he attempted, he was a perpetual victim. In Mississippi, he could not "rent or lease any lands or tenements except in incorporated towns," thus keeping him a serf attached to the soil of his master. Looking at these provisions critically, it appears, that while pretending to regulate vagrants, apprentices, licenses and civil rights, the freedman was degraded to the most abject condition; and, then, under a pretence for the public peace, he was shut out from opportunities of knowledge, and also from keeping arms, while he was subjected to odious and exceptional punishments, as the pillory, the stocks, the whipping-post, and sale for fine and costs. Behind all these was violence, assassination, murder, with the Kuklux Klan, constituting the lawless police of this new system. The whole picture is too horrible; but it is true as horrible. In the face of this unanswerable evidence, who will say that it was not proposed to revive slavery! To call such a condition liberty, is preposterous. If not a slave of the old type, the freedman was a slave of a new type, invented by his unrepentant master as the substitute for what he had surrendered to the power of the nation. Beginning with a caste as offensive and irreligious as that of Hindostan, and adding to it the pretensions of an oligarchy in government, the representatives of the old system were preparing to trample upon an oppressed race. The soul sickens at the thought.

GEN. LEE'S DENIAL.

With all this indubitable record staring us in the eyes; with the daily report of inconceivable outrage darkening the air; with wrong in every form let loose upon the long-suffering freedman, Gen. Lee breaks the respectable silence of his parole to deny that "the Southern people are hostile to the negroes and would oppress them if in their power to do it." The report, he asserts, is "entirely unfounded." That is the phrase, "entirely unfounded;" and then he dwells on the old patriarchal relation with the habit from childhood of "looking upon them with kindness;" (witness the history of slavery in its authentic instances!) and then he insists that "the change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in feelings toward them;" that "without their labor the land of the South would be comparatively unproductive, and, therefore, self-interest would prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection." Here is the threadbare pretension, with which we were so familiar through all the dreary days of the old Barbarism, now brought forward by the generalissimo of the rebellion to vindicate the new; and all this with an unabashed effrontery, which shows that, in surrendering his sword, he did not surrender that insensibility to justice and humanity which is the distinctive character of the slave-master. The freedman does not need the "care and protection" of any such person. He needs the rights of an American citizen; and you are to declare by your votes if he shall have them.

DENATIONALIZING PRETENSIONS OF STATE RIGHTS.

There is another issue at this election. It is with regard to the unpatriotic denationalizing pretensions of State Rights. In their name was the rebellion begun; and now in their name is every measure of reconstruction opposed. Important as are the functions of a State, in the administration of local government, especially in resisting an overbearing centralization, they must not be exalted above the nation in its own appropriate sphere. Great, as is the magic of a State, there is to my mind a greater magic in the nation. The true patriot would not consent to see the sacrifice of the nation, more than the true mother before King Solomon would consent to see the sacrifice of her child. It is as a nation, all together making one, that we have a place at the council-board of the world to excite the pride of the patriot and the respect of foreign powers. It is as a nation that we can do all that becomes a civilized Government; and "who dares do more is none." But all this will be changed, just in proportion as any State claims for itself a sovereignty which belongs to all, and reduces the nation within its borders to be little more than a "tenant at will;" just in proportion as the national unity is assailed or called in question; just in proportion as the nation ceases to be a complete and harmonious body, in which each State performs its auxiliary part, as hand or foot to the natural body. There is an irresistible protest against such a sacrifice, which comes from the very heart of our history. It was in the name of "the good people of these colonies," called "one people," that our fathers put forth the Declaration of Independence, with its preamble of unity, and its dedication of the new nation to human rights. And now it is for us, their children, to keep this unity and to perform all the national promises thus announced. The nation is solemnly pledged to guard its unity, and to make human rights coextensive with its boundaries. Nor can it allow any pretension of State rights to interfere with this commanding duty.

SPECIE PAYMENTS ON FOURTH JULY AFTER GRANT'S ELECTION.

There is still another issue which is subordinate to reconstruction and dependent upon it, so, indeed, as to be a part of it. I refer to the financial question, with the menace of repudiation in different forms. Let the Reconstruction acts be maintained in peace; in other words, let peace be established in the rebel States, and the menace of repudiation will disappear from the scene; none so poor as do it reverence. If it find any acceptance now it is only in that revolutionary spirit which assails all the guarantees of peace. Repudiation of the Reconstruction acts, with all their securities for equal rights, is naturally followed by repudiation of the national debt. The acts and the debt are part of one system, being the means and price of peace. So strongly am I convinced of the potency of this influence, that I do not doubt the entire practicability of specie payments on the 4th July next after the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Nay more; it is my conviction, not only that we can have specie payments at that time, but that we ought to have them. If we can, we ought; for this is nothing but the honest payment of what we owe. A failure to pay may be excused, but never justified. Our failure was originally sanctioned only under the urgency of war; but this sanction cannot extend beyond the urgency. It is sometimes said that necessity renders an action just, and Latin authority is quoted, *Id enim justissimum quod necessarium.* But it is none the less untrue. Necessity may excuse an action not in itself just; but it is without the force to render it just; for justice is immutable. The taking of the property of another under the instigation of famine is excused; and so is the taking of the property of citizens by the Government during war; in both cases from necessity. But as the necessity ceases, the obligations of justice revive. Necessity has no rights, but only privileges, which disappear with the exigency. Therefore, do I say, that the time has passed when the nation can be excused for refusing to pay, according to its promise. But it is vain to expect this important change from a political party which emblazons repudiation on its banners.

TWO FORMS OF REPUDIATION.

It is in two conspicuous forms that repudiation flaunts; first, in the barefaced proposition to tax the bonds contrary to the contract at the time the money was lent; and the other, not less barefaced, to pay interest-bearing bonds with greenbacks, or, in other words, mere promises to pay without interest.

TAXATION OF BONDS.

The exemption from taxation was a part of the original obligation, having, of course, a positive value which entered into the price of the bond at the time of subscription. This additional price was taken from the pocket of the subscriber and transferred to the National Treasury, where it has been used for the public advantage. It is so much property to the credit of the bondholder, which it is gravely proposed to confiscate. Rebel property you will not confiscate; but you are considering how to confiscate that of the loyal citizen. Taxation of the bonds is confiscation. The whole case can be stated with perfect simplicity. To tax the bonds is to break the contract because you have the power. It is an imitation of the Roman Governor, a Lieutenant of Cæsar, who, after an agreement by the people of Gaul to pay a certain subsidy monthly, arbitrarily changed the number of months to fourteen. The subtraction from the interest by taxation is kindred in dishonesty to the increase of the Gaulish subsidy by adding to the months. Of course, in private contracts between merchant and merchant, no such thing can be done. But there can be no rule of good faith binding on private individuals, which is not binding on the nation, while there are exceptional reasons for extraordinary scrupulousness on the part of the nation. As the transaction is vast, and especially as the nation is conspicuous, what is done becomes an example to the world which history cannot forget. A nation cannot afford to do a mean thing. There is another reason founded on the helpless condition of the creditor, who has no power to enforce his claim, whether of principal or interest. It was Charles James Fox who once exclaimed against a proposition kindred to that now made: "Oh! No, no! his claims are doubly binding who trusts to the rectitude of another." This is only according to an admitted principle in the laws of war, constraining the stronger power to the best of faith in dealing with a weaker power, because the latter is without the capacity to redress a wrong. This benign principle, borrowed from the laws of war, cannot be out of place in the laws of peace; and I invoke it now as a sufficient protection against taxation of the bonds, even if common sense in its plainest lessons and the rule of right in its most imperious precepts did not forbid this thing.

PAYMENT OF BONDS BY GREENBACKS.

The cheat of paying interest-bearing bonds in promises without interest is kindred in character to that of taxing the bonds. It is flat repudiation. No subtlety of technicality, no ingenuity of citation, no skill in arranging texts of statutes can make it anything else. It is so on the face, and it is so the more the transaction is examined. Here, again, I invoke that rule of conduct to a weaker party, and I insist that if, from any failure of explicitness excluding all contrary conclusion, there can be any reason for repudiation, every such suggestion must be dismissed, as the frightful well-spring of disastrous consequences impossible to estimate, while it is inconsistent with that public faith which is the supreme law. Elsewhere I have considered this question so fully, that I content myself with conclusions only. Do you covet the mines of Mexico and Peru, the profits of extended commerce, or the harvest of your own teeming fields? All these and more you will multiply infinitely, if you will keep the public faith inviolate. Do you seek stability in the currency, with the assurance of solid business, so that extravagance and gambling speculation shall cease? This, too, you will have through the public faith. Just in proportion as this is discredited the nation is degraded and impoverished. If nobody had breathed repudiation, we should all be richer, and the national debt would be at a lower interest, saving to the nation millions of dollars annually. Talk of taxation; here is an annual tax of millions imposed by these praters of repudiation. Careless of all the teachings of history, you are exhorted to pay the national debt in greenbacks, knowing that this can be done only by creating successive batches, counted by hundreds of millions, which will bring our currency to the condition of Continental money, when a night's lodging cost a thousand dollars, or the condition of the French *assignats*, the paper currency of the Revolution, which was increased to a fearful amount, precisely as it is now proposed to increase ours, until it ceased to be a practical standard of value. Talk of clipping the coin or enfeebling it with alloy; talk of the disgraceful frauds of French monarchs, who, one after another in long succession, reduced the value of their money and swore the officers of the mint to conceal the degradation; talk of persistent reductions in England from Edward I. to Elizabeth, until coin was only the half of itself; talk of unhappy Africa, where Mungo Park found that a gallon of rum, which was the standard of value, was half water; talk of all these; you have them on a colossal scale in the cheat of paying bonds with greenbacks. If not taught by our own memorable experience, when Continental money, which was the currency of the time, was lost, like the river Rhine at its mouth, in an enormous outstretched quicksand, then be taught by the experience of another country. Authentic history discloses the condition to which France was reduced. Carlyle, in his picturesque work on the Revolution, says: "There is so to speak no trade whatever. *Assignats, assignats* long sinking, emitted in such quantities, sink now with an alacrity beyond parallel." The hackney-coachman on the street, when asked his fare, replied: "Six thousand livres." And still the *assignats* sunk until at last the nation was a pauper. The Directory, invested for the time with supreme power, on repairing to the palace of the Luxembourg, found it without a single article of furniture. Borrowing from the door-keeper a rickety table, an inkstand and a sheet of letter paper, they drafted their first official message announcing the new Government. There was not a solitary piece of coin in the Treasury; but there was a printing-press at command. *Assignats* were fabricated in the night and sent forth in the morning wet from the press. At last they ended in nothing; but not until a great and generous people was enveloped in bankruptcy and every family was a sufferer. Bankruptcy has its tragedies, hardly inferior to those which throb beneath the "sceptered pall." Similar misconduct among us must result in similar consequences, with all the tragedies of bankruptcy. Not a bank, not a corporation, not an institution of charity, which would not suffer—each sweeping multitudes into the abyss which it could not avoid. Business would be disorganized; values would be uncertain; nobody would know that the paper in his pocket to-day would buy a dinner to-morrow. There is no limit to the depreciation of inconvertible paper. Down, down it descends, as the plummet, to the bottom; or up, up, as the bubble in the air, until, whether down or up, it disappears. It is hard to think of the poor, or of those who depend on daily wages, under the trials of this condition. The rich may, for the time, live from their abundance; but the less favored class can have no such refuge. Therefore, for the poor, and for all who labor, do I now plead, when I ask that you shall not hearken to this painful proposition. I plead, also, for the business of the country. So long as the currency continues in its present uncertainty, it cannot answer the demands of business. It is a diseased limb, no better than what is known in India as a "Cochin leg," or an excrescence not unlike the pendulous goitre which is the pitiful sight of an Alpine village. But it must be uncertain unless we have peace. Therefore, for the sake of the currency, do I unite with our candidate in his longing. Business must be emancipated. How often we are told by the lawyers, in a saying handed down from antiquity, that "a wretched servitude exists where the law is uncertain; but this is not true of the law only. Nothing short of that servitude, which denies God-given rights, can be more wretched than the servitude of an uncertain currency. And now that, by the blessing of God, we are banishing that terrible wrong, which was so long the curse and shame of our nation, let us apply ourselves to this other servitude, whose yoke we are all condemned to bear in daily life. Looking into the travels of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, you will find that he encountered in China paper money on a large scale, being an inconvertible currency standing on the promise of the Grand Khan, not unlike our greenbacks. Describing the celestial city of Kin-sai, the famous traveler says: "The inhabitants are idolators, and they use paper money;" and then, describing another celestial city, Tai-pon-zu, he says: "The inhabitants worship idols, and use paper money." I know not if Marco Polo intended by this association to suggest any dependence of paper money upon the worship of idols. It is enough that he puts them together. To my mind, they are equally forbidden by the Ten Commandments. It one commandment enjoins upon us not to worship any graven image, does not another say expressly, "Thou shalt not steal."

THE CHARACTER OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is another consideration which I have reserved for the last, and which I would call an issue in the pending election. It is nothing less than the good name of the Republic and its character as an example to the nations. All this is directly in question. If you are true to the great principles of equal rights, declared by our fathers as the foundation of just government; if you stand by the freedman and maintain him in well-earned citizenship; if you require full payment of the national debt in coin, principal and interest, at the pleasure of the holder, so that the Republic shall have the crown of perfect honesty, as also of perfect freedom, I do not doubt that it will exercise a far-reaching sway. Nothing captivates more than the example of virtue; not even the example of vice. By this sign conquer; by fidelity to declared principles, by the performance of all promises, by a good name. Then will American history supply the long-sought definition of a Republic, and our Western star will illumine the nations. Reverse the picture; let the rebel party prevail, and what do we behold? The bonds of the nation repudiated, and the equal rights of the freedman, which are nothing but bonds of the nation, repudiated also. Alas! the example of the Republic is lost, and our Western star is quenched in darkness. But this cannot be without a shock, as when our first parents tasted the forbidden fruit:

> "Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
> Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
> That all was lost."

The shock will begin at home, but it will spread wherever there are hearts to thrill with anguish. The struggling people in foreign lands, now turned to us with hope, will sink in despair as they observe the disastrous eclipse. I would not seem too confident in the destinies of my country, but I cannot doubt that, if only true to herself, there is nothing too vast for her peaceful ambition. Here again I catch the aspiration of our leader in war, "Let us have peace." Out of peace will spring all else. Abroad there will be welcome and acceptance, with the might of our example constantly increasing. At home there will be safety and opportunity for all within our borders, with freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of travel, and the equal rights of citizenship, like the rights of the national creditor, all under the perpetual safeguard of that public faith which is the golden cord of the Republic. Tocqueville, who has described our institutions with marvelous power, says, profoundly, "Despotism may dispense with public faith, but liberty cannot." Never did he speak a more beautiful word. Let despots break promises, but not our Republic. A Republic is where every man has his due. Equality of rights is the standing promise of nature to man, and the Republic has succeeded to this promise. In harmony with the promise of nature, is the promise of our fathers, recorded in the Declaration of Independence; to which the Republic has succeeded also. It is the two-fold promise; first, that all are equal in rights, and, secondly, that just government stands only upon the consent of the governed; being the two great political commandments on which hang all laws and constitutions. Keep these truly, and you will keep all. Write them in your statutes; write them in your hearts. This is the great and only final settlement of all existing questions. Under its kindly influence the past rebellion will disappear, alike in its principles and its passions; future rebellion will be impossible; and there will be a peace never to be disturbed. To this sublime consecration of the Republic let me aspire. With nothing less can I be content.

Ex-Secretary Stanton on the Recent Elections.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton spoke briefly at a Republican meeting in Steubenville, Ohio, on the evening of the 24th inst. He was received with much applause, and when silence was restored, spoke as follows:

I rejoice, fellow-citizens, to be here this evening, and to share your rejoicing over the great victories won since last I was here, in favor of free Government and the Union of the United States. Since I met you a few weeks ago, the first shot of the great army of the Union has been fired, and has been heard all over the United States. The enemy fell before us as they did at Five Forks; they have been beaten; they have been routed on all sides; they have been crushed and demoralized, and are now looking about in their terror and dismay for a new leader. How is it with the Union Party? With head erect, looking for the foe they beat, shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, they are preparing to rush with all the enthusiasm that comes from certain success to the final and destructive charge. Let every man be there to take his part, and bear his share and to gain the final crushing victory. Let no true man be able to look back and say he was absent in the final charge, in which the triumph of our glorious cause, and the election of Grant and Colfax was assured. What remains to be done? Nothing more than you are doing to-night—being on duty, earnest, active and vigilant. Let every man be shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, and voice to voice, working, talking, urging, securing influence and gathering every vote from this on until the day of election. Do as you are doing—meet, talk, work; spare no effort to retain everything you have, and gain everything that can be gained, and do everything that can be done to secure the election of Grant and Colfax, for on their election depends the preservation of this Government. Let every young man be at work in season and out of season. And let the young man see that he begins aright his career as an American. Let the old man be busy in the same way. Let him vote with the young man for Grant and Colfax. Let him vote so that if he never votes again, he can have the assurance in his last hour that his last vote was given in a glorious cause. Pennsylvania has spoken, my friends, and the voice with which her majority was thundered in the ears of the country will be louder still in November. Indiana, too, struggling against Kentucky and her horde of rebels, has given a Union majority, and Ohio, glorious Ohio, has joined the army that in the final charge will give us a glorious victory. All hail Ohio, and her 18,000 majority. Yes, the "four corners" are dismayed; whisky is gone. Let Nasby write "the hour of doom hez struck." Let me tell you what happened four years ago on the night of the election. I was in the War Office. The great and lamented martyr Lincoln was there by my side. We were listening to the returns as they came in. There was no anxiety on the part of Mr. Lincoln for himself; it was only of his country he thought. He would gladly lay down the office at any moment, but he did want his country to be saved, and did want to know that the people wanted it saved. The news was coming in "tick," "tick," over the wires—a Republican majority and a Democratic majority. They alternated first one, then another; all seemed uncertain. Then there came a dispatch from your President here, (Mr. Robert Sherrard,) announcing the seven hundred Republican votes of Steubenville and that we had carried the Fourth Ward. I told it to him. "Ah!" said the President, "it's all right; we have carried Stanton's town, and he then proposed three cheers for Steubenville. Let me tell you that the work is not all done. There is something yet for you to do. Every one who voted with us on the 13th has something to do for our next overwhelming victory. The voters must work actively. Your clubs must be diligently engaged. Scores and scores of voters are yet to be lost or gained. The doubtful are to be secured and gathered into your ranks. The man who has never voted before is to be looked after. The nature of this great struggle is to be explained to him. You are to do this. Induce him to understand the issues. You are to persuade him to cast his first vote in favor of liberty, of our Union, of Grant and of Colfax. Now, let us give three cheers for Grant and Colfax, and liberty and victory, and Lincoln.

Amid the enthusiasm, Mr. Stanton retired from the stand, and three times three were given him with a will.

Hon. James Hinds, the Murdered Arkansas Congressman.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 28.

The murder of at least one of the Union men whose lives have been sacrified in the South since the war closed comes home to us with painful force and effect. Hon. James Hinds, whose assassination at Little Rock, Ark., on the 22d inst., has been already announced, was a native of Salem, Washington County, where his aged mother still resides, and his brother, Dr. Hinds, resides, at this time, in Schaghticoke, in this county. Many friends of the deceased living in Washington County testify to his high character and his brilliant promise as a man. Mr. Hinds removed from Salem to St. Peters, Minn., in 1853, and engaged in the practice of the law. Thence he removed to Little Rock in 1864, having been appointed by President Johnson, immediately after Mr. Lincoln's assassination, one of the Judges of the Arkansas Supreme Court. This office he held until 1866. In March, 1867, he was elected to Congress, and served through the several sessions of the National Legislature since that time. The report of his assassination has been confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch sent by Gov. Clayton to Dr. Hinds. The remains of the murdered man are now on their way to Salem, where his family, consisting of a wife and two children, are visiting his mother.

The assassination of Mr. Hinds brings, as we have said, the Southern murders close to our own doors. Here was a man who in 1853 left his peaceful home to seek a livelihood for his family and eminence for himself in the practice of his profession in one of the younger States of our country. His talents brought him to the attention of the President of the United States, who appointed him a loyal Judge in one of the disloyal States. Removing thither, for two years he proves himself an able, upright and impartial Judge, and his fellow-citizens, impressed with his worth, elect him to Congress. Here he serves a few months, and on returning home to his constituents is assassinated in the midst of the people who had honored him. He falls a victim to that fell spirit of lawlessness and crime, which, encouraged by Democratic utterances, has produced a second revolution at the South, and is murdering scores of Northern men, our own brothers, for loyalty to the flag and the Government. The question for every man here at the North to determine for himself is, whether by his political action in this election, he will give encouragement to this spirit of assassination until the South shall become thoroughly revolutionized, and every Northern man down there is murdered or driven out of the country, or whether he will so vote and act as to force the rebels to obey the laws, and give loyal men protection for their lives.

Ruinous Taxation—How Much Gov. Church is Ruined—Judge Davis' Income.

From the Rochester Express, Oct. 28.

The fact, accidentally learned, that Sanford E. Church, who has so much to say to poor men about the grinding oppression of taxation, to pay the Democratic war debt, pays but $2 per annum on two gold watches, although owner of a large farm, and a very valuable village homestead, was too good a joke to be lost; and Judge Davis referred to it in his speech here. The Ex-Lieutenant-Governor was formerly made famous, by the publication of his extra charges for services on the Canal Board—in which he rivaled "extra Billy Smith," of Virginia. His friends were annoyed by the non-exhibit of his income, and seek to retaliate upon Judge Davis, by representing that he reports only $1,271 10, while receiving a salary of $3,500 as Judge. There is no concealment in his case. He did make such a report, and attested it in the usual manner. His sworn statement shows an income of $3,154 15, from all sources, a gold watch and 35 ounces of plate. The exemptions he claims are on $1,000 of income, $315 22 taxes paid, $350 losses on stocks sold, $469 41 for repairs, $26 67 for insurance, $151 75 for interest, $30 interest or dividends, and $300 travel fees, deducted from salary; leaving the taxable income above stated. He has not evaded any duty to the Government, and makes a full exhibit of what he receives, paying the taxes assessed. Now, where is Gov. Church's statement of his income, which he is bound by law to make? It is nowhere to be found, and the inference is that he made none. He receives at least double what Judge Davis does, per annum, and pays—$2 on two gold watches. How terribly oppressive is "radical taxation" upon Gov. Church, especially.

The Quakers in the South During the War.

At a meeting of the "Peace Association of Friends in America," held in Baltimore on Wednesday, John B. Crenshaw, of Virginia, gave a history of the action of the Friends in the South during the late war. They appointed a committee to wait upon the President of the Confederate States, and claim a clear exemption from military service under their constitution. They told Davis they could take no part in the fight; it was a principle that they could not give up on any earthly consideration. Davis refused their appeals, and would not recommend their exemption to the Congress. He said he was sorry that there were any people in their midst who would not take up arms to aid their country. Notwithstanding their appeal was rejected with scorn, they next addressed themselves to the Confederate Congress. They were heard before a Congressional committee composed of prominent men, most of them lawyers, and the manner in which the Friends were cross-questioned was a most terrifying scene. They were asked if they saw their wives about to be killed if they would not be justified in cutting down the slayer. The Friends replied that under no circumstances could they take up carnal weapons. But, unfortunately, the Dunkers acknowledged that in time of great tribulation they would be justified in paying a tax for their exemption, and it was finally settled in that way. He then cited numerous instances of the wonderful preservation of the lives of Friends who stood firm in their faith. One who refused to fight was forced to stand one hour and a half under the fire of a battle-field, and escaped unharmed, while the man at his side was shot down. Another Friend was forced to stand with his musket tied to his side, in the trenches of Petersburg, exposed to a terrible fire, but he escaped unhurt.

Loss of the Steamer Gen. Quitman—Capt. Leathers' Statement.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 24.

Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the ill-fated steamer *Gen. Quitman*, dropped in upon us last evening, looking as hale and cheery as though his beautiful pet steamer were lying all right at the landing, instead of fifty feet below the turbid water of the Mississippi.

He related in his brief manner the cause of the disaster. The *Quitman* had rounded to at New-Texas Landing, about 11:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, to take on board freight and passengers. As is usual, the boat's stern was run in the mud—which at this point is blue and of a most tenacious character—and a gang-plank was run out to the bank. The wind and current swept the steamer's stem down stream, and the Captain says he felt the slight shock as the vessel's prow was borne against the fatal snag, which, as it turned out, must have entered her side at that time. Everything being on board, the Captain ordered the pilot to back the steamer, but with the first revolution of the wheels a cracking, tearing noise was heard, and the mate called to the Captain to stop her, saying he heard the water rushing in below. The wheels were instantly stopped, and Capt. Leathers ran down to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He found on opening the hatch forward that an immense volume of water was bursting through the hole made by the snag, and knew that the vessel would sink before anything could be done to stop the leak. Going on the boiler-deck, he ordered about twenty freedmen, who were passengers, to get ashore at once, which they proceeded to do without regard to the order of their going, literally rolling down stairs. The Captain then walked quietly back into the ladies' cabin, and in a calm manner told them to collect their valuables, luggage, &c., and go ashore as soon as possible, as the vessel was sinking. There were some eighty cabin passengers on board, many of them ladies, and two of them brides on a bridal trip; and it is somewhat remarkable that every one was saved, together with every piece of baggage. To use the Captain's expression, he "marched them ashore as quietly and orderly as a funeral." The baggage was piled up on the bank and placed under guard, and the steamer made fast by chains and hawsers to stumps, &c. In five minutes from the time the *Quitman* landed at the levee, she sunk, so that some idea may be had of the rapidity with which everything was done. As has been stated before, the passengers and crew arrived here yesterday, on the steamer *Celeste*, which boat passed the wreck two hours after the disaster.

The steamer *National* went up to the *Quitman* yesterday, to assist in saving her cargo. The steamer *Vicksburg* leaves this evening, at 5 P. M., in the *Quitman's* place.

Mob at Carrolton, La.—Two Negroes Lynched.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, (Dem.,) Oct. 24.

About the hour of 2:30 o'clock, Friday morning, the Parish Prison at Carrolton was the scene of swift and avenging justice, at the hands of some unknown persons. It appears from the jailor's account (Jacob Gerber) that he was awakened by some one calling out to him to get up, that he had a prisoner for him. Thinking that he recognized the voice of a deputy sheriff, he asked: "Is that you, Gardner?" The individual replied "Yes." The moment he appeared at the door he was overpowered. Some thirty or forty persons rushed in and took possession instantly, killing one Denis, a colored man, convicted of rape on the person of Mrs. Regina Lauchbaum, on the 29th of September, 1866, tried twice before the jury and found guilty, to wit: on the 19th of November, 1866, and on the 1st of May, 1867, and yet the law had not been enforced. At the same time they mortally wounded Samuel Milton, colored, who was only incarcerated yesterday, examined and committed for trial before the Second District Court, on the charge of violating and murdering Antonine Cardones, a white girl, eleven years of age. It is believed that the incensed community particularly desired the death of the negro Milton. It was an outrage so horrible and sickening in its savage details that human nature felt appalled at its recital. After a full, clear and explicit examination, it was established by fifty odd witnesses, white and black, with but one contradiction, R. S. Gardner, a negro member of the late Convention, who attempted to prove an *alibi*, that she had been violated and then strangled, put in a sack and cast in the river. Upon visiting the quarters of the said negro, there were found in his vest pocket her earrings, that had been torn from her ears; the handkerchief worn by the poor girl in the straw of his mattress, and her tin bucket, in which she carried her food. His vest, pants and shoes were found stained with blood. He has thus atoned, so far as human justice can make him, for the dreadful crime he committed. No one can breathe a word of blame; if the vengeance visited on these wretches was summary, the awful crimes they perpetrated were horrible, and justice to the community demanded that they should cease to live.

Personal.—List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 15, 1868: New-York—R. L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Moise, Mrs. D. M. Melliss, Dr. E. Melliss, E. W. Andrews, B. S. Osbon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coles, J. Mortemer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kinsley, H. A. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Switzen, David Crocker, H. A. Loop and family, Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. Cuddeln, Mrs. E. C. Strong, Mrs. C. D. Cooke, W. F. Shisley. Boston—Caleb Stetson, S. L. Hincley and family, E. Lamson and family, S. W. Ropes, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. How, Miss How, Misses Pierce. Cincinnati—S. Thorner and family. Washington—E. Kingman. Lake Forrest, Ill.—Miss C. J. Williams. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Smith, Dr. J. P. Quinn, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Penn-Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville. Saint Louis—W. Mitchell, R. W. Ulrici and lady. Chicago—Mrs. H. G. Shumway and child, H. L. Whitman. Detroit—E. C. Seaman, G. B. Hall, S. Brady, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss C. L. Smith, S. S. Smith, J. M. Smith. Cleveland—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Howe, Mrs. H. Garretson, Miss J. Howe. Providence—Mrs. C. F. Daily, Miss L. F. Dailey. Cambridge—J. Lovering. San Francisco—P. Ord. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. Inman and daughter. U. S. A.—H. W. Baxter, W. Murphy, U. S. Consul, Frankfort on the Main.

Fatal Poisoning.—On Tuesday of last week, as we are informed, Mr. Jacob Shugart, of Butler, went out, apparently in good health, to husk corn. At dinner time his little daughter took some soup out to him, of which he partook. Not long after he had eaten it, he was taken with violent cramps in the stomach, so much so that he was unable to stand. A neighbor going by in a buggy, Mr. Shugart motioned with his hand for him. On going to him he found Mr. Shugart very ill, but was enabled to get him into his buggy and bring him home. In a half hour after his arrival home he was a corpse. We understand that the contents of the stomach have been analyzed, and the presence of arsenic discovered. Yesterday Mrs. Shugart and a man named Martin, her alleged paramour, were arrested and committed to jail on a charge of poisoning the deceased.—*Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Oct. 28.*

A War Relic.—We have seen a copy of Gen. Beauregard's private correspondence, from the time he took command at Corinth, to his occupation of Chattanooga, just before Bragg entered Kentucky. It contains the secret history of that army during the period named. It is now the private property of a gentleman in this city. By the way, it is a fact not generally known, that the United States Government never succeeded in capturing the records of the Confederate War Department. They were last seen at a point in North Carolina, not long before the surrender of Gen. Johnston. We suspect they were destroyed, but they may be in existence yet.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal & Messenger, Oct. 26.*

Hon. Israel G. Lash has accepted the Republican nomination for reelection to Congress from the North Carolina Fifth District. In his letter he says: "Should the people, by their votes, ratify your nomination, I will then be in a condition to urge and vote for a *pro rata* distribution of the currency; this would give us more money and greatly increase the banking facilities in the South; for a reduction in the tax on tobacco until it reaches a proper revenue point, so as not to retard production; for a change in the law in regard to distilling whisky, to enable the small distilleries in the South to operate and successfully compete with the large steam distilleries of the North; for funding the United States debt in fifty year bonds, at a low rate of interest, not exceeding four per cent."

Hon. James Buffinton, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Massachusetts first district, says: "It shall be my pleasure, as I shall count it to be my duty, to coöperate with other representatives of Massachusetts, in sustaining the Reconstruction policy of Congress, which has been thus far so successful in maintaining the national guaranty of equal suffrage to the loyal men of the South; in preserving the national honor and the public credit, by the exercise of the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad; in supporting that policy which seeks to aid labor by the equalization of taxation, and to lessen taxes by an economical administration of the Government."

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Business Men's Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Hons. Henry E. Davis and Noah Davis.

The National Debt, Taxation and Reconstruction Comprehensively Considered.

Last evening, in response to an invitation of our prominent merchants and professional men, Hon. NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans, and Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, addressed a very large audience at Cooper Institute on the financial and other issues of the day. At 8 o'clock Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES called the meeting to order, and said:

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY E. DAVIES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The uprising of a free and brave people is a sublime spectacle, and presents humanity in one of its noblest aspects. A whole nation is aroused only upon great occasions, and its activity and energy are prompted and developed only by stirring events. When it moves in unity and from its deep foundations, the world may know it has profound cause for its emotion, and great results must follow its upheavals. It is now more than seven years since this nation beheld a portion of our people organize to effect its downfall, and to overthrow its Constitution and defy its laws. Its flag was carried in mock solemnity at the head of an assumed funeral procession and buried in the earth, in the vain hope that its stars and stripes should never again be given to the breeze and the bright sun of Heaven never again illumine its folds. When it was lowered, in a nation's shame, to a traitorous band at Fort Sumter, this mighty people recorded a solemn vow, that these insults must be rebuked, and that the Constitution, and the laws enacted under it, must be respected and obeyed by all who occupied a foot of the soil of the Union. Five years of toil, of bitter anguish, of great expenditure of the public treasure and of the best blood of the nation, were needed to accomplish these great ends; and it was then hoped that peace would return to the land, and prosperity prevail within its borders. It was not to have been expected that those who had staked all on the arbitrament of arms, and had lost, should have sought to dictate the terms upon which they could be readmitted to the sisterhood of States. They voluntarily went out; their return and reunion were to be effected upon some terms! Who were to prescribe those terms? The conquerors or the conquered? Beyond all controversy the successful party, and that was the Government of the United States. The Constitution has devolved upon the Congress of the United States the power to declare war, to raise armies, and to provide means to maintain them. It follows that Congress alone could declare when a war once entered upon should cease, and the terms and conditions upon which it should terminate. No other department of the Government is vested with any such authority. The powers of the executive and judicial departments are clearly and accurately defined, and a resort to them will furnish no warrant for the idea that either of these departments has authority to say when or upon what terms a pending war shall cease. On the contrary, full power is given to Congress to act in the premises, in the provision "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing enumerated powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." When, therefore, the Congress of the United States entered upon the duty of settling the terms and conditions upon which those lately in rebellion should resume their position in the Union, it but assumed to perform an enjoined duty, and one which no other department of the Government was competent to discharge. Its acts, even if they were unwise or inexpedient, are not revolutionary, unconstitutional or void. It is not the function of a political Convention, however numerous or respectable it may be, to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress. To the judicial department solely is assigned that high duty, and, until the appropriate tribunal shall otherwise adjudicate, all good and law-abiding citizens are bound to assume the validity and binding force of all laws framed in conformity with the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States has not, as every lawyer and intelligent man well knows, decided that the Reconstruction acts, so called, are unconstitutional and void, or anything approaching thereto. The country might therefore well be startled, as it was, when a gentleman, whose name was much considered for the high office of President, received the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, with unexampled unanimity, by reason of the declaration that these acts were usurpations, and that as a repeal of them was hopeless, it would be the duty of the President elect "to declare these acts null and void; compel the army to undo its usurpations," and "to trample them into dust." He desired to stand before the Convention and the country "upon this issue," and the country took him at his word; but he does not now stand at all, as an indignant people have trampled him, his colleague and their platform "into dust." Another issue made up for this canvass was that involving our national honor and integrity. The crushing out of the rebellion had entailed a heavy debt upon the country, greatly augmented by the open sympathy of many, and by the covert and insidious attacks of others upon the Government and its management of the war. All such efforts greatly embarrassed the loyal and true, and gave essential aid and comfort to those in arms against the Union. You all know who these men were, and where they are now to be found. The platform of the July Convention proposed to pay off all that portion of the national debt not specifically declared to be payable in coin, in what are generally known as the "legal-tender notes," and Mr. PENDLETON proposes to increase the volume of them for this purpose $1,500,000,000. Now, it is to be borne in mind that Mr. PENDLETON, and gentlemen of his political faith, and some Judges sympathizing in their general political views, have always denied the constitutional power of Congress to issue these legal-tender notes, and have insisted that they were void, and created no obligation on the Government. Upon this theory, is it not a most extraordinary proposition to pay off and cancel an honest and lawful debt in illegal, unconstitutional and void legal-tender notes? This would indeed be repudiation with a vengeance, and in its most offensive form. For it would be done under the false pretence of payment, while in fact such payment was made in a medium which at the same time was declared to be wholly worthless. This would surely be "keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope." Such financial legerdemain can never receive any countenance in this community, proud as it justly is of its commercial honor, dependent as it is for its prosperity upon its mercantile integrity, and where the good faith and high character of its merchants and business men are so justly and highly prized, and are known and appreciated in every clime. These assaults upon the credit of the country have greatly embarrassed its financial operations, and retarded the liquidation and payment of our debt. But, like all other assaults and obstructions, they will be overcome by the patriotism of our people, and we shall emerge from them in triumph, as we did from the conflict in arms. The people of this country are soon to settle, definitely and forever, all these questions; and this contest will determine whether strife and commotion are to prevail longer in our land, or whether we shall have hereafter rest and peace. We shall unhesitatingly submit to that verdict, whatever it be, when freely and fairly rendered, like good citizens and true Americans; but if the result is attained by fraud and a falsification of the popular will, it is manifest that the day of repose is far distant. We rally to the standard of our brave and gallant chieftain, as our boys in blue gathered around him in the dark hours of our country's peril. We know that, as was truly said of the Father of our Country, he is now first in war; we believe he will be first in peace, and we have an abiding conviction that he is soon to be proclaimed first in the hearts of his countrymen. We accept, in its full significance, the noble sentiment inscribed on his banner, which is the battle-flag of this campaign, and which vibrated in unison on its enunciation in every true and loyal heart in this land, and from whence, reechoing his words, comes up in one universal acclaim—"Let us have peace." This sentence symbolizes all we are struggling for in this contest. The people have demanded that peace shall come, and have resolved that peace there shall be. God grant, is the response of every patriotic heart, that the now assured administration of Gen. GRANT may give us enduring and perfect peace. But I have detained you too long, fellow-citizens, from the rich feast in store for you. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. NOAH DAVIS, of Western New-York, not less distinguished as a [illegible] jurist, than as a profound thinker and an eminent and patriotic statesman.

SPEECH OF JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

It has never happened to me before to stand in the presence of such an audience as this, and I regret that I am suffering on this occasion from a cold, the result of continual speaking for some time past in the district in which I live. The canvass presents, in one respect, the most extraordinary aspect the country has ever seen. There, in his quiet home at Galena, sits Gen. GRANT, [great cheering,] as quiet as he sat his horse at Appomattox, when LEE laid down his sword at his feet. That man whom no victory ever elated, whom no disaster ever oppressed, is waiting your verdict with the calm dignity of his grand nature. But his antagonist, where is he? [Laughter.] He has leaped the rope, he has broken out of the ring, and like a blinded combatant in one of your prize-fights, is striking right and left at friend and foe. [Laughter.] First, he assails MCCULLOCH, his friend the Secretary of the State under JACKSON, who is doing all in his power to elect SEYMOUR, and then he turns his attention to the Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLES, demanding from that gentleman how many ships he sold, how much money they brought, and why he has not a public list of the vessels which would not have cost more than Congressional penknives. My friends what has this got to do with the great issue before the country, and what have we got to do with GIDEON? We don't belong to GIDEON's band. [Laughter.] I have no doubt GIDEON will furnish him with the list. It seems this campaign is to be determined by the question whether or not GIDEON WELLS got a [illegible] for his [illegible] vessels, and [illegible] a bill of particulars, and the names and dates of the ships, and finally, as a last appeal to the American people, he does not ask them to stand by his principle; oh! no, by no means; but he lifts up his imploring hands, and prays to be made like ANDY JOHNSON, [laughter,] as though American people did not have enough of JOHNSON. He tells us he can do no more harm if he happens to be elected than JOHNSON did, for the Republicans will have as much power in Congress as under JOHNSON's administration. I have only alluded to these matters incidentally, merely as a preliminary to the great issues I propose to discuss. I have come hither at the invitation of some of the leading business men of your great City. Within the last three days I received their letter asking me to discuss the financial and other issues of this campaign. My friends, this is one of the greatest campaigns the country has ever seen. We had campaigns during the war. We were able then to appeal to the patriotic feelings of the masses. Men could stir other men from the bottoms of their hearts by appealing to their patriotism and love of country. Now, when the same question is at stake, the same issues are really involved in the great contest, but in consequence of the act of our antagonists we are obliged to meet them upon entirely different grounds. The issues presented are those that arise from the reconstruction of the rebel States, that which arises from the national debt and its mode of payment, and the question of the taxation of the bonds and other property. I shall refer now to what I have to say on all three of those important issues.

There is upon us a national debt of $2,500,000,000. It is of small moment to inquire who is responsible for the existence of this debt, for after all discussion of that subject is exhausted, the ugly fact still remains that we owe the debt. The questions important to be considered by us are, shall the debt be paid? and how paid? and how shall it be handled while in the process of payment? To these questions all the best energies of statesmanship may well be directed. I am not of those who think that a national debt is a national blessing, but I believe that, like the primal curse upon man, while apparently a tremendous evil in itself, from it may be evoked incidental blessings of great benefit to the people. If it engender rigid public economy, strict private frugality, and a universal sense of the obligations of honor and honesty among the people and in the administration of governmental affairs, those results will go far to ameliorate the evils that naturally attend such a burden. Nothing is more manifest than that our national debt cannot be immediately paid. Its payment must be a question of time—greater or less—but all the while a question of time. But the fact that the debt is to be paid, and the form of its payment, ought never to have been the subject of discussion or doubt. Since the country cannot be relieved from the burden of its debt by present payment, it becomes of the last importance to settle at once and forever that it is to be paid and is never to be repudiated. To have this a matter of doubt will be disastrous to the Government itself, to the people, and to all the monetary interests of the country. I can conceive nothing more unhappy in its probable consequences to the commercial affairs and general prosperity of this land than the mistake of leaving this question to be the football of demagogues in the partisan struggles of our politics. Repudiation will then hang over us like an Alpine avalanche, ready to be loosed by a vibration of the air, to crush in a common ruin the business, the credit and the honor of our country. Need I point out the peculiar dangers in which we stand in regard to this question? Our debt was made to crush the rebellion of eleven States. Can we suppose they will return with any love for the instrumentalities with which we subdued them? With their own war debt repudiated; with the impoverishing losses of the war upon them—stung with the innumerable consequences of their crime, many of which they regard as grievances rather than inevitable results of war, have we not reason to fear that these States, once in power, will be too willing to relieve themselves from paying the cost of their own humiliation and defeat? With eleven States possibly united in such an object, what have we not to dread in the North? What think you, would the Seymours, the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, the Pierces and the Blairs, respond to the Hamptons, the Hills and the Toombs of the Southern Democracy, and what the fierce masses led by your Woods, your Brookses and your Brick Pomeroys answer? It needs no prophet to foretell what an echo the "rebel yell" of repudiation even in this emporium of commerce would awaken. With the course of these men and their party in proposing semi-repudiation by greenback payments before us, how can we doubt what their conduct will be if absolute repudiation is ever the price of their restoration to power, demanded by eleven States of the Union. But if repudiation never actually came, the terrible fact that it lies crouching in the jungling politics like a tiger for its prey, will hold out securities in perpetual discredit and distrust. It is the lurking fear in the minds of capitalists all over the world that our debt may be dishonored that puts American credit to shame even by the side of weak and unstable Governments. But where lies the remedy? The first step, I repeat, is to establish at once and forever that our national debt is to be paid and is never to be repudiated. How can this be done? Certainly not by party platforms. Certainly not by the pledges of candidates. Certainly not by the chances of future ballots. These are ephemeral and often delusive. There is but one mode by which we can uplift our national debt above the storms of party into the serene atmosphere of absolute integrity, and that is, by establishing forever the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States. That amendment declares that "the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." Herein, then, it is clear the honor of the nation, in respect to its debt, finds safety. But the establishment of this amendment hangs altogether upon the upholding of the reconstruction measures of Congress. If they be overthrown, the amendment fails with them; for upon the validity of its ratification by the reconstructed States depends the question of its adoption. Nothing has been done that makes that amendment a part of the Constitution, if reconstruction be undone. Upon the validity of Congressional reconstruction the parties are at issue. The Republican Party and its candidates affirm its validity. The Democratic Party and its candidates deny it, and declare the Reconstruction acts of Congress to be "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." If you turn to the proclamation of the President you will see that he reserves this question of the constitutionality of the reorganized States, and Secretary SEWARD, in his certificate, follows in the Presidential footsteps. The Democracy everywhere, North and South, disaffirm and denounce the amendment. The election of HORATIO SEYMOUR will overthrow it for ever. The election of Gen. GRANT will affirm and establish it for ever; for with him reconstruction will be completed, and all the rebel States, with Constitutions throned in justice and loyalty, will resume their several orbits around the sun of the Union, never again to be displaced. The issue of upholding or overthrowing the validity of the public debt is thus in the hands of the people. They can set it in the Constitution to stand like "a great rock in a weary land," to shelter the justice and honor of the nation, or turn it loose like a lost balloon to the shifting winds of a party strife. But our national credit and the ultimate payment of the national debt is, in other respects, closely interwoven with the maintenance of the Reconstruction acts. Let them and the Governments they have created be overthrown, and what will remain to hinder the agitation of the assumption of the rebel debt. This is no idle fancy. The Southern Press are urging it even in this canvass. Said the Mobile *Tribune*, a few weeks ago: "One of the very first things we will ask will be the assumption of the Confederate debt. This is precluded by the amendment known as the Fourteenth Article. But the Democracy deny that this amendment has been legally adopted. This, it may be said, is the result of the promise to HAMPTON, and is made as a guarantee of their good faith." That debt is not less than $2,000,000,000. Can it be doubted that the rebel States would hereafter unite for its assumption by Congress? And if there were no Party at the North to yield to their demands, to what terrible temptations will not men be subjected when its assumption can be made to yield individual fortunes to a hundred Congresses. And so, too, of the payment for emancipated slaves. The belief is strong and almost universal among the late slaveholders that in the future payment will be made. Such claims have a money value now, and are bought and sold at speculative rates. I will not go through the argument upon which those claims will be urged. The very agitation of these things and the possibility of success will shake our national credit. The aggregate of the rebel debt and of the claims for slaves is more than four thousand millions. To let them loose upon us is the folly of fools. We have them chained now if we stand by reconstruction and the amendment. If we suffer the Democracy to tear them down, "who shall deliver us from the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity." I present to you the duty to uphold the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the amendment known as the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, which depends upon them as one lying at the foundations of public credit. Do this and you settle forever the fact that the Federal debt is "never to be questioned." Do this and you shut off forever the possibility of the assumption of the rebel debt. Do this, and the agitation of claims for emancipated slaves is forever silenced. Had we not a right to demand these guarantees at the hands of the rebels? We yield indemnity for the past, but security for the future we must have. We pardon them the blood of the nation, but its honor we must raise above the hand of treachery or revenge. I might pursue this commercial view of the importance of sustaining Congress by showing the vast benefits that are to flow to commerce from the establishment of free labor in the South, and the opening of those States to the enterprise and capital of the North—results which I believe the election of GRANT will secure—but I pause with their simple suggestion. Next to the permanent establishment, by authority of the Constitution, that our debt "shall never be questioned," is the question, how shall the debt be paid? To the ingenuous minds of honest men the latter question is involved in the former, for such minds cannot admit the idea that the Constitution recognizes the power to pay one promise of the Government by forcing the creditor to take another. It is the misfortune of the Democratic Party that it seems never able to rise to a just estimate of the moral nature of the people. It strikes out some glittering pretext of present advantage which appeals to the sordid nature or passions of men, and strives to drag the nation down to that humiliating standard. So, now, it seeks, by exciting popular prejudice against the national creditors, and by holding out delusive hopes of present gain, to blight and dishonor the credit of the nation. We need no higher illustration of this than the position of HORATIO SEYMOUR—of SEYMOUR before his fall from the pedestal of integrity to the platform of party. That party has led us down to the brink of dishonor, but there, thank God, the people have paused and shrunk in horror from the leap, and, turning upon the architects of ruin, have plunged them headlong into the abyss. In the history of Athens it is recorded that THEMISTOCLES once declared in the public Assembly that he had devised a measure of great advantage to the people, but which, from its nature, could not be made public. He was ordered to disclose it to ARISTIDES; and that just man reported that while nothing could be more advantageous to Athens, yet nothing could be more unjust. With a sublimity of self-denial, the people rejected the scheme without even asking its nature. And now along the broken arches of twenty-two centuries history is sounding that glory of Athens, and the fame of ARISTIDES the Just. Shall there be a lower standard of justice for Christian America? The Republican and Democratic parties are directly at issue as to the mode of paying the national debt. The Republican Party declares that it shall be paid in the currency of the world. "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." That is the language of the Republican platform. The Democratic Party declares that the great bulk of the debt shall be paid in greenbacks. The language of its platform is, "Where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." That "lawful money" is the legal tender currency known to us as greenbacks. Let us see for a moment to what portion of the obligations of the Government this Democratic mode of payment applies. The debt is, in round numbers, twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. It is in part made up of about sixteen hundred millions of five-twenties, bearing six per cent. interest and payable in about fifteen years; about two hundred and eighty-four millions of six per cent. bonds, payable in 1881; about three hundred and fifty-six millions of greenbacks, payable on demand. I believe neither of these classes of indebtedness is expressly payable in coin on its face, or by express provision of the law under which the obligations were issued. And so the Democratic platform provides that greenbacks shall not only pay the bonds of the Government, but also shall pay themselves. Here is the long-sought perpetual motion for which philosophers and inventors have toiled in vain. I have read somewhere of a hermit who hid himself for years in a forest, bent on scientific discovery. "For what are you seeking?" said a friend to him one day. "For a universal solvent," he replied. "A what?" said his friend. "A universal solvent; something that will instantly dissolve whatever it touches." "Yes," cried his friend, "I see; but what in thunder will you keep it in?" Our Democratic friends have found the universal solvent—the greenback! which, when it touches the national bonds, dissolves them, and then dissolves itself, and in the very act of dissolution is reproduced and redissolved! But, alas, in what will the Government keep this "universal solvent." If it shuts it in the Treasury it will dissolve that! If in the banks it will dissolve them. If it turn it loose upon the public it will dissolve the business, the energies, the credit, and the honor of the nation. But in what manner is it proposed to execute this scheme of payment by greenbacks? The present issue is made legal tender by law, but the Government has not got them to use. It owes them to the people. They are representatives of a loan, and a forced loan, for it is a loan without interest, compelled by the legal-tender provision. The holders are creditors and not debtors of the Government. So fast as the Government can get them for taxes or by redemption its necessities require their constant use, and so it forces the people again to renew the loan upon them by reissuing them in the ordinary payments of the Government. How or when can the Government set about paying the bonds with those greenbacks? Only as a surplus is secured. Our Democratic friends tells us there will be no surplus. But if there be any it will be comparatively small—twenty or thirty millions per annum. How long then will it be before we can relieve ourselves from debt by those greenbacks? It will be the task of generations. But that I apprehend is not the Democratic idea. Their theory contemplates new issues of greenbacks. But to be of any value in payment of bonds the new issues must be made legal tenders. Where is the power to do that? All through the war it was a part of the Democratic creed that the Legal-tender act affecting the present greenbacks was unconstitutional and void. So all their Judges held. So held Chief Justice DENIO. So Justice WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania. So held the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Our Courts sustained the act upon the imperious necessities of war. But not yet has it been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. And now, when there is no necessity except to anticipate debts not due in fifteen years, and thus defraud its creditors, it is proposed that the Government shall issue millions of greenbacks, and declare them legal tender. There is not a Court in America that would not hold such a law void. The only result would be to plunge the country into a sea of litigation, compared to which HORATIO's "sea of troubles" would be the calm of a Summer's morning, and it would end in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States setting aside the law as unconstitutional, and bringing disaster and bankruptcy upon the debtor interest of the country. But for what is this to be done? Why change one form of national debt for another? "Ah," say our Democratic friends, "we will save the interest." And how is it proposed to accomplish that? There is, of course, but one way, and that is applicable only to the five-twenties. It is to enact a law prescribing a time for payment, and that all bonds not presented by a fixed day shall cease to draw interest. Suppose that to be done, would a just Government be able to evade interest in that manner? The obligations of a Government are, in a certain sense, altogether honorary. Now, suppose A presents his five-twenty of $1,000 and receives a $1,000 greenback. He sees that it is payable on demand. He turns to the Treasurer and demands payment, and it is dishonored. No rule of law is better settled than that demand paper when demanded and dishonored, draws interest from presentation, and so the Government subjects itself to pay interest on its dishonored greenback, and the creditor has the same remedies that he would have for a refusal to pay interest upon the bond. He could sue in neither case, but must wait till honesty or ability moves the Government to pay. But what would be the effect of launching upon the country hundreds of millions more of irredeemable currency and making it legal tender? I shall not stop to point out the disorder, the confusion, the inflation, the speculation and bankruptcy that would follow. The commercial world lacks not examples of the consequences of such an irredeemable Government currency. The end would be that our national finances would have no basis save the power of the printing press, and even that ultimately would fail, for its paper promises would depreciate till the steam press could not run them out fast enough to pay the cost of the power that propelled it. One project of Democratic statesmanship is to swoop up the securities deposited by the National Banks and substitute greenbacks for them. Those banks have some $330,000,000 of bonds in deposit at Washington to secure the payment of their circulation. That circulation falls a little short of $300,000,000. The people for that currency have now a double security—the power to resort to the assets of the banks, by suits, judgments, executions, and receiverships, and the right to fall back upon the securities deposited at Washington. Are we to have these securities swept from under us, the banks destroyed, and the people left with no indemnity save the possibility of getting the new batch of greenbacks, with all the chances of their being declared unconstitutional? The system of national banking may not be perfect, but to the people it is far safer than any new whelming tide of greenbacks can possibly be made. Mr. SEYMOUR is promenading the West to point out defects or inequalities in that banking system. But of what consequence are they if the system itself is to be overthrown? While his champions are attacking and uprooting the system, he, the candidate, is engaged in the piddling business of exciting the jealousies of the West because it has not equal banking facilities with the East. Let the country first save the system, and then, through Congress, correct its inequalities, and not put it to nurse in the arms of its deadly foes. While I deny that any portion of the existing debt can be paid in new issues of greenbacks hereafter to be declared lawful tender, I say also that it is against morality and good conscience to force the payment of one dollar of them in any kind of greenbacks. At the time the bonds were issued no one dreamed that they were to be paid otherwise than in the currency of the world. Their payment was postponed five years or twenty years at the option of the Government, because everybody supposed that the rebellion would end, and specie payments be resumed before the periods would expire. The Government took time solely for that contingency. If the right to pay in greenbacks existed, or was to be claimed, why take the time? Surely it were just as easy to pay greenbacks in one as in five years, or in five as in twenty years. And was it not quite as important to stop gold interest during the war as now? The Government took the time solely to be ready to pay the gold, and it took the option of twenty years if it could not pay in five, but gave no option of time to the creditor. Nothing can be clearer than the manifest intention of all parties to the transaction. And it is a remarkable fact that with all the efforts of the allies of the rebellion here and elsewhere during the war to cripple the Government by depreciating its securities, not one had the audacity to assert that the Government, if it paid at all, would not pay in the currency of the world. They did proclaim that the Government would repudiate; that it could never pay; that its bonds were worthless, and they who invested would lose every dollar; but in their treacherous souls the devil seems never to have put the thought that the Government could snatch back the bonds and substitute a dishonored promise without interest. Besides, in making the greenbacks legal tender, it was expressly provided that they, at the option of the holder, should be exchangeable for five-twenties—never that five-twenties should be exchangeable for them. Is it possible that it was intended that so soon as the holder of greenbacks swapped them for a bond, the Government could force him to swap back, and he in turn swap again only for another swap, until one party or the other got tired of swapping? Are such absurd results chargeable either upon the people or the Government? No; the truth is, the Government, by its issue of greenbacks and the legal-tender provision, made a forced loan from the people and for the relief of the people, provided a means for funding that loan at the pleasure of the people, but it was never contemplated that the people should, on demand, surrender the funded security to a new forced loan. The clear intent was to prevent the enlargement of the forced loan by providing a means for funding the currency till the Government should be ready to pay in gold, and that intent is the spirit of the contract. If the Democratic letter kills, the spirit maketh alive. And thank Heaven that spirit is not alone found in the transaction, but in the justice-loving hearts of the people. But the gravest consideration of this question is in its effect upon our character as a nation. Six hundred millions of our bonds are held abroad. Germany and Holland, probably, have five hundred millions, and the residue are scattered on the continent and in England. They have bought them in good faith, in the currency of the world, and at such prices as the market offered. Is our Government to stand up in the face of Christian civilization and demand of those creditors to surrender their bonds and take a promise to pay on demand without interest, on which a demand will bring nothing but a hollow repulse? The suggestion of the idea disgraces the civilization of America. But if it be carried out, and by a compulsory law the foreign bondholder be cut off from his interest and compelled to exchange his security for greenbacks or take nothing, what is that but the repudiation by one Government of the debt it owes the subjects of another Power? And what is to hinder that Power from vindicating the rights of its subjects by the last argument of nations? I do not say that war would come; but I say, that by the laws of nations, it might justly come for the wrongful act of this Government; in fraud of the subjects of another admits no other ultimate remedy. And suppose war should come for that cause—or for some other cause with any Power, where could we borrow the sinews of war? What nation would lend to a nation of repudiators? As an American, I declare before Heaven, I am ashamed to dwell upon this theme. I blush for the dishonor already brought upon our country. The suggestion that we are capable of robbing our foreign creditors has cost us already millions of treasure; but it has cost us what ought to be dearer still to every American heart—it has cost some part of the national honor; some part of the moral glory which we exhibited on the fields of battle, but far more in the grand humanity of our triumph. But have we the plea of necessity for adopting this Democratic repudiation? A poor one at best it would be, but even that is denied us. We are strong and rich. By the blessing of God, we have conquered the rebellion in our strength. Ours was the blood it cost. Ours were the millions paid in its progress. Ours were the years of pain and suffering, of doubt, of desolation and of death. We have risen from it stronger and richer than we entered it. But not ours alone is the duty that remains. A posterity richer, mightier far than we, is rushing with swift steps to aid us in bearing and removing our gigantic burden. Our forty millions of people will soon be eighty. Our twenty thousand millions of wealth will soon be forty. The duplication of these will give us a quadrupled divisor of the debt. PENDLETON's per capita of seventy-eight dollars will soon be a fourth of it. There is no reason, therefore, why we should hasten to do a great wrong. If we do it the conscience of the nation will never lie easy till reparation is made. It is, therefore, easier and cheaper to do right in the outset. Our first duty is to restore the national credit by a signal victory over repudiation and repudiators. Already we have scattered their hosts. We have sent their captain out "in a sea of troubles" on a single plank not snatched from the platform, but desperately seized from the inequality of banking facilities. Already he prays not for a victory of his principles, but to be made a second Johnson. Judas! does any man suppose we want a second Johnson when we can have a Grant? With the election of GRANT we shall restore our shaken credit. And then by rigid economy, by a firm and just administration, and by lopping all excrescences from the Treasury, we shall be able to reduce and equalize taxation and gradually pay our debt and fund what we cannot pay at such rates of interest as other nations pay. We can gradually contract the currency till, without a shock to business, the Government will glide into specie payments, leaving scarcely a ripple to mark the gulf where the insanity of repudiation went down. The greenback scheme is repudiation in disguise. If it be successful it must end in that result, for a circulation of two thousand millions of greenbacks would never be redeemed. I know the project is not to issue this amount at once; but open Pandora's box and every plague in it will fly out. Once begun, the issue will not stop, and the last desperate remedy will be absolute repudiation. I think this is what Southern Democrats want. I think this is what your Pendletons and Vallandighams mean; and your facile Seymours would be "caught up in the whelming tide" of dishonor and shame.

TAXATION.

The next question I propose to consider is that of taxing the bonds. Our Democratic friend, Mr. HOFFMAN, boldly asserts in all his speeches, and so does Gov. CHURCH, and other leading politicians, that the National bonds are not taxed. It is extraordinary that men of intelligence are guilty of such perversion of truth, or possibly are so steeped in ignorance as they exhibit themselves. I say to you here to-night, that by the Federal Government the National bonds held by the citizens of the United States are taxed precisely equal with other property. This tax comes in the shape of income tax. A farmer is taxed on his farm and whatever value there is over $1,000. A man holding bonds and mortgages is taxed in like manner, and the man who holds no farm, bonds or mortgages but his Government securities must also pay for what he has worth over $1,000. The National Government imposes the same taxation upon those bonds as it does upon your house or land, your securities of all classes and kinds. But what is it these gentlemen ask? They tell us from their platform that their great object is equal taxation, so far as relates to the taxation of the General Government that exists to-day. But that is not what they want. They preach to the people that there ought to be, as against holders of bonds, who gave their money to save the nation's life, another rule that taxes bonds more, and that the General Government ought to take one or two per cent. out of the interest on these bonds. That produces the grossest inequality and injustice. If they tax one per cent. on the bonds, why not also put one per cent. tax on the farm, or the bonds and mortgages, which equality requires? It would be unjust to adopt any other rule. But if the Government so taxes a man who holds a seven per cent. security, it would be guilty of the grossest violation of justice and equality, and directly in violation of the Constitution of the United States. These gentlemen tell us there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Government from taxing the bonds. They say the Government may tax the man to whom they have agreed to pay $1,000 at six per cent., by withholding two per cent. and paying him four. The contract is that he shall be paid six. They pay four and refuse to pay the residue. Is not that repudiation? Nay, it is even worse, for in my judgment it is in direct conflict with the express provisions of the Constitution, which declares that no man's property shall be taken for public use without just compensation. I know that, as a general rule, taxation is not held to be within that prohibition on the direct tax; but the promise of the Government would, in my judgment, be directly within the prohibition. But if the Government had power to take one per cent. on the bonds, they would also find power to take more,—take two per cent., and finally would find nothing so easy as the process of getting rid of the whole interest. What is the necessity of this tomfooling of greenbacks to get rid of interest, when the Government, according to those Democratic theories, have power to take the whole interest, and keep it without issuing a single greenback? I am surprised these wonderful statesmen never discovered that they have the power, if it exists, to wipe out the national debt in one fell swoop. Why not tax the bonds 100 per cent., and thus extinguish them, thus by an earthquake shock take down the national debt of the Government? I will charge nothing to the Democratic Party, but having given out this suggestion to them, I am confident it will put such an idea into their heads that four years from now there will be a taxation on the bonds for the full amount, and thus dispose of the national debt. Now I have shown you that the bonds are taxed the same as other property, but we have taxation from the bonds in another form, very considerable in amount; $330,000,000 of the bonds are held in security for National Banks. They are not taxed directly, it is true; but how are they taxed? They are the basis of the banking system, the capital of which is $400,000,000. They furnish the basis upon which that capital existed as property in the country. Now the gentlemen ask why the Government does not tax the bonds that are deposited in its hands. But it does tax, for your banks pay tax upon mortgages and profits and various other forms, $9,000,000 a year to the Government. They allow the people of the States not to tax the bonds, or banks themselves, and my friend who presides here to-night read a very able and exhaustive opinion to sustain that law; and it has since been sustained by the Supreme Court. It is true that so far as State taxes are concerned holders of bonds are not taxed, but with what justice can that be brought as an accusation against a Republican Congress? In 1819 and 1828 the Supreme Court had decided that the securities issued by the National Government on loans it had borrowed from the people could not be taxed. And although it is the settled law of the land for half a century, the Democratic leaders have the impudence to parade the country and assail Congress for simply forming its action to the Constitution and the adjudication of the courts half a century ago. But supposing the Government had launched these bonds among the people and declared the States might tax them. Why, the effect would be they would not have been sold at all, and there would be serious litigations in reference to them, which should ultimately be decided by the Supreme Court. Gov. CHURCH says he knows what the decisions of the Supreme Court are, but he says the Democrats are going to infuse a different spirit into the Court. I would like to see the Governor engaged in his process of infusion. It would be rather difficult work now. The Judges of the present have decided in favor of the doctrine, as also have the Judges who long since have descended to honored graves, but their judgments endure and have gathered vigor from time. But what would be the effect of this State taxation? Bonds are issued at four per cent. The buyers, knowing there will be a State tax of one per cent., will only give what three per cent. bonds are worth. Where then does the Government and people gain? When that system would be adopted the greatest discordance would arise throughout the States. Where the State tax was least bonds would be sold most, and the bondholders in England and elsewhere being subject to no State tax, the foreigners would profit by the transaction. That policy would drive all bondholders out of the country, and bonds would be invested in only by foreign lands. The people will lose the benefit of them and the only persons served would be the foreign bondholders, who could get the whole percentage. The great strength of England is the fact that her people are her own creditors, and when Americans hold their debt in their own power, they will withhold the glory of the American people against all the enemies of the world. The taxation of the country is mainly upon the luxuries of life, and it is so levied as to relieve the poor. No man whose income was under $1,000 a year need be afraid of the assessor. Mayor HOFFMAN says that the people of this country are so far taxed that the entire surplus over and above what we eat, and drink, and wear, is taken from us every year by the Government. That is not true. No man was taxed unless he had a carriage worth $300, wore a gold watch, had a billiard-table in use, kept gold plate, or silver plate, above 47 ounces, drank spirituous liquors, smoked tobacco, played cards, or indulged in perfumery or patent medicines, the tax on the last-mentioned of which nobody could have any possible objection to. There is also a tax on gas manufactured out of coal and on matches. In speaking of those taxes Gov. CHURCH recently quoted an old English author, who, in speaking of English taxes, said that the people of England were taxed from their baby clothes to the coffins that put them under ground. Now, I will cross-examine the Governor's statement, and show that the American from the beginning to the end of his life is not like the Englishman of olden time. When the democratic baby was born he did not drink whisky or beer; neither did he chew tobacco or smoke cigars or take snuff. He did not play cards or use perfumery or gas; nor did he require a coach valued at over $300 to bring him into the world. He did not require a billiard-table for use, or silver plate of over 47 ounces weight. If that democratic baby was dressed in good woolen clothes or domestic flannel, as every democratic baby ought to be, it never paid one cent of taxation. I have talked to you more than I meant on that subject, and I shall now close this subject, having shown the hollow pretences of those men, who ought to be ashamed of their conduct in reference to that matter.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Democratic platform pronounces the reconstruction measures of Congress "usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." Under those acts, seven States are reorganized. They have Governors, legislatures, courts, and other officers, State, county, and town. These were set up and elected by majorities of the people. Several of the States have resumed relations with the Federal Government, and have representatives sitting in both houses of Congress. It should be a clear case, I think, that shall remand these States to a new chaos, out of which new Governments are to be formed. That should set aside Constitutions, State officers, Representatives in Congress, bases of suffrage, and all the rights acquired under them, and permit a portion of the people to substitute new Governments in their place. It is objected, that the present Governments have been organized under the protection of military power. But that is the very power by which it is proposed to destroy them. It is demanded that the Executive shall "compel the army" to disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. And that the President shall trample "into dust, the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction laws." It is an easy thing to pronounce those acts unconstitutional and void. It is quite another to prove it. The difference of opinion arises from the different standpoints from which the question of power is viewed. The Democracy look through the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions—those pestilent storehouses of heresy and treason—by which the States are magnified to supreme sovereignties, and the Federal Government is dwarfed to an insignificant agency—by which each State is made sole arbiter of its own rights, and sole judge of their violation and of the measure and mode of redress. It was the fatal heresy of that construction that gave us secession, and the same heresy gave birth to the imbecility of non-coercion. And now it is bearing its legitimate fruits in the doctrine that rebellious States retain all their power and rights under the Constitution and in the Union while levying war to destroy the Union; that such States can do nothing to change their relations to the Federal Government, although, as sovereignties, they dissolve their connection with the Union, overthrow their State Governments, and set up new and hostile organizations, and ally themselves with another Power which is at open war with the Union. The grand mistake is in confounding the rights of the Federal Government with the rights of insurgent States, and assuming that because the former cannot be rightfully displaced, the latter cannot be suspended or impaired. If the construction of the nature of the Federal Government which gave us the doctrines of secession and non-coercion be the true one, then indeed the rebel claims, when conquered, to govern themselves and their conquerors without stint or challenge, may be a legitimate corollary. But ours is a different construction. We hold the Constitution and the Union to be the creations of the people, and not of the States. It was the sovereignty of the people that called the Federal Government into being and clothed it in its proper sphere with the sovereign elements of supremacy and nationality. They created a Power of the world, in its order supreme over States and peoples, with a right to live and act, though peoples die and States rebel; and they gave as the grand charter of its rights and powers, the Constitution of the United States. It is in that instrument we are by all laws of sound construction to look, not only for the rights and powers of the Federal Government, but also for the supreme rights of the States as members of the Union. Those "State rights" which are created by the Constitution, or arise out of it, are the supreme State rights to which all others are inferior and subordinate. They are the rights which each State has in and to every other State; and which the people of each State have in all the States—rights which are to be maintained and worked out through the Federal Government by virtue of the supremacy which the people have conferred on that power over all the States. Except through the Constitution, no State has any right in any other State, and no citizen has any right outside of his own State. Nor does the power exist in any State to acquire such right independently of the General Government. Let us glance an instant at some of these State rights. New-York has in every other State the right, under the Constitution, to have "full faith and credit" given to its "public acts, records and judicial proceedings." The right to demand for its citizens "all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." The right to demand and receive its criminals. The right to insist that no State shall enter into any treaty alliance or confederation, or coin money, or make anything a legal tender except gold and silver, or pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts, or lay any tax or duty on articles exported from the State, or enter into any agreement or compact with another State or a foreign Power, or oblige our vessels to enter or pay duties in the ports of such State, and to have entire freedom of trade into and with every State. It has a right to demand that the Constitution and the laws of Congress shall be supreme in every State, as in this; that every State shall bear its equal burden of Federal taxation; and that to each State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government. These are some of the "State rights" which the Constitution has secured to every State, and from them springs up the highest right of all—that the Union shall be maintained forever for the benefit of all. That these rights are to be worked out through the Federal Government by the action of Congress, the decisions of the Supreme Court, under the Fugitive Slave law, have fully illustrated. It follows that the right to secede at pleasure cannot exist, and that the right of coercion must exist. But how is coercion to be exercised? That must greatly depend upon the action of the State itself; but when States resort to war, there is but one answer to the question. "The Congress shall have power," says the Constitution, * * * "to declare war." Against whom? The Constitution is silent. Against a foreign Power? It is not said. Against rebellion? It is not said. The naked power is given to declare war, and that means against whatever insults the nation's honor or strikes at the nation's life. "The Congress shall have power * * * to raise and support armies;" "to provide and maintain a navy." For what? The Constitution is silent, but its silence declares that its armies and navies may be raised and provided to meet every exigency affecting the honor or existence of the Government. And above all others is the right and duty to maintain its life, to do which these powers grant unbounded means. The effort of the Southern States and Confederacy to withdraw from and destroy the Union was rightfully met by war; and the war itself being rightful, brought with it the laws of war and their rights, and all their consequences as affecting the belligerent powers. We conquered the Confederacy; we annihilated its Government; and in doing that we conquered each State that composed it, and overthrew the existing State Governments. But those State Governments were not the same that before rebellion were members of the Union. They were new and hostile Governments, allied to a Confederacy which, for belligerent purposes, was a foreign and hostile power. They fell, were shattered to fragments; and they who administered them were killed or conquered, or driven from the land. The power of arms and the laws of war were over the inhabitants of those States for the time as the sole existing Government, except in so far as the Federal Government chose to enforce its civil laws. Here, then, comes in play the "State rights" of all the States created and arising under the Constitution, and they are to be wrought out by the Federal Government. The loyal States and the loyal people everywhere had a right to demand that the Federal Government should once more set on foot and restore the rebellious States to a condition in which the rights of the nation and of all the States should be completely operative. By what power in the Government was this to be done? Clearly by Congress, to which as the direct representative of the people all legislative power under the Constitution is given. Congress, says the Constitution, "shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof." Had then the Executive power to act? None, except as directed by the laws of Congress, for whether in his military or civil capacity he is subordinate to the laws of Congress. Among the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States is the obligation to "guarantee to every State a republican form of government." On Congress is conferred the power to make all laws necessary or proper to execute this obligation. And Congress is sole judge of the manner and form of its execution. Here then were the inhabitants of the rebellion without form or organization—with no State Governments, but reduced to a condition where it was necessary to begin at the foundation and build up such Governments. Here on the other hand were the powers and duties of Congress to reëstablish the rights of all the States in the rebel States which treason had overthrown. And the duty to execute the guarantee of a republican form of government where no such form existed. Upon these inhabitants it was bound to do its work, but the war had divided them into traitors and loyalists. The existing law recognized the division, and upon the heads of the former it leveled the consequences of treason, arrest, trial, conviction and punishment. And, the laws of war with a mightier sweep might have doomed them to a swifter justice. Was Congress to ignore these facts? Was it to sit silently by and let the traitors organize to rule the loyal? This was a question of policy rather than of power; but the brief experience of Executive usurpations had shown what a just policy demanded. Executive amnesty had restored the rebels with the exception of the fourteen classes named in the President's proclamation. All the inhabitants were freemen. Now if Congress had made its laws operative only on the pardoned rebels and the few white loyalists, neither the traitors nor the Democracy would have complained. But it went further. It found among these rebels and Unionists a class four millions strong, which represented the labor of the country. It had been enslaved for centuries, but was now free, and by the Bill of Rights elevated to citizenship with all the rights of equality before God and the law which citizenship in this country confers upon man. Ah, if Congress would have handed these 4,000,000 of men over to the tender mercies of the dominant race, all would have been well. Then capital would again have been master and labor would have been its slaves. But not so hath God wrought in the American heart. Capital there was treason. Labor was loyalty. Capital was strong, educated, wealthy and remorseless. Labor was weak, ignorant, poor and humble. But labor was to be governed and taxed; it was to be elevated or depressed. To have representation in its taxation and a voice in selecting its governors, or it was to be silent and subdued under the perpetual dictation of a rebellious race. And what was this people as to whom Congress conquered prejudices and decreed the power of self-protection? It was a population nearly as large as that of Ireland, over whose wrongs so many hearts are bleeding all over the world. A population as large as that of Poland when the blotting out of its nationality startled the world. Four times as large as that of Greece when the eloquence of WEBSTER and CLAY shook this continent on their behalf. Twenty times as large as that of Candia when the Cretans are struggling to shake off the yoke of Turkey. Far larger than that of America when WASHINGTON led the Colonies up to independence and freedom. It was a race who had made the wealth of the South, had created its capital, and given to its lordly rebels, by unrequited toil, everything on which their aristocracy rests. And I repeat, it was the representative of the labor of ten States, of the mechanics, the farmers, the tillers of the soil, of labor in all its classifications; and it had been, in all the dark and bloody years, true to the flag and loyal to the nation. Oh God, how clear to our dim eyes the rights of these men would be if they were only white. In acting upon disorganized populations, it was just and politic for Congress to give to labor a voice in instituting Governments. There is no way which labor can have a certainty of justice and protection except as it have the right of suffrage. It is that which dignifies and enables labor at the North to take care of its own interests. Why should not the labor of the South have an equal chance in the race of life. That was all it asked, a chance for itself; and that was all Congress gave or sought to give to it. In doing this, Congress has not established suffrage in the reorganized States. It merely gave a right to the freedmen in organizing the States to be heard. Now suffrage depends upon the Constitutions of the States, as only subject to change as ours is. Congress is not obnoxious to the charge that it has interfered with the suffrage in and of a State. The only control it has put upon the subject is in the Fourteenth new Article, and is just and universal—"That no State shall count in representation the citizens whom it disfranchises." I hold that the reconstruction measures of Congress are constitutional. That they are just and politic, and will ultimately redound, when GRANT shall bring us peace, to the happiness and prosperity of the whole country. They will restore the just relations of labor with capital, by making both free and strong in all their relations and dependencies. Men may denounce these laws as unconstitutional and void. They may seek to repeal or reverse them by legislation or by courts. But whoever attempts "to trample them into dust" by military power is guilty of treason and should meet the doom of traitors.

The speech of Mr. DAVIS was listened to with attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, but that gentleman, owing to the lateness of the hour, made but a few remarks, stating that he would address the Brooklynites to-night at the Academy of Music. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Deficiency of Receipts of the General Postal Service—Rumored Order Relieving Gen. Reynolds in Texas—Secretary Seward's Vote.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The published statement giving the deficiency of the general postal service for the last fiscal year at over six millions is not only unjust to Postmaster-General RANDALL, in attributing to him extravagance of expenditure, but is incorrect in its most material facts. The figures given include all the special appropriations made by Congress for various branches of the service, from which the Department derives little or no revenue—for instance, $500,000 to the China service; $150,000 to the Brazil service; $75,000 to the Sandwich Islands; $500,000 for transporting free mail matter; $900,000 for the overland service, &c., until the sum is reduced to about $2,000,000, as the actual deficiency of receipts of the general service. Now, all this service has been ordered by Congress, and, in addition, service on new routes in the Western Territories, which pays nothing, is ordered every session, which, together with the necessary reopening of the unprofitable routes of the South, makes the not unexpected, and the certainly not alarming, deficiency of $2,000,000 in the general service.

REMOVAL OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

It is rumored in Administration circles that the President has prepared an order, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, relieving Gen. REYNOLDS from command in Texas, and that it will be withheld for a few days for evident political reasons.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD left here to-day for Goshen, intending to go from thence to Auburn, where, on Tuesday next, he will vote for GRANT and COLFAX. Assistant Secretary FAXON, of the Navy Department, and United States Treasurer SPINNER left for their homes to-day for the same purpose.

Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, who left this city in August last on an inspecting tour across the Plains to the Pacific coast, have completed their duties and returned to New-York by the California steamer of to-day, and will be at headquarters to-morrow.

THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.

On the 1st proximo there will be carried into effect a new arrangement for the port of Baltimore, made by the officials of the Treasury Department having in charge the revenue service. On that day the revenue steamer *James Guthrie*, under charge of Lieut.-Commander M. L. PHILLIPS, will go into commission for the purpose of boarding. The small row-boats, with their crews, heretofore used for this purpose, will, after Sunday evening, be dispensed with.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

TARIFF FOR ASIATIC TRADE.

At a recent interview with the Director of the Moscow Custom-house, our Consul at that city asked for information relative to the tariff for Asiatic trade, and was informed that in the east of Siberia the Customs frontier line runs North and South just east of Jokutsk and Lake Baikal, and that duties are levied only on tea and goods of European production. East of that is free territory. That to the south of Siberia and Turkistan the Customs line ran until very recently close to Orenburg and the Ural River; but this has been abolished. No duties are now collected on goods coming from Central Asia; such goods are principally cotton, silk and fruits, silk goods and carpets of a kind which cannot be made in Russia.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

The three upper stories of the new northern wing of the Treasury Department will be finished by the 1st of December and will be occupied by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The lower portion of the building will be finished by the 1st of January.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts from Oct. 19 to 24, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$803,768
New-York	2,211,065
Philadelphia	100,602
Baltimore	192,074
San Francisco, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive	175,466
* Total	$2,982,975

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—David Roath, Ninth Pennsylvania; Chas. A. Van Horn, First Missouri; Robert Davidson, Thomas Harper, Benj. H. Hair and David Gordon, Third Ohio; Wm. Yorkatlee, First Louisiana; James Ells, Twenty-second New-York; J. B. Baker, and F. B. Carri, Sixth Ohio.

Gaugers—J. B. Lathrop, Twenty-second New-York; Asa W. Cosh, Thirtieth New-York; John A. Garland and L. J. Campbell, First Connecticut; George P. Leonard, Third Ohio.

Assistant Assessors—John J. Allen, Third New-York; Henry King, Fourth Iowa.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree is ordered to the *Ticonderoga*. First Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwen is ordered to the *Contoocook*. Paymaster A. J. Pritchard is detached from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to return to the United States. First Assistant Engineer Edwin Welles is detached from the *Contoocook*, and ordered on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Joseph P. Tryffe has been promoted to Commander, from Sept. 2, 1867. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Walton has been promoted to Surgeon, from Oct. 22, 1868. Passed Assistant Paymaster Dominick Batione, has been promoted to Paymaster from Aug. 26, 1868. Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Torbert has been promoted to Paymaster, from Sept. 16, 1868. Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard has been promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster, from Aug. 20. Assistant Paymaster John T. Tarbell has been promoted from Passed Assistant Paymaster, from Sept. 16, 1868. Henry Stewart has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. George W. Long has been appointed Assistant Paymaster.

Address to the Democrats of Louisiana.

The Democratic State Committee of Louisiana have issued an address in which they say: "The result of the elections in the Northern States on Tuesday, the 13th inst., has not been such as to confirm the just expectations of the country, that the pending political canvass would certainly terminate in the triumph of the Democratic Party. It would be uncandid to deny that the partial failure of these expectations has caused much disappointment; but it by no means follows that disappointment must be succeeded by despondency, or that we should remit our efforts to carry the State of Louisiana for the Democratic electoral ticket. The attempt of a few persons to induce a change of front in face of the enemy, and to persuade the National Committee to usurp the functions of the party by displacing the nominees of the Convention, has entirely failed. That attempt was the result of a panic—happily limited to a small number, and followed by the exhibition of a more determined and enthusiastic spirit than ever, on the part of the masses of the Democracy. The Democratic votes in the Electoral College will all be cast for SEYMOUR and BLAIR—let us make it sure that those of Louisiana are included in that number."

REGISTRATION.

Important Joint Opinion of Judges Davies, Porter and Hilton, and Justices Fullerton and Emott.

Attention is called to the following opinion, signed by HENRY E. DAVIES, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, JOHN K. PORTER, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, HENRY HILTON, late Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and WILLIAM FULLERTON and JAMES EMOTT, late Justices of the Supreme Court:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: We have examined the law as to registry and elections, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—We are of the opinion that the Inspectors of Registry, commonly called the Registers, must be "satisfied" that any person claiming to be registered is a legal voter in the district where he claims to be registered, and in seeking to satisfy themselves they may gather evidence from the statements of the applicant and from other sources. If, either from an examination of a person who presents to them a paper purporting to be a certificate of naturalization, or from other evidence, they are not satisfied that the applicant is the person to whom the certificate was issued, or are not satisfied that he is entitled to its possession, in any such case it is the duty of the Inspectors to refuse to register such person.

Second—As the Inspectors must be "satisfied" of the right of the applicant to be registered, his mere claim to be so registered, apart from his oath or from other evidence, does not in any way establish his right. Inspectors in receiving or rejecting names act quasi judicially, and must act fairly upon evidence satisfactory to their own minds.

Third—We are of the opinion that the oath of an applicant for registry is not conclusive as to his right to be registered, and that consequently, even if an applicant offers to take and does take the legal oaths, the Inspectors should still refuse to register him if from evidence they are satisfied that he is not a legal voter within the election district.

Fourth—We are of the opinion that no *mandamus* can be legally issued to compel an inspector to act in a particular manner indicated by a court or judge. Inspectors act judicially in passing upon the right of persons to be registered and to vote. If one is issued the Inspectors are entitled to an opportunity to consult counsel before taking any action, as it is to be presumed that it has been improvidently issued by the court, and that on the attention of the court being directed to the facts it will be recalled. Writs of peremptory *mandamus* cannot lawfully be issued or granted *exparte*. If there is no alternative writ in the first instance, the party is entitled to a notice or order to show cause, and to be heard on such notice. If any order were granted against a Register, on such application, it would be appealable, and should be carried at once to the highest Court. A writ of peremptory *mandamus* granted without notice and without an opportunity to oppose it, is entirely void; the writ must be founded on proofs and allegations of fact made under oath, and then may be denied and disproved under oath. Inspectors should, therefore, when one is served upon them, continue to perform their duties and send for counsel to advise them. We should, however, add that in our opinion no paper which shall interrupt the proceedings of the Board can, if issued, be legally served while the Inspectors are engaged in the performance of their duties, and that if any attempt is made to break up the Board or to interrupt its proceedings, it is competent for the Board, with the concurrence of three of the Inspectors, to order the Police to arrest the person so interrupting, and the Police are bound to obey such order.

Fifth—We are of the opinion that no name can be placed upon the registry unless three of the Inspectors are present, and all three concur in placing it there.

Sixth—We are of the opinion that no Register who in good faith observes the provisions of the law can incur any responsibility, either civil or criminal, even though he may honestly err in weighing the evidence upon any application for registration.

Seventh—It is clear that Registers must meet at 8 o'clock A. M., of Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30 and Oct. 31, and must adjourn at 9 o'clock P. M., on each day. They cannot sit beyond that hour on either day.

Your obedient servants,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
JOHN K. PORTER,
HENRY HILTON,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
JAMES EMOTT.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Waverly, N. J.—Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn Trot for a Purse of $2,000—Mountain Boy the Winner in Three Straight Heats.

The bright, pleasant weather yesterday was highly favorable for the splendid day's trotting sport announced to come off on the Waverly Park Course, half way between the cities of Newark and Elizabeth, in the State of New-Jersey, under the management and patronage of the State Agricultural Society. A capital programme had been arranged, and upward of three thousand visitors assembled on the beautifully located grounds of the Association to witness the sport, of which the most important feature was the great trot between Commodore VANDERBILT's famous bay gelding, *Mountain Boy*, and his old antagonist, Mr. JAMES MCMANN's renowned bay mare, *Lady Thorn*, for a purse of $2,000, given by the Society in a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness. A more delightful day for the season of the year could not have been desired for the occasion, there being one of those warm and lovely atmospheres which constitute the charm of the Indian Summer. The grounds of the Association are located amid beautiful scenery, and are admirably situated for the spectators witnessing the proceedings, as the horses trotting can be seen from every part of the Course. There is an elegant and extensive grand stand, and although the track is only a half-mile one at present, it is intended to make it into a full mile course against next season.

The first two trots were of a minor character, and merely preliminary to the great event of the day. The first was for horses that had never beaten three minutes, for a purse of $200, and had six entries, of which three started. These were *Jersey Boy*, black mare from Elizabeth and black mare from Brooklyn. *Jersey Boy* won the first heat, but the Brooklyn mare, driven by J. NODINE, won the second, third and fourth, and consequently the race. Time—2:44, 2:41, 2:40¾, 2:41¾.

The second trot was for horses belonging to members of the Association; no premium; mile and repeat, in harness. *Beppo*, *Nellie Holcomb* and *Eddy* started, and the first-named won in two heats. Time—2:44, 2:41.

THE TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR PURSE

was the next and most important feature of the day's sport. Both *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorn* looked well when they came upon the Course; the former driven by SAM MCLAUGHLIN, and the latter by DAN PFIFER. *Mountain Boy* was a strong favorite, as it was thought the track, with its short turns, would suit him better than the long-striding mare; $100 to $40 was the current odds before the first heat.

FIRST HEAT—A splendid start was effected, both horses going around the lower turn head and head, but *Mountain Boy* quickly showed in front, and drawing steadily ahead, increased his lead until on passing the score the first time he was two lengths ahead of the mare, the half mile being trotted in 1:14¾. He kept his lead throughout the second half mile, winning the heat by three lengths in 2:30.

SECOND HEAT—There was no betting, as it was evident that the mare could not extend herself in her usual style on this track, with its short turns. As before, *Mountain Boy* led around the turn, and was three lengths in advance as they passed the judges' stand on the first half mile, trotted in 1:14¾. He maintained this gap throughout, and won the heat in 2:28¾.

THIRD HEAT—This was a repetition of the previous heats, *Mountain Boy* leading from score to score, trotting the half mile in 1:13¾, and the mile in 2:27, and winning the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

WAVERLY PARK, Thursday, Oct. 29.—Purse $200; $100 to the first horse, $50 to the second, $30 to the third, and $20 to the fourth; mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never beat 3 minutes.

W. H. Clooney's Brooklyn bl. m.	2	1	1	1
A. K. Meylin's Philadelphia bl. g. Jersey Boy	1	2	2	2
J. P. Berry's Elizabeth bl. m.	3	3	3	3

Time—2:44, 2:41, 2:40¾, 2:41¾.

SAME DAY—Gentlemen's trot, mile and repeat, in harness.

Owner named s. g. Beppo	1	1
Owner named [illegible] m. Nellie Holcomb	2	2
Owner named b. g. Eddy	3	3

Time—2:44, 2:41.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy	1	1	1
D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn	2	2	2

Time—2:30, 2:28¾, 2:27.

Fall Meeting at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Fall race meeting here was poorly attended to-day. The double-team race was won by *Belle Strickland* and mate over *Warwick* and mate, who won the second heat, and *Uxbridge* and mate and *Light* and mate, both distanced in the first heat. The best time made was 2:37¾.

In the race for horses that never trotted better than three minutes, *S. Hays*, of Boston, won over four competitors.

Secretary BROWNING wrote the following reply to an invitation to attend a recent Democratic meeting in Quincy, Ill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1868.

DEAR COLONEL: Your telegram of this date, requesting my presence at a political meeting to be held in Quincy on the 23d inst., is just received. Fully sympathizing with the objects and purposes of the meeting, I deeply regret my inability to be present on the occasion referred to, and to cooperate with my fellow-citizens of Illinois in their patriotic efforts to restore peace and fraternity to our unhappy country, and to preserve the Union and constitutional government. My official duties will not admit of my absence from this city at the time named for the meeting. I am very truly yours,
O. H. BROWNING.

Col. W. A. RICHARDSON, Quincy, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Checks to the Social Evil—Industrial Schools for Children—A Beneficent and Useful Charity.

During the excitement which accompanied the recent Water-street movement, the following statements were made by one much interested in the condition of the poor:

"A large majority of these girls (prostitutes) were once Sabbath school scholars, and many of them are daughters of Christian parents. Numbers of them were formerly Sabbath school teachers and members of Christian churches. The same painful facts have been revealed by the labors of the Midnight Mission in London. Of four hundred girls rescued from the streets and dens of vice in London by that Mission, nearly every one had been a Sabbath school scholar or teacher, and their aggregate attendance at Sabbath school amounted to one thousand two hundred and sixty-three years—an average of over three years to each girl."

Those engaged in labor among the lower classes have long since learned that any statistics in regard to prostitutes—their number and condition—are to be received with the greatest allowance. The above strikes us as more than usually wild. That "a majority," or any large proportion, of the wretched girls of our streets have been habitually under Christian instruction, or under any discipline, or that they are daughters of "Christian" parents, are exceedingly double; and the figures from the London Midnight Mission seem equally dubious; or, if true, they only indicate that out of the tens of thousands who did not reform, the few hundreds who did, had enjoyed early religious training. That there is any connection between Sunday school instruction and prostitution, or that the forlorn class of lost women are made up mainly of those who have "had better days," and been under good teaching, is a statement peculiarly abroad to those who know the class by practical experience, and not from the stand-point of the *litterateur*. The truth is, the great sin of cities is a very commonplace, though very terrible, thing. It is a natural habit of the women themselves to picture their lives as they have read of them in yellow-covered novels. They are usually heroines, the children of wealthy but tyrannical fathers, enjoying all the blessings of religion and civilization; but, hindered in their attachment for some noble lover of poor fortunes, they have hurled themselves out in despair on a bitter world, or have been deceived by some fiend in human shape, and are thus ruined.

It is true that every now and then one meets among these unfortunate girls as romantic and terrible histories as imagination ever pictured; but with the immense majority the cause of their disgrace and downfall is exceedingly commonplace. They live their brief and painful lives of shame now, because they were lazy as little girls; because they were fond of dress and could not earn it; because their mother's sent them out on the streets to sell flowers or pick rags or beg; because they lived in a house where old and young, virtuous and criminal, were all packed together; because they did *not* go to Sunday school and get an idea of religion; because they did *not* go to day school and acquire habits of industry and impressions of purity. They became prostitutes (mentally) while they were children; they grew up naturally into the class; their society in the streets was all toward lewdness and thriftlessness—they never learned to labor; they got no impressions from women of a higher character, of refinement; they soon found that the easiest way to make a living and have gay dresses and amusement was by selling themselves; and when once drawn into these unnatural ways it became exceedingly difficult to get out. The girl of the town suffers under a greater curse even than physical disease—*the inability to labor;* and Nature seems to have set her punishment on the sale of woman's virtue, in that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, body and character are permanently ruined.

The great causes of prostitution are not the deception of the other sex, romantic betrayal, despair, or any such sentimental source; nor even the power of human passions and instincts uncontrolled; but simply want of education, laziness, love of dress, bad company, and above all poverty, without the influence of school or church.

Certain general conditions always intensify these ever-working causes of prostitution; as, for instance, a great preponderance of the number of women over men, or a great expense attending marriage, or a low moral tone pervading society.

Undoubtedly prostitution, any more than selfishness or poverty, can never be done away with. But its evils can at least be mitigated and thousands of useful women be saved from its curse.

After many years labor among the lowest classes, and careful study of all problems connected with their elevation, it seems to us that the best of all specific preventions of this fearful disease of modern society, is some such simple instrumentality as the "Industrial School," connecting with it volunteer teaching from the better classes.

The "Sunday School" is, of course, a part of the same general instrumentality, but is even less efficacious than this, because working but one day in the week, and often arousing more sectarian opposition.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

is a kind of moral light set in the dark places of wickedness and poverty a humble instrumentality, not much known of men, but doing its blessed work of goodness year after year, amid discouragement and obstacles, but with unshaken patience and persistent charity. Its subjects are the poorest and lowest; them it seeks, and they come to love it. It leaves the comfortable and well-off, and searches out the children of the lonely, the poverty-stricken and ignorant. It sweeps up the human dregs of each district where it is. Where a child is houseless, or a beggar, or neglected, or training for crime, or living in a drunkard's home—the young cheeks stained with the early tear and the face thin from premature hunger and want—there is, or should be, a member of the Industrial School. Its means and agencies are simple but profound—they are patience which never wearies, sympathy for the most degraded, regular industry day by day and year by year, discipline of mind and habits, lessons of cleanliness and order and honesty—the unconscious influence of refined and self-sacrificing women exerted in labors of love, and informal teachings of religion.

The agency seems too simple and modest that much could be claimed for it. But look at the results of fifteen years' of these schools connected with the Children's Aid Society. During that time tens of thousands of little girls—the children of drunkards, vagabonds and the most destitute classes, growing up often amid thieves and prostitutes, living side by side with the low brothel, dance-house and rum-shop, often employed by miserable mothers to beg, or urged to steal, the very class from which are recruited yearly the ranks of the wretched women of shame, have been in these schools, and under their daily influence large numbers of them have grown up and are now known to the teachers and workers in this field of charity.

What proportion become criminal, or follow dissolute courses for a livelihood? Out of the immense multitude of the "graduates" of these schools, we do not know of *ten* that have thus fallen. And of the criminal we should be sure to hear, as their fall is soon noised abroad. As these girls pass out of the Industrial School, they usually become servants and factory girls. The neatness and order and industry they have learned soon advance them; the impressions of purity and lessons of religion they have received preserve them from temptation. They generally marry above their rank in life, among mechanics and small shopkeepers. Three could be mentioned at once who have married gentlemen of fortune, and fill their places well. Some have become teachers; the most, however, are neat, honest-working girls, fit to make workingmen's homes happy.

One of the most striking effects of those and other instrumentalities, is shown in the Police returns of crime and vagrancy among children in this City. Our statistics are only up to the Winter of 1867, but they show that the class of young thieves, and vagrants and young prostitutes has not grown with the increase of population, which is probably five per cent. per annum. In 1855 (whose report we happen to have before us,) there were 3,376 arrested for vagrancy; in 1860, 3,961; in 1862, 3,651; in 1867, 3,518. Pickpockets, too, usually are found among this class, and these have not increased with population. Thus, in 1860, there were 466 arrested; in 1866, 345; in 1867, 348. Petit larceny has increased, but not at all in proportion to population. In 1860 there were 3,946 cases. Had these increased with population, they should have amounted, in 1867, to at least one-third more, or 5,261; but the true number was 4,785; while in 1866 they were 5,269, in 1865, 5,240.

The commitments to prison for vagrancy show an even more hopeful decrease. In 1861 there were 4,299 commitments to the City prisons for this offence; in 1862, 4,079; in 1867, 2,717.

Again, the commitments of children under fifteen years, were 216 less in 1867 than in 1865, or 1,993 to 2,209. Of *little girls* there are scarcely more in our City prisons now than there were five years ago: 289 in 1867 to 262 in 1862, though population has so much increased, and to 275 in 1865.

There are at the present time under the Children's Aid Society, *twenty* of these industrial schools, with four night schools, having in attendance the last year the aggregate number of 5,927 children—mostly little girls, and an average daily attendance of 2,003, with 47 teachers. One school, at No. 110 Centre-street, is exclusively for Italian children—the little organ-grinders and boot-blacks of the City; this contains about 200. Another is solely for Germans, at No. 272 Second-street, having 392 in attendance. Another for colored children at No. 185 Spring-street, has nearly 100. A new school and lodging-house and free reading-room were started last year, through the kind aid of friends, in the old Corlear's Hook quarter, at No. 327 Rivington-street. The school has some ninety children in attendance, and the lodging-house shelters about eighty homeless boys each night.

One of the most interesting of these schools is the "Park School," in Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway, with 320 pupils.

The attendants on the night school here are girls working through the day in factories, or as cinder-gatherers and hucksters. Their eagerness for knowledge is something truly surprising and gratifying. One girl in a ribbon factory has her book alongside of the ribbon, and learns her lessons to recite at night. Another girl, living in Eighty-third-street, walks down each day to the silk factory in Thirty-sixth-street, works from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening, then, without going home, walks up to the school in Sixty-eighth-street and studies her lessons as eagerly as if it were play.

Still another, who could make fifty cents a night from extra work, gave it up to attend school. Of a bright little scholar a recent report relates as follows:

"The girls at the ribbon factory had for overwork a task of thirty neck-ties to make. Many of the girls stayed away to accomplish it. ALICE determined she would not. It would not do to neglect the work or she would be discharged. She was earning $4 50 a week, and was thus helping her mother, a widow. Neither could she give up the school; so she went home and worked ten ties before school. She was in her place as usual. After school, at night, she worked ten more. In the morning she did ten more before 7 o'clock, and then went to her day's work to labor till 6 o'clock P. M."

The great want now in all these schools is of volunteer teachers to come in for two hours a week and aid the work. Any ladies desiring thus to help raise up the children of the poor can find out the best points at which to labor, at the Central Office, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

Besides the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society are the Wilson School, on Tompkin's-square, the schools of the Home of the Friendless, those of the Five Points Missions, and several of the different churches—all doing an excellent work, and all checking in their quiet, patient way, the sweep of the great vice of our City, and saving hundreds of little girls to virtue, purity and industry. C. L. B.

No. 8 EAST FOURTH-STREET, Children's Aid Society.

INDIANA.

Horatio Seymour in the West—A Disappointing Reception—Cold Shoulder to Gen. Blair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HORATIO SEYMOUR IN INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

Yesterday was a day of humiliation for HORATIO SEYMOUR, SANFORD E. CHURCH and AUGUSTUS SCHELL. They spent it from early dawn till late at night in our State of Indiana, and, owing to the small majority by which the Republicans had elected their State ticket and Congressional candidates on the 13th of October, the distinguished New-Yorkers no doubt had believed that, after passing in Ohio and Illinois through none but strongly Republican counties and districts, they would, on reaching the soil of Indiana, be at length welcomed by large and enthusiastic Democratic crowds, the more so as the utmost pains had been taken to inform the inhabitants of all the towns and villages on the railroads over which Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends were about to pass had been informed of his coming beforehand, and no stone had been left unturned to stimulate the enthusiasm and curiosity of the people; and, moreover, Messrs. HENDRICKS, VOORHEES, McDONALD and NIBLACK, the leaders of the Indiana Democracy, who accompanied Gov. SEYMOUR from Chicago, had assured him that his reception in our State would be such as to gladden his heart. Unfortunately these predictions were not fulfilled. The crowds which greeted Gov. SEYMOUR at the several railroad stations, from the moment when he reached Lake County early in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon when he arrived in Lafayette, were surprisingly small. At some important towns no more than twenty persons had assembled to pay him homage; and at most of the stopping-places he was not even cheered. The day was an exceedingly fine and warm one, and, if the Democratic candidate for the Presidency had been a really popular man, large crowds would have turned out to greet him.

It was, no doubt, owning to this extremely frigid reception that Gov. SEYMOUR looked rather vexed and disappointed when he reached Lafayette. Lafayette during the whole of the present campaign has been famous for its large mass meetings, and even the Republicans expected that a very large crowd would assemble to bid the Democratic standard-bearer welcome. To the great surprise of everybody, however, less than a thousand persons, a majority of whom were Republicans, gathered around the stand to which Gov. SEYMOUR was escorted by a beggarly-looking squad of forty or fifty White Boys in Blue. There was a faint cheer when he alighted from his carriage and ascended the stand, and some anxiety on the part of the crowd to see him. But his speech, adroit as it was, left the audience exceedingly cold. It lasted for about fifty minutes, but was interrupted by less than half a dozen feeble cheers. The whole aim of his speech was to arouse the indignation and hatred of his audience against the New-England States, the National Banks all over the country in general, and those of New-York City in particular, and against Congress for not taxing the national bonds which, by their exemption from taxation, said Gov. SEYMOUR, had been rendered insecure and unsafe as an investment. He repeated this so often, and in doing so smiled so significantly, that everybody knew what he meant. This attempt to pander to the repudiation proclivities of the Indiana Democracy, struck me and great many others who listened to Gov. SEYMOUR as extremely undignified, not to use a harsher expression. At the close of the speech, a few cheers were given, when cheers for the forty or fif y White Boys in Blue were called for, Gov. SEYMOUR joined in them, and waved his hat wildly. It was now expected that a large number of persons would throng around him in order to shake hands with him, but only a single, decidedly rough-looking, individual stepped up to the Governor and wrung his hand. VOORHEES was then called for by a few persons, but refused to come forward. Gov. SEYMOUR and his companions then reëntered their carriages, rode back to the railroad and left for Indianapolis. Their reception all along the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad was likewise of the most discouraging character—everywhere a beggarly turnout, and few or no cheers. I could not help comparing these frigid and disheartening greetings with the tremendous demonstrations with which Speaker COLFAX was welcomed a few weeks ago in all parts of Northern and Central Indiana. An amusing and significant feature of Mr. SEYMOUR's trip through Indiana was, that he never once alluded to Gen. BLAIR, his associate on the Democratic ticket. W. C.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana Oct. 24, reached this port yesterday. Purser J. E. HUERTAS has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Condition of the Island—Lersundi's Position—Freemasonry and the Church—The Insurrection—The Blacks—Slavery Doomed—Revolutionary Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

The condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba at the present day is most heterogenous. Cuba is reaping the benefit of the revolution in Spain, if acts of lawlessness and murder, and every imaginable crime may be called a benefit. In order to better illustrate the present state of affairs I will give the readers of the TIMES some account of the condition in which the different classes inhabiting this island now find themselves.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

First in rank is Captain-General LERSUNDI, whose status I shall give as nearly as possible in his own words. He says: "Above all I am a Spaniard, and as such it is my duty, not only to preserve the pearl of the Antilles for Spain, but to see that the laws are executed with equity, that no one is wronged, and that the people and their property, be they Spaniard, Cuban or foreigner, white or black, be protected and guarded. I will not allow any disturbance of the public peace under any pretence whatsoever, irrespective of the nationality, color, or of the agitators or of the object in view. My political opinions do not enter into the administration of affairs in this island. My only ambition is to preserve peace and order and make over to my successor the trust confided to me unimpaired and with honor. It does not matter who governs in Spain; whoever is at the head of affairs there is at the head of affairs here, and we are compelled to acknowledge not only his authority, but also to obey his orders."

LERSUNDI is more of a Republican than nine-tenths of the so-called Republicans of old Spain, having never been a seeker after titles of nobility. His sagacity and urbanity are proverbial, and have caused him for many years past to be looked upon as the man of the people, although his connection with the now happily defunct Church Party impaired his popularity to a certain extent. That he is very liberal in his ideas or religious views is proved by his quarrel with the exiled Bishop of Havana, and his orders to the Archbishop of Cuba relating to Freemasonry in Cuba.

These I have just learned of. The Grand Lodge of Cuba (Grand Orient of Colon) has been in existence for some years, with the Marquis of Palomares as its Grand Master. The Archbishop of Cuba lately issued an address to the clergy of the diocese, filled with fulminations, scandalous insinuations and open assaults against Freemasonry in general, and the Cuba Masons in particular. The moment Gen. LERSUNDI heard of this he sent an order to the Archbishop, ordering him to discontinue immediately his attacks on the fraternity, and attend to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners, the order being communicated through the General Commanding at Santiago de Cuba. The irate prelate issued a second pastoral on receipt of this order, enlightening his clergy as to what had occurred, and when this came to the knowledge of LERSUNDI, he sent a second and more peremptory order, informing the Bishop very laconically to be silent or leave the island. This proves the spirit of the man, his sense of justice and his freedom from bigoted or Jesuitical notions and principles.

INSURRECTIONARY TROUBLES.

LERSUNDI's position is a very difficult one, he being beset by the insurrectionists near Bayamo, Yara, and other towns in that region, and by the different political factions in the island, with the sword of DAMOCLES—in the shape of an uprising of the negroes—hanging over his head. His principal trouble, however, is now the outbreak in question, which may, though, be quelled without serious trouble. The main portion of the insurgents is composed of men who either have nothing to lose, or else have been hiding in the mountains until now to escape the police, who have driven them away from other sections of the island, where they followed the very profitable occupation of levying contributions on farmers and planters, robbing travelers, and occasionally killing a little to keep their hand in, and avoid losing their reputation as bandits. The region overrun by these bands lies between Nuevitas and Las Tunas, on the north coast, and Manzanillo, Bayamo and Cauto River on the southern coast of the island, extending as far south as Bayamo and north to within forty miles of Puerto Principe. The troops which were sent against them have driven them from all these places, and those still remaining in the field, supposed to number about 150 men, are now near Guaimaro. The insurrectionists have cut the telegraph wires between Puerto Principe and Guaimaro, and it is therefore somewhat difficult to receive late and reliable news. The chiefs of these bands, as far as heard from, are AGUILERA, a planter; RUBALIALVA, and an ex-officer of the Dominican army, who went over to the Spaniards when they invaded that country, and has been receiving pay as an officer of the Spanish army ever since. Their *modus operandi* is very simple and strictly *à la Mexicaine*, viz.: they come to a plantation farm or ranche, and by threats, compel blacks and whites to join them. These compulsory recruits always run away at the first opportunity. The region they move in is very mountainous, and a determined body of men, however small, could hold out in the mountain fastnesses for many months against greatly superior numbers.

BURNING OF LA VEGITA.

The party headed by RUBALIALVA has, according to the latest reports, committed many excesses, having crowned their efforts in that line by the burning of La Vegita plantation, with all its buildings, cane fields, machinery and negro huts. After the bandits had done their work of destruction they retired in the direction of Iguani and Sara, closely followed by the troops. Proclamations offering an unconditional pardon to all members of these bands who would surrender within eight days, have been very beneficial, fifty-eight men, who claimed to have been taken from their homes by force, having surrendered to Col. CAMPILLS, of the Riflemen, in one day.

INCITEMENTS TO REBELLION.

This insurrection may be considered confined to a very small locality, and will soon be ended, provided the many proclamations scattered among the plantation lands, inciting the blacks to rebellion, are without effect. Whether this will be the case, however, remains to be seen. So far the negroes have kept very quiet, and would remain so, were it not for the efforts of certain unknown parties, who cannot be said to be influenced by purely abolitionary doctrines.

I have read one of these proclamations, filled with words calculated to arouse the most sluggish and ignorant of the blacks—so worded as to arouse not only their love for liberty, home and family, but also to flatter their cupidity. That something more than mere emancipation from serfdom is intended is shown by some sentences in the proclamation referred to, calling on the blacks to rise and assassinate the whites, and exhorting them by all they hold dear and by their eternal salvation to imbrue their hands in the blood of their white oppressors, telling them that God gave the black race the possession of the West India Islands, and that the change from being oppressed to ruling could only be effected by offering human sacrifice to the God on high. Is it a wonder, therefore, that all the whites, either Cuban, Spaniard or foreign, pro-slavery men or abolitionists, are united to avert a catastrophe?

SLAVERY DOOMED.

One thing is certain—slavery in Cuba is doomed, and its final extinction is only a question of days and weeks. The sins of the fathers are visited on their children, and many a son of a haughty and wealthy slave-dealer or slave-owner will be compelled to labor himself, instead of enjoying hours of luxurious indolence, now wrung out of the suffering and unrequited black. It is true that many planters in Cuba, in fact, a large majority of them, have been treating their slaves very kindly, and oftentimes allowing them a small salary, but there are others with whose names cruelty is synonymous. The abolition of slavery will infuse a healthier element among the agricultural population, and although the owners of large plantations may suffer for a time, there is every indication that after the lapse of three or four years succeeding the abolition of slavery, this island will produce more sugar than it does at present.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

There was a second excitement caused yesterday morning by the appearance of a printed proclamation, which was sent through the Post Office to hundreds of merchants and other citizens, signed by nothing less than the "Revolutionary Junta." If the document had been signed by any known individual, it might have caused an immediate uprising; but as no such thing as a Revolutionary Junta is known to be in existence—and, if actually it exists, its existence is only known to those comprising it—the move was, as must have been expected, an abortive one. If, instead of the mere signature, "The Revolutionary Junta," the document had been signed by well-known citizens, it would, beyond doubt, have proved a success, from the mere fact that the public at large would have seen at once that there were actually a number of respectable persons ready to risk their lives in the defence of their principles, but as this was not the case, the effect was exactly the reverse. Numerous merchants who received copies of the so-called proclamation sent them at once to the Captain-General, besides offering not only their personal services, but also their credit.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is horrid, incessant rains falling every day, making the roads in the country impassable, and creating fevers in the swampy regions. It is expected that the grinding season cannot begin before the 20th of November. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$229,204 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall Oct. 21, reached this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$20,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	69,500
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	48,522
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	79,851	Total	$227,904

FROM ASPINWALL.

F. & H. T. Anthony.	$300	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$1,000
Grand total			$229,204

Affairs in the United States of Colombia—News from Chili—Unpopularity of the Cabinet—Phenomenon at Talcahuano—Intelligence from Peru and the Central Republics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

After two weeks of preparation, the Provisional President of Panama, Gen. CORREOSO, got 300 men together, with provisions and arms, to put down the opposition to his rule, in the Department of Chiriqui, in this State, and started at the head of them, on board the steamer *Montijo*, last night. He says he will take up on his way, at Sona, 175 more men to reinforce him. If, as it is said, his opponent, OBALDIA, has 500 men in arms, the coming contest may not result in favor of the Government. President CORREOSO raised from $15,000 to $20,000 in forced loans, to help pay the expenses of this expedition.

Señor TOMAS HERRERA, Purser of the American steamer *Guatemala*, and Mr. RUSSELL, timekeeper of the Panama Railroad, who have been two or three weeks in prison, charged with complicity in a conspiracy against CORREOSO, have been released, the former on leaving the Government $3,000 and agreeing to quit the country for three months. Some other political prisoners were also ransomed by their friends.

In making up its force for the war the President of Panama seized natives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, employed by the Panama Railroad Company, and also grabbed some Chilenos. The latter were, at the request of the Chilian Consul, returned to their homes, but the others were held.

Gen. FITZ-HENRY WARREN and Gen. WILLIAMS, the first United States Minister to Guatemala, and the latter Minister to Salvador, are here. Gen. WARREN goes on a visit to the United States, and Gen. WILLIAMS will return to Salvador on the 26th instant.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburg*, which had been overdue a fortnight, was found wrecked on a sunken rock, upon which she had got in entering the harbor of Amapala (Tiger Island) in the bay of Fonseca. The vessel will be a total loss. Some of the cargo was saved, but in a damaged state. The mails, specie, baggage, passengers and crew were all saved.

The *Cyane* is at Panama and the gunboat *Gettysburg* at Aspinwall.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th October.

CHILI.

Congress has authorized a donation to the sufferers by earthquakes in Ecuador of $50,000.

The unpopularity of the Chilian Cabinet augments daily. On the 18th of September, the anniversary of Chilian independence, the President and his Cabinet were hissed at the theatre, and in the streets shouts of "Down with the Ministry!" were heard. Since then a military guard keeps order at the theatre. The attempt to impeach the members of the Supreme Court was becoming unpopular.

The papers of Chili publish the following in regard to the physical phenomena lately observed in the port of Talcahuano, in the south of Chili:

"On the nights of the 12th and 13th of this month, it was feared that the inundation would be repeated in this port.

On Saturday night, between 12 and 1, the wind suddenly fell, and the sea rose rapidly beyond its limits. A strange low noise was heard, now near, now distant, sometimes appearing subterranean; it was perceived everywhere, and without air enough to move a feather; the sea rose and the tide ran with violence.

The ships quickly turned about; the chains of the anchors, shaken by a powerful force, produced a sharp metallic noise. The currents were from the island Quiriquina to the River Andalien and *vice versa*.

The steamer *Guayaquil* was for a few moments in the greatest difficulty, leaning over on her side and without power to turn her head to the currents.

The other ships at anchor experienced the same phenomena, but happily have suffered no damage.

The current was so strong that it carried quantities of coal to the Morro and to the mouth of the River Andalien, from a ship that has been lately wrecked on the Island Quiriquina.

On the 14th the heat of the water increased considerably. The shell-fish which the water cast upon the beach were found boiled."

BOLIVIA.

The Congress of Bolivia has approved all the acts of the actual administration, and among them the boundary treaty with Brazil, that only had twelve votes against it.

PERU.

Peru is busy now in planning and constructing railways. HENRY MEIGS, who is building the road between Islay and Arequipa, has been employed by the Government to make the survey of a line from Lima to Jauja, "and as soon as this road is finished," says the *Comercio*, "the gigantic enterprise of crossing the Andes by railroad will be attempted." The works of the railroad from Lima to Huacho were inaugurated on the 4th of October.

The army of Peru has been reduced to only 3,200 men, at $20 per month.

It is decided that gold, whether coined or in bullion, shall, as well as silver, pay an export duty of 3 per cent.

The consignees of guano in Germany have been ordered to raise the price of the article ten shillings a ton.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In Honduras the rebellion at Olancho had been completely quelled and the troops disbanded. The Consul for Honduras, at the Belize, DON ANTONIO MATHE, committed suicide on the 30th August, in consequence of monetary difficulties.

In Guatemala the Anniversary of Independence was celebrated with much spirit on the 15th September.

In view of the deficiency of the incoming crops of cereals, and the dread of famine, President CERNA has issued a decree declaring the import duty on corn, rice, beans, potatoes, lentils and lard abolished until the end of 1869. The imports in Guatemala for the year 1867 were $1,574,587, and exports, $1,996,450. The duties collected on imports amounted to $424,415.

In Salvador the epidemic had almost ceased. The indigo crop will be this year equal in quantity to that of last year. An earthquake was felt at the City of Salvador on the 23d September.

There is no news from Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer's Fourth Discourse at Christ Church—Replies to Strictures—Catholicism the Remedy.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."—2d Tim., i., 13.

I resume the consideration of our main topic. The next step for us to take is to begin to develop what should be urged on the attention both of the masses and of the cultivated intellect of the day instead of Protestantism. What the world needs is neither Protestantism nor Rome, but Catholicity, the reasonable Catholic faith, the beautiful Catholic system, the warm, devoted, self-sacrificing Catholic spirit. What we want is less blind and foolish prejudice against Rome, that we may go to her and learn why it is, and by what Catholic means it is, that she succeeds in all that in which she does succeed; and less prejudice in Rome against the real and legitimate advance of the nineteenth century, (pardon the vagueness of this phrase,) in order that she may learn why it is that she fails in some respects. We need more of the catholic spirit of our Church brought out; Rome needs the errors which are merely accidental to her system abolished, that we may both together move with crushing momentum, first upon the Protestant outworks, and then upon the infidel citadel itself. If Protestantism has lost its hold on the masses, Romanism has equally lost its hold on the intellect of the day. We want less preaching of generalities, about what is, after all, mere natural goodness, and more of positive, dogmatic teaching that shall be distinctively Christian.

WHAT IS THE CATHOLIC FAITH?

Now, first, what is this Catholic faith that I speak of? The word "Catholic" means universal. Where am I to find that Catholic faith then? Suppose I go to the Methodists and ask them for their "Faith" and its concomitants. They would tell me of the foreknowledge of God; they would point me to their class-meetings and their class-leaders. But I should look in vain for all this in Italy, in Russia, in Spain, in South America, in Austria. And I should soon discover that the Methodists were a mere local body. Suppose, then, I should go to the Presbyterians. They would tell me of Fore-ordination and Absolute Decree; they would point me to their ruling Elders and their Presbyteries. I should find all this different from Methodism. And, moreover, I should find that the Presbyterian was merely a local body also. Suppose I should go to the Quakers. They would point me to their want of sacraments and of an ordained ministry, and to their silent meetings. Here is something different still. Well, leaving all such, suppose I should come to our Church. She would point me, among other things, to her Thirty-nine Articles. I find that these are different from the Baptist or Congregational or Methodist declarations of faith. I should, moreover, look in vain for the Anglican Church *per se* in Sweden, in Brazil, or in Hungary. Suppose, then, I should go to the Roman Church. She would point me, among other things, to her Tridentine decrees and her Papal supremacy. But I should look in vain for all this through Russia or Siberia. I should find her also local as a body. It is clear I have gone the round world over and have not reached yet any faith that is Catholic. I find divisions in Christendom—schism. The complete set of dogmas and of corresponding practice as presented by any one of these bodies, is not accepted by all the rest. But now suppose it should happen that all Christendom to-day could agree in one faith. Would you not call that the Catholic faith? I suppose you would. But, beloved, suppose that faith should happen to be different from the faith as held in mediæval times; or as held in the fourth or the first century: then it would not be the Catholic faith. For there are two kinds of schism, viz.: the schism of space and the schism of time. In the Church of to-day one body of Christians may be cut off by schism from another. But schism may at least be conceived as equally existing between the entire body of Christians to-day, and the entire body in the eighth century, whereby the former body are cut off from the latter. And all schism is sin. Thus you will see our faith may be local in time as well as in space. That only which has been held everywhere, always, and by all, is the Catholic faith. Here, then, we have reached our first approximation toward what we seek; that is to say, the Catholic faith is that which is held everywhere, always, and by all. Now let us start on our second approximation. Is there any point in Faith, Doctrine or Practice that has been agreed upon everywhere, always, and by all who call themselves Christians? Nothing under the sun. Justification? Churchmen differ from Lutherans. Election? Calvinists differ from Methodists. The Ministry? Baptists differ from Catholics. Sacraments? The Quakers do not have them. The Bible? Some hold to the whole, others only to a part. God Himself? Unitarians hold to one, Trinitarians hold to another. We would seem to be as far from what we want as ever. But not so far as it seems, for there is either a Catholic faith or there is not; that is to say, there is *something* for man to rest in, or there is absolutely nothing. It were a most unreasonable supposition that God, after working out that splendid series of supernatural events which began in Abraham, continued through the acts of Moses, the organization of the typical Jewish Church, the foretellings of the Prophets, the incarnation of His Son, His death and resurrection, the establishment of His Church, the descent of the Holy Ghost upon It, the continued existence of His Church, and all the magnificent events the latter involves, I say it would be a most unreasonable supposition that God, after all this, should have left man utterly at sea, with nothing definite to believe concerning it all. And, furthermore, it were equally unreasonable to suppose that, after God had thus acted definitely through a long series of centuries, and consistently unto some definite end, there would not be men all along through time, who, in their fallibility, their blindness, their ignorance, arrogance or wilfulness, would fail to understand it all, and would misrepresent it either in its parts or as a whole. All men must be infallible in order for this not to happen. In the structure of affairs we are to anticipate that some men can be found, either in the past or present, who will deny any given part you please of the whole Divine movement. This only proves man's fallibility, not that there is no Catholic faith. Nay, God has not cast the most solemn and vital interests of man upon the rock of fallible private judgement. It is Satan that hath impaled them upon the sharp point of that rock and wrecked them. It were the wildest extravagance, therefore, were we not to limit the phrase "Everywhere, always and by all," in some way, and so take our second legitimate approximation toward what we seek, namely—the Catholic faith. It were absurd, then, to look to all who call themselves Christians, if we would find the Catholic faith. The Catholic faith, then, is not the Christian faith as it may be held by this, that, or the other fallible man; but it is the faith as it has been held by the infallible Catholic Church.

WHAT IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH?

We are forced, then, into the preliminary question, what is the Catholic Church? In answering this we shall be making our third and last approximation toward the Catholic faith. Where, then, shall I find the Catholic Church? Now a church is an organism. The Catholic Church must be an organism universal over space and universal back through time to Christ. Suppose now I go to the Methodists again. I find there an organism; but in looking back I find it was arranged about the time of JOHN WESLEY, one hundred years ago. Before his day there was no such church organism. I pass then to the Presbyterians. There I find a different organism. But in looking back I find it dates its origin only about three hundred years ago. That will not answer, then. Very well, I try the Congregationalists, and, in fact, each and all of the modern Protestant organizations. Avowedly, they do not any of them run back into the dreadful mediæval times—those *dark* ages. Whatever these Protestant organisms may be, then, they must each and all be set aside as, at any rate, not Catholic organisms either in space or in time, and therefore not Catholic at all. Well, suppose I come to our Church. I find it, as an organism, with its Bishops, priests and deacons, its ritual form of worship, its altars and sacraments, its Conventions and Synods, its dioceses and parishes, running back in the history of England into mediæval times; yes, still further back through the early days of old Britain and up even to the Apostles. I seem to strike something Catholic here. But be not in haste. Suppose I go to the Roman Church. I find that I can trace its life back also uninterruptedly to the Apostles. Suppose I go to the Greek Church. I find the same peculiarity of continued existence back to the Apostles there. Here, then, in the Roman, Greek and Anglican Churches, we have reached something which it will do at least to pause upon for further investigation. But have a care. When we look a little more closely into the Anglican organization as a whole, and consider it part by part; and when we examine the Roman organization in like manner, and the Greek, we find that each of the three differs from the other two in certain respects. Rome has a Pope and a cultus of St. Mary the ever-Virgin; these are not parts of the Greek or of the Anglican organisms. Though we have paused here, then, though the Catholic Church must be hereabouts somewhere, nevertheless, when we have reached our Church, we have not yet reached the Catholic Church which we are in search of; when we go to Rome we have not yet reached that Catholic Church. And equally when we go to the Greeks we have not reached the object of our search. We find that neither of these three organisms, when taken as a whole, and in all its minutiæ, is accepted by the other two. Shall we go elsewhere then? There is nowhere else to go. Let us look then more closely still here. As we examine, we find that although the three, Anglican, Greek and Roman, thus differ in some respects, they are marvelously alike in all others. All three have a hierarchy of Bishops, priests and deacons. All have the Holy Altar of the Tremendous Sacrifice as the central object in their churches. All have robed clergy. All have Saintly days and identical ecclesiastical seasons. All have a ritual form of worship. All have parishes, dioceses and provinces. All date their life back into the first century. All have stately ceremonials and processions; the Greeks the most glorious, the Romans less, and the Anglicans the least. All acknowledge the authority of General Councils. All have the same Apostolic Succession and the same Sacraments. Here, then, I begin to find the Catholic Church. Those few peculiarities in which the Greek, the Anglican and the Roman differ from each other, are merely local; all those many peculiarities in which the three are at one, shape out for me visibly, solidly and sharply the great Catholic Church; one in space as an organism, and one in time; to be found equally in Russia, and Italy, and England, and America, and Mexico, and Germany and Brazil—everywhere; to be found, too, in the Nineteenth Century and equally in mediæval time, and also in the earliest days, unchanged and unchangeable. And everything in the Anglican, Greek and Roman bodies, which the three hold in common, and which has been held in them everywhere, always, and by all, is Catholic. Anything else, any peculiarity which we have that Rome and the Easterns have not, or which Rome has, but the Greeks and we have not, or which the Greeks have but Rome and we have not, is merely local, partial, and not Catholic. I repeat, for years we have been talking about our Church as *the* Church; but what is that but mere high-and-dry Anglicanism? It is not Catholicism. Equally so Rome has been calling herself *the* Church. *Pars pro toto.* But what is that but mere Romanism, not Catholicism? Just so the Greeks have called themselves *the* Church. As well might New-York or New-Jersey call itself the Middle States. There is a popular saying, "Rome or Reason." This is simply because people have identified Rome with Catholicism. But a part was never yet the whole. Christ never promised to be with a part of the Catholic Church to guide it into all truth, any more than he has promised to be with a single individual; it was only the whole Church Catholic he promised thus to be with. Rome's *dicta*, therefore, come to us with no binding authority. When the whole Church speaks then will we yield, and then only, because then it will be Christ Jesus speaking. "Rome or Reason" is a snare to unwary souls. No, my friends; we deny that we must accept either Rome or Reason. But substitute in your alternative the word "Catholicism" for the word "Rome," and make it "Divine Catholicism," or "Human Reason," and we will take our stand just there, and join issue with you to the end.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Permit me to close this part of my discourse by an illustration of the Catholic Church. We will take, for the sake of simplicity, a tree. Foreight feet above the soil its trunk stands one and entire. Somewhere along the ninth foot the trunk branches into two main limbs. We will call the Eastern the Greek limb; and the western we will call the Latin. Six feet further out on the Latin limb, that is to say, fifteen feet from the ground, that Western limb subdivides into two vast branches. The outmost of the two we will call the Anglican branch, the other we will call the Roman. These two branches and the Greek limb run up to a height of nineteen and a half feet from the ground. There they are, the three great boughs, each with its foliage, Anglican at the West, Roman in the centre, Greek at the East. If now you shield your vision from all but the top of the tree, there will appear to you to be three disconnected tufts of vegetation, but lo! the foliage and the flowers are the same. But remove now the shield from before your eyes, and behold in the whole tree a symbol of the Catholic Church—one organism from root to summit. A Church that is one like the trunk of that tree for the first nine centuries—that branches then into Eastern and Western; the Western subdividing at the fifteenth century into Anglican and Roman. As a fact the unity of the organism is not broken; intercommunion between its three parts is simply suspended for a time—suspended until that differentiation shall take place in God's One Church, which as HERBERT SPENCER so admirably shows, is the law of all growth; a differentiation which means in its last issue, not a complete sundering, but the eventual unity of multiplexity, the harmony of coördinate parts. Did it not mix the metaphor somewhat, I would go on and complete the illustration by supposing sundry branches of this tree to be cut off from time to time, and inserted into vases of water standing round about the great tree. Being without root, those cut longest ago are all dead; while only the most recently cut are green with a deceptive life, themselves soon to wither and die. These cut branches, standing trunkless and rootless about the living tree, would be apt symbols of the Protestant sects.

We have found, then, what the Catholic Church is.

EXPLANATION OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Now, the Catholic faith is the faith as held by that Catholic Church. "Faith" is different from "doctrine." That which any one of the three limbs has as a peculiarity of its own, is not the Catholic faith. But all that which the three limbs have in common with each other, and in common with the trunk below even down to the roots, *that* is Catholic: What faith is it, then, that they all hold in common? Not the Thirty-nine Articles, for they are merely Anglican; not the Tridentine Decrees, for they are merely Roman; not the decrees of the Synod of Bethlehem, for they are merely Greek. But the faith as set forth by those great Councils wherein all three took part wherein the whole Church spoke. The faith, namely, known as the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed, which all three to-day accept, and which the whole Church has from the first accepted, even before those councils set that faith in its present framework of words. Now then we are ready to answer the question, what is this faith? It is the *Catholic presentment of Christianity* involving a Church visible as a vital part of Christianity. It is fundamentally different from the Protestant presentment of Christianity. It is not a heterogenous list of articles about justification, and the Bible as the rule of faith and sanctification and election. It is organic as a whole; that is to say, each statement in it grows out of the preceding, and, in turn, opens the way for the one following. It is not a list of disconnected theological conclusions, hard to understand as SPINOZA or RALPH W. EMERSON. It is, on the other hand, a plain record of historic and other fact. It is simply the consecutive history of what God has done to save man, in order that every man may know what it is and freely take advantage of it. It is, in brief, a very clear description of the course, which, in the Divine purpose, Grace takes as it starts from God the Father, and reaches at last the individual sinner. Now let us examine and analyze it. It begins by giving us God, the Father Almighty, Maker of all that is visible and invisible. Its second step is to give us God the Son, and the perfect unity subsisting between Father and Son in God. For the Son is "God of God and of One Substance with the Father." Its third step is the statement that the Son came down to earth and became man, took our nature upon Him; and it gives us the perfect unity of Godhead and manhood in Jesus Christ; "came down from heaven, was incarnate, was made man." Its fourth step gives us the gradual perfecting of Christ's manhood by suffering; "He suffered, was crucified, was buried." Its fifth step gives us the resurrection and ascension of the perfected manhood, and the giving of the Holy Ghost to His Church. Its sixth step gives us the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Its seventh gives us baptism into that Church. Its eighth gives us the remission of sins consequent upon that baptism. Its ninth, our resurrection. And its tenth and last, our life everlasting. Now what is all this, beloved? It is all a very awful matter; but it is all a very plain and easily understood matter nevertheless. It is simply Christianity as distinguished from Rationalism. Anything less than or outside of it is Rationalism, even though it may surround itself with pulpits, and build meeting houses, and have ministers, and services on Sundays, and read the Bible, and preach sermons to its votaries. It is simply and solely the history of what God has done to save you. It is, in short, the Gospel. It is simply and solely a consecutive record, a description of the course—that is to say, of the channel—which, in the divine purpose, grace takes as it starts from God the Father, and at last reaches any individual sinner for his salvation. For, first we have God the Father, the source of all things—the source, therefore, of that grace. Then, second, we have in God the Son and the Father, one; so that the grace in the Father flows out uninterruptedly and fills the Son, owing to their unity. This is the first step the grace reaches in its journey toward you and me. Then, third, Godhead and manhood in Jesus Christ are one, and after Christ's manhood is pefected through suffering, the grace in his Godhead flows out and fills His manhood owing to their unity; that manhood rising, ascending and receiving the gifts for us. This is the second stage which the grace reaches in its journey from God the Father toward you and me, viz.: into the man's nature, *i. e.*, the soul and body natural of Christ. Then comes the Holy Catholic Church, the body mystical of Christ, which is one with His body natural. Scripture exhausts all metaphor to make us realize how entirely one are Christ and His body mystical, the Church. At Pentecost, the grace which filled His body natural in Heaven now flowed out and filled His body mystical, the Church, owing to their unity; it did not descend on individuals, as such, but on the body of the Church. This is the third stage which the grace reaches in its journey from God the Father toward you and me. The Church on earth, the one, holy, visible, organic, perpetual, Apostolic and Catholic Church is its great reservoir; not any one part of it alone; not Rome alone, but the whole Church. Who tells *me* that I must go to Rome then, when, as an Anglican, I am already in the Catholic Church! Why, I simply laugh at his want of comprehension. The Catholic Church is the reservoir on earth. But how is that grace to reach and fill you, poor sinner? The Catholic creed goes on to tell you: You, as an individual, must become as one with that Church, or body mystical of Christ, as it is with his body natural, as the latter is with His Godhead, which is one with the Father. This is the last unity in the Gospel of salvation. How is this last unity to be effected? The very next step in the creed tells you. You must acknowledge the one baptism, and take advantage of it for yourself and for your children with hallelujahs, for the grace will now have reached its last designed stage, viz.: the individual, to work spiritual health in him. This is the plain history of the whole matter. This alone gives any sanction to baptism. This alone lifts it from the status of a mere empty form. The Catholic faith then goes on to tell you of the Communion together in the grace of all the Saints, who are thus made one by baptism with the Church, with Christ, with God. Then the Creed proceeds as a consequence to tell you of the forgiveness of their sins. And as death is by sin, death being the sundering of body from soul, the Creed gives next, what is consequent upon the remission of sin, namely the resurrection of the body; and closes, comes to its climax, by stating the object of all this, namely, your life everlasting. Now this is the Catholic faith. This is the presentment made to the world by the Catholic Church, everywhere, always and by all, of Christianity as a *mediatorial* system. God the Father and the sinner are put wide apart by sin. They are to be reconciled—are to be brought to an *at-one-ment*. Something comes in between to do this. That is what *mediation* means; something coming in between; and *that*, not to sunder, but to unite. That which comes in between the sinner and God the Father must be real and operative, and not a mere intellectual conception. It must be something that literally grasps hold of us, not a mere idea which we grasp and contemplate. Now what is this mediatorial operation, that, in God's purposes, comes in between and lays hold of us that we may be saved? Why, who is the great mediator? It is Jesus Christ. But Jesus Christ must not be a mere intellectual idea which we can be thankful for. As a mediator He must be operative. And how does Christ operate as a mediator? Why, through His body mystical and its extensions, (its arms, so to speak,) which are one with Himself, just as I operate through my body natural which is one with me. At the very first, in Palestine, Christ came and operated in His body natural; He walked and spoke in it; but ever since then, and out over the earth, and down through the centuries, He walketh and speaketh and doth operate through His body mystical. The extensions of that Body mystical, are the ministry and the sacraments. All this, (that is to say, Christ Jesus, not as a mere intellectual idea, but Christ and *all of Him*,) is the mediator; which speaks to the sinner to-day and every day, "I pray you be reconciled to God;" and which then lays hold of the willing but helpless sinner by Baptism, and makes him one with the Divine life, setting him in it like a graft into a tree, and then feeds him with the Divine Life through the Blessed Eucharist. All this, I say, is what the Catholic faith declares to be "Christianity, the Doctrine of Mediation." Now all other systems, which deprive Christ of His body mystical, which preach a half-Christ and not the whole-Christ, which preach a broken, bruised, mutilated Christ, which cut off from Him the apostolic ministry and sacraments, that are the very arms by which through the centuries and all over the earth He mercifully lays hold of and folds sinners into at-*one*-ment with Himself and the Father, and feeds them with His life, all other, that is to say, all Protestant schemes, are but schemes of incipient Rationalism, which have so wounded the Gospel truth and fact of Mediation, that it soon dies of the wounds it has received even in the house of its Protestant friends. All the nursing, all the anxiety, all the watchings of Protestant Calvinist and Armenian will not save the doctrine of Christian Mediation, after it is thus mutilated, from sinking into the death of Unitarianism. The Catholic Gospel of salvation is simple. Be baptized into the Church, for that Church Catholic is one with Christ, and Christ is one with the Father. Of course I need not qualify this statement by saying that it supposes the baptised man will faithfully use the means of grace made over to him by God through the Church. The whole is summed up in this, viz.: "The union of God and man, begun in the person of Christ, is continued and extended in the Church, which is the body of Christ; the Church acting through its ministry and sacrament."

THE PROTESTANT GOSPEL OF SALVATION.

I have but time to contrast in a word the Protestant Gospel of salvation with all this. The Protestant is told to stand outside of this really operative work of Mediation, and to agonize as an individual until an "ictus falls from behind the stars," until grace comes in the fashion of an invisible streak of lightning out of the far Heaven, and pierces his individual breast. But is this *Mediation Christianity*? What is it, after all, but the sheerest *Immediation* between the individual and God! And, brethren, no subjective intellectual notion which the individual may, at the same time, hold in his brain about Christ as some historic and distant being, who did something to make himself somehow a Mediator, will save it from its immediation. When you set a hard practical fact against a mere intellectual idea, the fact is always too much for the idea, and eventually drives it off, and holds the whole field to itself. Now, these people have the supposed fact of a practical system of Immediation between God and the individual working all the time; what wonder if their mere notion of mediation vanishes at last before the stern reality, and they all sink, victims of Satan, into a denial at last of everything distinctively Christian! What is Protestantism, then, but Rationalism—the system of Immediation, concealed in a Christian cloak. It is my part, as your pastor watching for your souls, to strip off that cloak and show the demon within.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Before I close, perhaps I may be pardoned if I say a word or two touching the able leading article in the *Daily World*, the ingenious communication in the same journal signed "Roman Catholic," and the leading article in the *Christian Observer*. Long settled prejudices and cherished feelings are never touched by hostile hand without danger of exciting passion and vituperation. And I desire to express in some public way my obligations for the calm and manly spirit shown by each of the three writers. Of course, it is not my purpose, during the delivery of these sermons, to answer editorial articles and anonymous newspaper correspondence. There would be no end to the discussion. Still, with your permission, I will reserve to myself the privilege of lingering a moment for a brief remark on each of the articles mentioned above. The *World* admits the first main charge in the first sermon, namely, that Protestantism has failed to reach the masses. It declines, perhaps very properly, to take the responsibility of deciding one way or the other as to whether Protestantism leads logically to infidelity, which was our second main charge. It says, however, that if Protestantism "be not in the condition of the Church of Sardis, and the Church of the Laodiceans," as those Churches are depicted in the third chapter of Revelations, "it is time they proved it;" and that "silence and inaction is no longer safe for them." The only remedy which the *World* suggests for the evils charged, is for each large parish to sell its church and land, and, with the proceeds, build several inexpensive churches, one of which shall be for its own use, and the others to be free to all comers. I have only to remark on this, that it is an admirable and Catholic suggestion, full of common sense; but that, nevertheless, I fail to see how it would touch the real difficulty. For, after all, it would be the self-same old Protestantism that would be preached in those free churches, which, as a concealed Rationalism, has been abandoned for the genuine article by the Intellect of the Age, and which has disgusted the masses for many reasons besides its abominable system of "hired pews." The writer signing himself "Roman Catholic" also admits the gravity of the charges. But he claims that the Rationalism of the day is not the logical result of Protestantism *per se*, but only of its Lutheranism and its Calvinism; and the cure he suggests is for Protestantism to discharge Lutheranism and Calvinism out of itself. This is just precisely what I claim the Intellect of the Age has been doing; and lo, the phenomenon, with Lutheranism and Calvinism emptied out, you have no Protestantism left. Thus, it seems to me, the cure kindly suggested by "Roman Catholic" is, to kill the patient. Terrible satirist, he sees the point! The Editor of the *Christian Observer* first denies the charge that German, English, Swiss and New-England Rationalism is the outgrowth of Protestantism. He then attempts to prove this denial by asserting that Romanism also has made infidels in Italy and France. I do not deny the latter fact; indeed, I have expressly stated it. But I fail to see how Romanism leading to infidelity proves that Protestantism doesn't. Suppose that I should assert that sugar-coated strychnine kills, and you attempt to prove that it will not by asserting that something else will. Why I should simply have nothing to say in reply. As for the balance of this paragraph of the article under notice, I am not disposed to take an undue advantage; it was evidently written in haste. I simply leave the writer to the tender mercies of his sarcastic friend, "Roman Catholic." If "Roman Catholic" can prove that the *Observer* is wrong, then so much the worse for the *Observer*; if not, then so much the better for me and the Anglican Catholic Churches. The editor of the *Observer* then goes on to deny that the Roman Catholic Church reaches the masses. I might leave him to settle this point with the *Daily World*. But I will at least say that he has, perhaps, forgotten that when the mob raged through our streets, defying all the power of police and soldiery, the lifted finger of the Archbishop calmed and dispersed it an hour. He has, perhaps, forgotten that every one of the six, eight or ten Masses said at every Roman Catholic church of a Sunday morning is thronged with worshippers, and every Mass with a different congregation. "But," the editor goes on to say, "how much better are the crowds for it?" That's not for me to say. If his insinuation be correct, then *that* is a difficulty between "Roman Catholic" and him. I've got nothing to do with it. My point is, that, whether for good or for evil, Rome gets at the masses, and Protestantism does not, and cannot, either in Romish or in Protestant lands. And precisely for this reason, namely, that Rome presents to the masses the real Christ, and so goes to them with authority; while Protestantism presents them with a mere intellectual notion about Christ; and the "authority," instead of being on the side of Protestantism as she approaches the masses is avowedly on the side of the private judgment of the masses, which may reject that intellectual notion or not. "How much better are the masses for all Rome?" cries the *Observer*. It never suggested itself to the *Observer* to ask, how much worse the masses might be but for Rome. The editor then proceeds to show how Protestantism gets at the masses. "Look at all your organized benevolence," cries he; "the organized benevolence of New-York is a fruit of Protestantism." The coolness of this statement is somewhat admirable. "Private Judgement," and "Every man his own Priest," and "Divine Fore Knowledge," and "Final Perseverence," and "Infant Damnation" the cause of all the organized benevolence of New-York. Perhaps there are no human hearts underneath doubting heads in the City of New-York; perhaps there are no natural tender sympathies; perhaps there are hundreds and hundreds of merchants, who never enter a church from one month's end to another, but who yet put their hands in their pockets constantly, and pour out thousands at the call of want. Perhaps for sooth, Protestantism is responsible too for all the deeds of charity that were done in Ancient Greece and Rome. And then again, perhaps, there are no vast hospitals, and asylums, and homes in this City belonging to the Roman Church. "The organized benevolence of New-York is how Protestantism goes down to the masses," cries the *Observer*. Even should I admit that Protestantism, *per se*, is the mother of any organized benevolence, there is still the heavy charge behind, that while it is mending legs it is losing souls. The *Observer* comprehends my position, and I respect the ability it has displayed in fighting for a losing cause; but I do not know that I have anything in particular to say concerning the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, or the *Protestant Churchman*, the *New-York Methodist*, or the *Philadelphia* Roman Catholic *Universe*, and so, I pass on.

What the world needs, I repeat, is neither the sugar-coated strychnine of Protestantism, nor the strychnine-coated sugar of Romanism, but Catholicity, the Catholic faith, and the Catholic system and the Catholic spirit.

All this opposition to a return to this Catholic faith and spirit and customs, all this struggle, for instance, against one of the mere symptoms of returning health, namely, the clothing of worship with its fitting splendor, is but the old story of Mrs. Partington and her broom. Some persons are anxious that canons be passed to stop this increasing visible glory in worship. If such canons be passed, of course they will be obeyed. But it is quite immaterial whether they are passed or not. If not, then the stream with its ever-gathering waters will flow. If passed, then such canons will only be a dam in the way, and there will merely be a gathering of the floods behind it, which, in God's good time, will sweep off and utterly away both the dam and they that guard it. So futile is it to attempt to stem the purposes of Almighty God.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON AND HIS SON. By Samuel Smiles. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a very interesting twin-biography of those celebrated British *demiourgoi* whose names have become, in a great degree, the synonyms or symbols of railway progress—the two Stephensons, father and son—inventors and builders of amazing fast locomotives, far-reaching railways, massive and lofty viaducts, wonderful deep tunnels and royal and gigantic bridges, as all the world is aware. They were not men of any extraordinary genius. But they were just that sort of earnest, persistent men in one particular line who can always do most with the world—a slow, reluctant world that clings to old ways and interests, and requires something powerful to urge it along. Theory is a grand leader, but it is not largely followed. Practice is a driver, and *drives*; and so the world moves, as we all say. The Stephensons have driven the world pretty fast for the last thirty or forty years.

George Stephenson was born in 1781 at Wylam, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, his father being fireman of a pump-engine in a colliery pit, too poor to send any of his six children to school. Little George was chiefly employed at first in keeping his lesser brothers and sisters out of the way of the coal wagons, that were drawn by horses on tramways before the door of the cottage. Then he kept crows from cornfields, and in leisure moments made little clay models of his father's blessed bread-winner, the pump-engine. After this he was *corf-biter* (basket boy) at the coal-pit's mouth, with six pence a day—an enormous advance—and then he drove a gin-horse. He was a healthy, sprightly boy, always actively employed at one task or other, and had at the same time a remarkable love for pet birds and rabbits. He soon went to assist his father in firing the pump-engine, (the water in mines always needs pumping out,) and he was made fireman at the age of fourteen, receiving a shilling a day. At this time father, mother, four boys and two girls lived together in one middle-sized cottage room.

George gave his whole mind to his business, and never spent anything at the ale-house. At the age of seventeen he was made engine-man, his father remaining, as before, a fireman. The two had already changed places; and George was on his way up further. He now fell in love with his engine. He was always studying it and taking it to pieces, to know it better and keep it in good working order. He soon knew it all by heart, and cherished it accordingly. But he could not read at the age of eighteen. He could hear the newspaper read, however, and he was excited by that sound from the great world—especially by the marches and victories of that young Bonaparte, then in Egypt. The reader also came to the hatching of chickens in Egypt; and then George got a quantity of eggs which he sat snugly near his great fire, and very nearly succeeded in having a brood of chicks; but they died, somehow, just as they were about to come out.

George felt that books and journals contained a great deal of useful knowledge, and he went to a night school to learn reading, and at the same time writing. Strange to say, he never made much progress in these departments of science. "But he took to figures wonderfully," as a class-mate reported. He was always working sums on his slate, whenever he had any spare moments. In 1810, at the age of twenty, he was made brakesman of the engine which drew up the coal-coves from the pit, and at this period he seems to have been the busiest of human beings—his extra work, after hours, being reading, writing, mending and making shoes for his fellow-workmen, by which last he was enabled to add something to his weekly earnings.

At the age of twenty-one, when his wages were a guinea a week, George Stephenson married the comely Fanny Henderson, a servant-maid in the village, and went to live in his own cottage *room*. He now added to his other employments that of shoveling ballast out of ships. He came home one day to find that his apartments had been on fire, and his beautiful clock ruined. He set to work to mend it, and by long poring over it, put it again in motion, whereupon he set up for a clock-mender, and made money in that line of business also.

In 1803 George's son Robert was born, and next year his wife died, to his great sorrow. About this time his father lost his sight by an explosion, and George settled both his parents in a cottage and maintained them comfortably. He worked on steadily as a brakeman for several years, till in 1810 he was called on to examine and repair an engine which had failed to pump water out of the Killingworth High Pit. He succeeded where many had failed, and then became the great engine doctor of the district. In two years more he was made engine-wright of that Killingworth Colliery at a salary of £100 a year. At the same time he kept up his *extra* occupations and added the business of cutting out the clothes of his fellow-pitmen to all the rest of his employments. He was resolved to give his boy Robert a good education and wanted all the money he could earn. The lad was sent as a day scholar to Mr. Bruce's school in Newcastle, and, when he returned in the evening, the father was in the habit of following his lessons and studying the school-books along with him. It was an interesting partnership, the elder, at the same time, instructing his son in everything connected with the steam-engine.

When George Stephenson was appointed engineer at Killingworth he had more time at his own disposal, and began to think of the locomotive—or "traveling engine," as he called it. The idea of using steam to draw carriages was an old one—to the inventors, that is; it was still a new one to the majority of people, and as such it got no encouragement. Cugnot, in France, about a hundred years ago, made an engine for common roads, which went about in a clumsy way and did some mischief, whereupon it was shut up in the Paris Arsenal and left there. In England, Watt, Symington, and others, made similar attempts, each failure furnishing something to help the succeeding effort. Richard Trevithick, an admirable but uneducated Cornish genius, constructed a steam-carriage, in 1803, which ran in the streets of Camborne. In 1804, he made another, to run on a tramway in Merthyr. The engine worked well and drew handsomely; but it was so heavy that it crushed the trams, and also broke the cast-iron plate-rails, and people were very glad to put it aside and harness the horses. Trevithick is blamed by Mr. Smiles for his want of perseverance. He was a man of genius, with a brain full of plans and theories, and he was naturally impatient of the discouragements he met with from men who naturally preferred certainties to uncertainties. He invented many things—among them the Thames Tunnel, a wild idea, which was laughed at in 1810. Trevithick did not think it worth his while to bully the world into the undertaking. He had no perseverance.

But ideas will take shape, somehow, in the end, when the time comes. In 1830 the time had come—and the man; and the world was ready for the "traveling engine." But George Stevenson had to work hard for years, with a plodding patience, before he could "see the travail of his soul and be satisfied." In 1813 he pondered over Blackett's and Blenkinsop's engines, drawing wagons on the tramways of Kenton and Coxlodge; and, aided by the money of Lord Ravensworth, he made his own improved locomotive in 1815. In the same year he invented the "steam blast" sent through the fire to improve combustion and increase power. In that year he also worked out the idea of a safety lamp, which was found to answer its purpose admirably. In the same year Sir Humphrey Davy invented *his* lamp, which is not a better one than Stephenson's. Davy got the public honor of the invention. But Stevenson's friends presented him with £1,000 and a massive silver tankard.

Years passed after the "traveling engine" had been introduced at Killingworth and many other places, but no one ventured to suggest a steam-carriage for railways. An iron railway had been made in 1802, from Wandsworth to Croydon, near London, and on this line, twenty-six miles long, horses were employed. Nobody suggested the use of a steam-engine in place of the quadrupeds. At last, in the year 1821, Mr. Pease, a speculative Quaker of Darlington, in the County of Durham, agreed with George Stephenson for the construction of a railway between Darlington and Stockton—a distance of twelve miles. People did not like the idea of a traveling engine, and said it would not do, though it was doing at Killingworth. It succeeded, nevertheless; and then began the agitation of all England, in 1825, over the proposed railroad from Liverpool to Manchester. It was fairly scouted. Gentlemen and farmers used to drive off the surveyors of the ground. Stephenson imprudently said he could carry his engine at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the Press of the country laughed at him. The *Quarterly Review* said: "We would as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off on one of the Congreve rockets as trust themselves to the mercy of an engine going at such a rate. We trust the Parliament will limit the rate to eight or nine miles an hour." Poor George Stephenson, with his Northern accent, and self-sufficient manner, was sorely badgered by the Parliamentary Committee, and the bill was defeated.

Next year it was again introduced. New surveyors were appointed, who drew the line away from the property of Lords Derby, Sefton and other noblemen and gentlemen, and at last the bill passed. Many will remember the inauguration of that great railway in 1830, and the death of Mr. Huskisson on the occasion. The English were very proud of their achievement, not caring to think that they might, by an ordinary effort of intelligence, have had it a quarter of a century before that date.

The general interest in this biography belongs to its periods of poverty and difficulty. The two Stephensons were now recognized as the most distinguished workers of the age; and their subsequent lives were passed on the high and easy levels of success and celebrity. They built many railroads, and made ample fortunes. George enjoyed life to the last, and married his housekeeper—his third wife—in the year of his death, 1848, when he was 67 years old. His son, Robert, died unmarried in 1859, at the age of 56. He was, as most people are aware, the architect of the grand Victoria Bridge over the Niagara River, at Montreal.

Mr. Smiles' book is one of the most attractive of biographies, both as regards the personal character of a poor man of genius, fighting out the battle of life with an exemplary valor, and, in a more general way, the history and progress of the railway system in the place where it originated. It contains everything necessary to be known on that theme, and is as well written as it is comprehensive. It will be the popular life of the Stephensons, as Southey's book is the popular life of Nelson. This biography swarms with beautiful illustrations of natural scenery and engine models, and presents us with the portraits of the two Stephensons and of Richard Trevithick and Mr. Pease.

—*The Occupations of a Retired Life.* Edward Garrett. (New-York: George Routledge & Sons.) This is an English republication already somewhat known among us. It is rural—idyllic, in its quiet simplicity and apparent lack of the whirl of life. But yet it has its absorbing incidents, its love, disappointment, mystery, *dénouement*, and happy ending for some, with bitterness for others, like all real tales of real life. There is a quiet, confidential, friendly style about it, which disarms criticism, and charms the reader from the first.

—*Saint Paul.* Frederic W. H. Myers. (New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.) This is a very small and rather prettily-printed book, containing a poem, apparently the utterances of St. Paul to the people, whom he loved and preached to. It is a melodious series of verses, celebrating the love and sufficiency of Christ, but lacking utterly the terse vigor of the Pauline style, and so failing in the central idea of an impersonation of that glorious Apostle. It is marred in appearance by a petty affectation of discarding the customary initial capital letter from the lines and following the usual rule for prose. Otherwise, a nice little book.

—*Hymns by Palgrave.* (New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.) This is a reprint from the second London edition. As sacred poems, the contents are very beautiful and pleasant to read and ponder. As hymns, they have too much of the thoughtful, too little of the lyrical, element. They are published in very tasteful style.

—*A Defence of Jesus Christ.* Menard St. Martin. Translated from the French by Paul Cobden. (Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden.) Five sermons originally preached at Nimes, in France, to an audience composed wholly of men. As a brief course of biblical and theological reasoning (the whole contained within 180 pages, 16mo,) this is a marvel of clearness and cogency. It aims to show from the testimony of the Hebrew prophets and the presentiments of the great heathen thinkers, that a Mediator was promised and expected; from the testimony of Jesus Christ of himself, that his teachings and his life were proofs of his celestial mission, his Messiahship; and from the history of the Church, that the grandeur of results following his labors is a sign of their divinity. The discourses, as originally delivered, produced a powerful impression, and their republication is a helpful and suggestive addition to the rapidly accumulating literature on this topic.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HOURS AT HOME.

This excellent magazine opens with an article by Rev. G. W. Bacon, entitled "Our Chinese Neighbors." It is, of course, *apropos* to the visit of Mr. Burlingame to this country, and the new movement of the Celestial Government toward intercourse with outside barbarians. The writer gives the following picturesque account of his first impressions of Canton:

"I came into Canton, as I had come into Bankok, by water, and at night. It was while Sir Michael Seymour with his fleet was operating, one day by diplomatic notes and the next day by a lively cannonade, against the obstinate Governor-General Yeh. A little force of sailors and marines from our American men-of-war were already stationed at the American Consulate, for its protection during the pending hostilities, lest our Chinese neighbors, gathering themselves all together, 'to spit once,' (as our friend already quoted had suggested,) might involve not only English but Americans in indiscriminate injury. Already, the turbulent inhabitants of the 'Two Kwangs,' of which Yeh was Viceroy, were in a restless and excited state, and had committed acts of violence which made all foreigners a little cautious in their movements.

It was, therefore, not a very cheerful thing when, about five miles below the city, the little native boat in which I sailed was suddenly brought to and spoken by a long 'snake-boat' or Government junk, which came upon us from its ambush in a branch of the broad river. Peering through the darkness, we could dimly see the 'snake-boat,' shaped like a great dragon, with a lofty prow as of an upraised dragon's head, and with innumerable oars on either side, as if it were a dragon centipede. How many men there were on board, it would be difficult to say; perhaps, to my excited fancy, they seemed more than they really were. But there were certainly enough to make short work with us, if they had wished to add another Anglo-Saxon head to the three ghastly ones which had been reported fastened on the city walls, a day or two before. Anyhow, it could have done no good for us to make our presence known to the officials of the snake-boat; so we lay quite still and kept under the bamboo cover, while they overhauled our boatman, Tom Sing, and cross-examined him and the members of his family. Fortunately for our peace of mind, we could not understand the questions nor the answers. But the tones of old Sing's voice, tremulous and deprecatory, and the breathless attention with which his wife and all the family awaited the result of the examination, was anything but reassuring to us in our suspense. I am afraid that the old boatman's faithfulness to us was maintained at the expense of truthfulness, and that the *suppressio veri*, at the least, was necessary to our escape. But at any rate, the 'snake-boat' satisfied itself without boarding us, and presently permitted us to fill away for Canton, while it dropped down the river or slid into ambush by the grassy bank. Old Sing, our boatman, was a very solemn man for hours after the adventure; and I dare say the smoky little josses in his cabin had some extra incense burned before them the next day. Nor can I even yet, think of that good old heathen talking in his unknown tongue with that unpleasant dragon-boat, and bringing us cleverly out of our peril, without a feeling of tenderness and gratitude toward him, and a hope that the good Providence which helped us then may help him, also, in his time of need!

Perhaps this little adventure may have interfered with my enjoyment of the city into which we were about to enter, and may have prejudiced my first impressions of it. But certainly the charm by which the Land of the White Elephant bewitched me was wanting altogether in the Empire of the Dragon. There, all drowsy voices of the night had blended in a soothing undertone, while, nearer by, were pleasant sounds of laughter or of singing floating from the houses on the river bank or from the passing boats; and odors from the fruits and flowers of tropical wood and garden made the night air heavy with perfume; and the soft lustre of the 'mellow moon and happy stars,' and the bright flash of myriad dancing fire-flies, lighted up the darkness of the night. Here, too, were sights and sounds and odors, but far different in kind. Music there was, the music in which the hearts of pig-tailed, pig-eyed, pig-headed Celestials do especially rejoice, of gongs and tam-tams, of watchmen's rattles and bamboo drums, and of human voices, unmelodious and harsh. Lights, too, there were, not flaming picturesquely in the open night air, but inclosed in stiff, prosaic, paper lanterns. And odors, other than those which spicy breezes blew to me from 'breadths of tropic shade and palms in cluster' on the banks of the Meinam—odors from dirty Chinese lanes and alleys, odors of a dreadfully civilized sort. On the whole, this seemed to be the characteristic difference. Everything in China is less barbarous, more stiffly civilized, more formally unnatural. One longs for some little 'touch of nature' that shall make them kin to us. Somehow, we are more at home, and more content, among a people who are lazy and degraded and barbarous, if only they are more alive, with quick and active human sensibilities and passions, than with a people wooden, imperturbable and dead. The wild growth of the jungle, graceful and natural, though maybe tangled and with poisonous vines and creeping things innumerable in it, is more satisfactory than a plantation of beanpoles."

From the article headed "My Acquaintance with Bulwer," (translated for *Hours at Home* from *Daheim*,) we take the following interesting incident:

"At the house where I lived, in London, was a parlor, in which the boarders often met both in the morning and after nightfall. I had repeatedly seen there a young German merchant, but had only got so little acquainted with him that I was beyond measure astonished when, one morning, he hastened to me and said, 'Have you at this moment twenty-five guineas at your disposal, so that you could save a man from insanity or suicide?' I replied in the negative. He took his hat and cane and turned, with a blank look of despair, to the door; but he suddenly came back and said, 'It is not for myself, but for Count G——, who lives at this house.'

So saying, he walked away. I was at a loss what to think of this application. It is true, I knew there was at this house a Hungarian refugee, who had been introduced as Count G——, but that was all. He had kept aloof from me with some sort of affectation on hearing that I was a German, and I had, of course, not taken any pains to approach him again. Toward noon, on the same day, I came home from a walk, and saw at the door a hack, into which a carpet-bag was laid.

On entering the parlor, I saw the Count, who, to all appearance, in a high state of excitement, paid his bill to the landlady, and then hastened to me. 'Sir,' he said to me in German, 'may I ask a favor of you? I must set out; it is the latest time if I am to catch the train. I have been looking for a message, a letter, but cannot wait any longer, although it will probably arrive in the course of ten minutes. I do not trust this woman, (pointing to the landlady;) would you, therefore, be so kind as to stay at home a while, receive the letter, and forward it to the address which I shall send you to-morrow?' 'With great pleasure,' I replied; 'inform the landlady that I am to receive your letter.'

He did so, shook hands with me, and set out.

A quarter of an hour afterward the landlady told me that a gentleman wished to see me, as she had informed him that Count G—— had authorized me to receive letters, &c., destined for him. She handed me the card of the visitor, and, to my great surprise, I read on it, "Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Baronet." I hastened down to the parlor, opened the door, and recognized at a glance, despite the many years which had elapsed since then, my proud fellow-traveler on board of the *Veloce*.

'Where is Count G——?' he said to me, hastily.

'He left half an hour ago.'

'Are you a friend of his?'

'No.' And I told him how he came to request me to receive a letter destined for him.

The celebrated novelist ran uneasily up and down, but, suddenly recovering his presence of mind, he said:

'This is an affair in which an hour's delay may cost a human life. Pray, as soon as the Count sends you his address, come to me; you will be admitted immediately. Let me have your name, that you may not be turned away by my servants.'

I gave him my name, and he left in great agitation. My countryman, the young merchant, was not a little surprised when I told him of all this, and envied me the acquaintance of the great poet, which I was about to make. But I was unable to obtain from him an explanation of the sudden departure and the affairs of the Hungarian Count.

Next day I received from Folkestone a letter, in which the Count requested me to forward his letters &c., to Dresden, under the address of 'Frederick Seld.' I took a hack and rode to Bulwer. All houses in London are ash-colored and gloomy, but the ancient building on the corner of Hyde Park and a long, narrow and sombre street in which the most aristocratic novelist in Europe resides, made the most disagreeable impression on me. It is built in a strange, mediæval style, which is truly oppressive to the beholder, and stands in a corner in such a manner that no sunbeam illumined its larger part ever since it was erected.

An elegant carriage was at the door, which was open, and through which a strange noise fell on my ears. After alighting and approaching the door, I heard two idlers in front of the house saying to each other, 'I am sure the mad lady is there again!' Almost at the same moment a rather corpulent lady, in an elegant, but disarranged toilet, rushed out of the door. I believe I never before saw a redder face than hers. It was scarlet, and as smooth as a mirror. If I had been a physician, I should have seized and bled her. She gesticulated terribly, jumped into the carriage, and shouted to the coachman, 'Bow-street Police Court!' The two men had drawn back to the wall close to me. I asked one of them if he knew the lady. He replied that she was the eccentric wife of the poet, who, separated from him for many years past, was pursuing him like an evil genius, and had charged him at least ten times already with making murderous assaults upon her. He said she had twice been an inmate of the lunatic asylum, but had always managed to recover her liberty. She was now, no doubt, on her way to the Police Court in order to prefer against her husband another charge, which his political and literary adversaries would certainly turn to account.

I hesitated to enter the house, but I resolved quickly to do so, as I heard in the interior of the house the voice of a footman, who called to somebody in the courtyard to have the carriage brought to the door. As I was afraid lest Bulwer should ride out, I entered and was immediately ushered by the footman, to whom I gave my name, into the cabinet of his master. He was seated, wrapped in a huge dressing-gown, at his writing-table, leaning his head on one hand, and drying with the other the tears of a young man of twenty-two, who seemed to have fallen into an easy-chair, rather than sat down in it. So great was his resemblance to the novelist that I saw at a glance that it was his son. No sooner had the old man caught sight of me, than he rose and took the Count's letter which I handed to him. He glanced over it, and, while his eyes were fastened to the paper, I had time to read in his features the bitterest grief I had ever noticed in a man's face. The scene I had witnessed in the street gave me the key to his livid face. 'It is too late,' he said in a husky voice, 'the Count has made an utterly useless journey. Tell him to return as soon as possible. I shall at all times be at his disposal.'

He waved his hand to me, and, although I felt exceedingly desirous of embracing the opportunity and staying yet a few minutes in the cabinet of the celebrated novelist, yet I felt, after the scene which had just taken place, that the presence of a stranger could not but be disagreeable to him; so I bowed, and was about to leave the room, when he suddenly said to me: 'I believe I had already at some former time the pleasure of seeing you.' 'On the *Veloce*, during the trip from Genoa to Marseilles, eight years ago,' I replied. 'Yes, yes,' he said, and a smile played around his lips, 'I remember the present which you made to me, and which was highly agreeable and very precious to me, for I had once seen the same copy in the hands of Nicholas Lenau, your great and unfortunate poet. I wonder how the two volumes came on the *Barrorchino* in Genoa. I suppose you would not have so generously complied with my wish if you had known the meaning of the initials "N. v. S." (Niembsch von Strehlenau, Lenau's real name,) which you probably did not see on the title-page.'

I could not but reply in the affirmative, and left, a prey to profound emotion, meditating on the gloomy house of the poet; with its richly adorned walls, its aristocratic splendor, and the mortal wound in the heart of its owner.

On coming home, I met my countryman, who was pacing the parlor in a high state of excitement. 'Do you know it already?' I asked. 'I know all,' he interrupted me. 'Count G—— came too late. He had twenty hours too late the good idea of applying to Bulwer. He will arrive to-day at Dresden, and yesterday it would have been time for him yet to help his friend to escape.' 'I do not understand a word of what you say,' I exclaimed. 'Discretion is now unnecessary,' he said, handing me a copy of the *Times*, and pointing his finger to a telegraphic dispatch. I read:

'Count Ladislaus Jeleky, on whom sentence of death has been passed in Austria, has been arrested in Dresden by the Saxon Government, and is to be delivered to the Austrians.'

'Count G——,' he said, after I had read the dispatch, 'had got wind of it; he could not write or telegraph, inasmuch as the Saxon Government would have intercepted his letters and telegrams. He had to go to Dresden, and had no money. As I said before, he thought too late of the noble poet.

Next day my landlady brought me a large package, containing Bulwer's complete works, splendidly bound. On the fly-leaf of the volume, containing 'Night and Morning,' the poet had written, "*En souvenir du ciel sans nuage d'Italie et de la sombre nuit dans l'esprit d'un poëte.*'"

On the whole, *Hours at Home* for November is a very readable number.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The November number contains fourteen articles and stories, of usual merit. From an interesting article on Alaska we make the following extract in regard to the climate of that region:

"There exists in the Pacific a mighty ocean-river of warm water, remarkably analogous to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, but of greater volume, greater velocity and higher temperature. The main body of this Japanese warm stream stretches from the coast of Niphon, in latitude 35 deg., eastward and northward through the broad Pacific, 3,300 nautical miles, to about latitude 48 deg. and longitude 148 deg., where it is within 800 or 900 miles of the American coast. It there divides, and the greater part continues toward the coast of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands, and thence down the coast of Washington, Oregon and California, stamping well-known peculiarities upon that coast climate. The smaller part continues to the coast of the Alexander Archipelago; is thence deflected to the northward and westward along the shores of the great Gulf of Alaska, and, embracing the Kadiak group, it follows the southeast shores of the Alaska peninsula and outlying islands, and thence continues southward and westward past the eastern part of the Aleutian chain. Here it joins the current coming through the middle of the chain of islands from Behring Sea, and it can be traced southward until it strikes the northern edge of the great stream, forcing it southward and underrunning it. Were observations wanting to sustain this deduction, the well-established fact of Japanese junks having been carried by the main stream between four and five thousand miles to the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and there wrecked, would demonstrate it. As late as 1833 a Japanese junk was wrecked near Cape Flattery, in latitude 48 deg., on the coast of Washington; and about 1854 a junk was relieved in mid-ocean in the centre of this great stream, being slowly but irresistibly carried to the American coast. This great Japan stream, in longitude 165 deg. west, or nearly 1,400 miles from our coast, has a breadth of over 1,200 miles, and a temperature of 78 deg. on its southern limit in latitude 22 deg., and 64 deg. on its northern edge in latitude 43 deg., being 11 deg. to 13 deg. warmer than the variable returning currents north of it. Off the Alaska coast, in latitude 57 deg., the temperature of the surface-water was observed on this expedition to be from 52 to 50 deg. in August and September, while the average temperature of the air was almost uniformly 3 deg. higher. In the Gulf of Alaska the current of the north branch has, at time, a velocity as high as 36 miles per day; near the Sannakh Island we found an exceptionally strong current running three or four knots an hour, part of which may, however, have been tidal current toward the Unimak Strait into Behring Sea.

When the great Japan stream leaves the coast of Niphon, a small branch, called the 'Kamschatka current,' continues along the Asiatic coast, through the western part of Behring Sea and Behring Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, with a velocity at times of one and a half miles per hour through the strait. Part of this mass of water, just before reaching Behring Strait, is deflected eastward by the islands south of it, sweeps round the American coast, receives the waters of the great Rivers Kvichpak, Kuskovin, &c., and circles southward and westward through the middle of the Aleutian chain, affecting their climate remarkably. At the Island of St. Lawrence, in latitude 63 deg., the temperature of this warm stream is 47 deg.; north of the Aleutians, 47 deg.; near these islands and south of them, 49 deg. At the head of Unalaska Bay we observed the temperature of the surface-water to be 45½ deg. in the middle of September. Between this current and the Asiatic coast a Polar current works its way southward, exactly as the Polar current follows our eastern coast inside the Gulf Stream. Two out of many remarkable proofs in the cumulative observations leading to the above deductions are, that north of the coast of Niphon, Japanese woods and disabled vessels are never thrown upon the Asiatic shores, but upon the westernmost of the Aleutians, upon the American coast north of the Alaska Peninsula, and even into the Arctic Ocean; and that icebergs are never carried by the current from the Arctic Ocean to Behring Sea.

The influence of these great volumes of warm water upon the coast climate of Alaska, as well as that further south, is perhaps even more marked than the influence of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic upon the coast of Europe. The results of the condensation of the warm vapor-laden air, and the consequent precipitation of rain, by the colder and drier airs of the continent, are exhibited in the enormous and quick growth of the timber; the rapid development of grasses and plants; the carpet of moss that covers the sea-coast region as far south as Vancouver Island; the high thermal condition of the air; the very small difference between the temperatures of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, indicating slow evaporation; the non-formation at Sitka, in latitude 57 deg. 3 min., of ice clear and solid enough for the California market; the existence of timber seven degrees further north than on our eastern coast; the 'gay flowers' and 'the rarest and most beautiful plants along the Arctic shore,' that 'make even Cape Lisburne, in latitude 58 deg. 52 min., look like a garden,' &c., &c."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—*Harper's* opens with a very interesting account of fish culture in America, with many illustrations and plans. This is followed by one of J. Ross Browne's humorous articles on Life in California, illustrated with spirited sketches. The remaining articles are numerous and of average merit.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—*The Catholic World* opens with an article entitled "The Church of the Future," which is intended to prove that, so far as human calculations can extend, the Protestant Episcopal Church will never be (as claimed) the Church of the future in our country, and also to assert the glorious future of Catholicism. The translation of Erckmann & Chatrian's novel called "The Invasion," is continued. "Catholicity and Pantheism" is the first of a series of contributions designed to refute Pantheism. A discourse of Rev. Father Hyacinthe, done into English, follows. A sketch of the Florentine Church del Santo Spirito constitutes the third article, under the head of "Glimpses of Tuscany." "The Statue of the Curé d'Ars" deals with incidents in the life of the curé, and recounts the inauguration of his statue after his death. "Dante Alighieri" treats, in a very laudatory spirit, of Mr. Parson's translation of the first canticle of "The Divine Comedy." The scope of "Shall we have a Catholic Congress" is indicated by its title. "The present disputes in Philosophy and Science," "Canadian Customs," "The Story of Marvel," "Treatise on Purgatory," (by St. Cabreine, of Genoa,) and "The Charities of New-York" are the contents of the remainder of the number, which is a trifle heavier than usual.

Bathing at Biarritz.—There are three bathing establishments here. The largest and favorite one, on the smooth sands near the Imperial Villa, where, owing to the constant roll of the Atlantic waves, swimming is almost impossible; another at the Vieux Port, a sheltered cove where one can swim about with the greatest ease and safety; and a third on the sands quite at the other side of the town. Every precaution is taken to avoid accidents, and at each place a boat is always stationed in front of the bathers, in case any inexperienced swimmer should get out of his depth, or be seized with cramp. The fashionable times for bathing are from 7 to 10:30 in the morning, and from 3:30 to 6 in the afternoon, when the sea in front of all these bathing establishments looks quite alive with human beings, some swimming, some plunging into or jumping up to meet the waves, some floating with huge guards to buoy them up in the water, others taking lessons in swimming from the numerous baigneurs in constant attendance here. As the sexes bathe quite indiscriminately, all are of course dressed in full costume. Some wear straw hats, or have gaily-colored handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and the long trousers and jackets are often of the brightest hues of the rainbow. This bathing is by no means an expensive luxury; a box to dress in, towels, full costume, and a warm bath to wash the sand from the feet after bathing, can all be had for the small sum of sixpence, and for an extra half-franc the timid or inexperienced can secure the services of a baigneur to attend them in the water. These men, who are all fine, tall, well-made fellows, dressed in red or blue flannel, are principally employed in bathing ladies and children, and teaching them to swim. Their kindness and tenderness to delicate little children who dread the water—the way in which they coax them in, and change into a pleasure what had been looked forward to as a terror, is pleasant to witness, and an agreeable contrast to the somewhat rough usage which some of us remember to have received from that *bete noire* of all juveniles at English watering places—the much-dreaded bathing women. The bathers at Biarritz remain a very long time in the water, and generally bathe twice a day, both morning and afternoon. At 10:30 all the world breakfasts, and then passes its time lounging at cafés, or strolling over the sands and rocks till about four or five, when everybody bathes again. Dinner is at six, after which the gay throng adjourns to the casino, or walks up and down the principal street, which is as thronged every evening as the boulevards of Paris.—*London Daily News' Correspondent.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION.

List of Nominations.

Below we give a list of nominations by the various political parties so far as made. In some cases changes may have been made in the nominations without any public announcement of the fact, and in others splits have occurred in the ticket, so that it is difficult to ascertain who is the regular nominee:

COUNTY TICKET.

Justice of Supreme Court—James C. Carter, Conservative and Radical Republican; George G. Barnard, Tammany, Democratic and Constitutional Union.

City Judge—Henry D. Lapaugh, Conservative and Radical Republican; Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Tammany, Democratic and Constitutional Union.

Register—Horace Greeley, Conservative Republican; Franz Sigel, Radical Republican; Michael Connolly, Tammany and Democratic Union; John H. Anthon, Constitutional Union.

Supervisor—Lewis J. Kirk, Conservative Republican; Isaac J. Oliver, Radical Republican; Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany; John W. Chanler, Democratic Union.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District—Charles V. Lewis, Conservative and Radical Republican; John Fox, Tammany, Mozart, Democratic and Constitutional Union.

Fifth District—Horace Greeley, Conservative Republican; James McCartin, Radical Republican; John Morrissey, Tammany and Constitutional Union; Nelson Taylor, Democratic Union; George Francis Train, Independent.

Sixth District—George Starr, Conservative and Radical Republican; S. S. Cox, Tammany, Mozart and Constitutional Union.

Seventh District—Joseph C. Pinckney, Conservative and Radical Republican; James W. Fowler, Tammany; Harvey C. Calkins, Mozart.

Eighth District—James Brooks, Tammany, Mozart, Democratic and Constitutional Union; Wm. Laimbeer, Radical Republican.

Ninth District—James E. Coulter, Conservative Republican; Francis A. Thomas, Radical; Fernando Wood, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Union; Wm. S. Hillyer, Constitutional Union; John Savage and Francis M. Bixby, Independent.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

First District—Charles Reilley, Radical Republican and Constitutional and Democratic Union; Michael C. Murphy, Tammany and Mozart.

Second District—Dennis Burns, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Union; Bernard Flanagan, Constitutional Union; F. V. R. Oliver, Constitutional Union.

Third District—Owen Cavanagh, Tammany and Mozart; William H. Roney, Democratic Union.

Fourth District—Joseph Gould, Radical and Conservative Republican; John Galvin, Tammany and Mozart; Christopher Monoghan, Democratic Union; James Abbott, Constitutional Union.

Fifth District—William C. Hanna, Radical Republican; Peter Mitchell, Tammany and Constitutional Union; Christopher Johnson, Mozart; Thomas H. Ferris, Democratic Union.

Sixth District—A. S. Jennings, Radical Republican; T. J. Campbell, Tammany; Frederick Zimmer, Mozart and Constitutional Union; James Reilly, Democratic Union.

Seventh District—James A. Richmond, Conservative Republican; Cornelius Van Cott, Radical Republican; John Folan, Mozart; James Riley, Constitutional Union.

Eighth District—John B. Wilt, Tammany; Frank Duffy, Democratic Union.

Ninth District—J. Solis Ritterband, Conservative and Radical Republican; Wm. L. Bergen, Tammany and Democratic Union; John V. Voorhies, Constitutional Union.

Tenth District—D. S. Ridelle, Radical Republican; Owen Murphy, Tammany, Democratic Union and Constitutional Union; Anthony Hartmann, Tammany; John J. Dymond, Mozart.

Eleventh District—John V. Gridley, Radical Republican; Peter Trainor, Tammany, Mozart, Democratic Union and Constitutional Union.

Twelfth District—Victor Herimberger, Radical Republican; Henry Waltman, Tammany, Mozart and Democratic Union.

Thirteenth District—John W. Marshall, Conservative and Radical Republican; Alexander McLeod, Radical Republican; William Halpin, Tammany; A. R. Herrick, Mozart, Democratic Union and Constitutional Union.

Fourteenth District—Bernard Sheridan, Conservative Republican; Charles H. Whalen, Tammany and Democratic Union; James M. Kiernan, Mozart; John W. Cramp, Constitutional Union.

Fifteenth District—Alexander Frear, Tammany; Joseph Bluminthal, Mozart.

Sixteenth District—James M. Thomson, Jr., Radical Republican; James Irving, Tammany and Mozart; Thomas W. Kearney, Constitutional Union.

Seventeenth District—Wm. J. O'Bryon, Conservative Republican; George P. Bradford, Radical Republican; George W. Plunkett, Tammany and Mozart; Terence Reilly, Democratic Union; O. Sloane Holden, Constitutional Union.

Eighteenth District—Spencer Kirby, Radical Republican; Lawrence D. Kiernan, Tammany and Constitutional Union; Patrick McDonough, Mozart.

Nineteenth District—Richard H. Green, Radical Republican; Josiah Porter, Tammany and Democratic Union; Wm. L. Wildey, Mozart and Constitutional Union.

Twentieth District—Nicholas Babcock, Radical Republican; John Keigan, Tammany; D. B. Northrup, Mozart and Constitutional Union; Henry Clausen, Jr., Democratic Union.

Twenty-first District—Robert C. Brown, Radical Republican; Wm. Hitchman, Tammany and Democratic Union; John W. Bennett, Mozart.

Extensive Fire in Wooster-street—Aggregate Loss Estimated at $250,000—A Fireman Injured.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the large five-story building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, and the flames had gained such headway before they were discovered that the entire building soon fell a prey to the devouring element, and was entirely destroyed, with the contents. Shortly after the arrival of the firemen the side walls of the burning building, though of great thickness, fell on either side with a terrific crash, causing an immense amount of damage. The southern wall in falling struck the adjoining buildings, Nos. 31 and 33, one story of the latter being crushed in or carried away. Although the furthest away from the falling wall, No. 31 was completely demolished. Nos. 37 and 39, on the other side, were also seriously damaged by the fall of the northern walls. The following is a list of the losses and insurances occasioned by this disastrous fire.

The first floor of No. 35 and third, fourth and fifth floors of both buildings Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, were occupied by Messrs. Andrews & Brothers, manufacturers of shirts. Their loss in stock is estimated at $90,000. Insured.

The second floors of both Nos. 35 and 37 were occupied by Messrs. Blossom & Co., paper collar manufacturers, and they estimate their loss on stock and machinery at $25,000. Insured.

No. 31 was owned by N. Grael, and occupied by him on all three floors as a manufactory of ostrich feathers. His loss on stock is $30,000; insured in the Merchants. Loss on building, $10,000; insured in the Mutual of Buffalo for $5,000; Western of Buffalo, $5,000, and International, $6,000.

No. 33 was a three-story building, and owned by A. W. Francis, and occupied by him on the second floor and basement as a dwelling. His loss on building and furniture is $6,000; insured in the Grocers. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Shaw, and he loses $1,000 on furniture; insured for $4,000 in the Continental. The third story was occupied by Mme. Teresa Bowden, dressmaker, who sustained a loss of $800; insured for $400 in the Metropolitan.

No. 39 was occupied on the first floor by Michael Malone as a laundry, and he lost $2,000 on machinery and fixtures; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by James Dixon as a dwelling, and he sustained a loss of $500 on furniture; no insurance. The building is owned by the Major Thompson estate, and a new story had only recently been added to it. The edifice is damaged to the extent of $8,000, covered by insurance.

In the rear of No. 39 stands a one-story building, owned and occupied by Chas. Vought, china decorator, which was damaged by the falling walls. Loss on stock and building, $2,500; no insurance.

The rear building, No. 40 Laurens-street, owned by Mary McDonald, was also damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the United States. It was occupied by several poor families who sustain a collective loss of $2,000; no insurance.

No. 42 Laurens-street, now owned by James L. Rouse, was injured to the extent of $5,000 by the rear walls of the building. Covered by insurance.

Public school No. 8, at Nos. 62 and 64 Grand-street, was also damaged to the amount of $2,000.

The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery, and the Fire Marshal is making an investigation. Thos. F. Farrell, of No. 439 East Twenty-third-street, and member of Engine Company No. 30, had a leg fractured by a leap from a shed when the falling of the walls took place. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The tenants of the different buildings damaged had fortunately been gotten out by the Police before the walls fell, else there would doubtless have been loss of life.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club convened yesterday at the appointed hour, and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass was called to the chair. The Chairman stated that the special subject of the day was a paper by Mr. Isaac Newton, on apples.

W. T. Carpenter placed a box of peaches on the table, which he took that day from his fruit-preserving house. One month ago, he said, this fruit could be sold for only $5 per crate, but now peaches can be sold for $10 per crate. The peaches were in an excellent state of preservation. He thinks pears are much improved by being kept in such a house, but peaches do not keep as satisfactorily as other fruit.

Edward Hicks, of Hempstead, placed several specimens of pears, apples and potatoes on the table, and Reisig & Hexamer showed several fine specimens of choice potatoes.

Some person brought a "Surprise" apple, which was white on the outside and red on the inside. The question was asked if any one had ever seen an apple without seeds? No one had ever seen such fruit. Those present did not believe that such fruit was ever produced. Wm. Beers, of Keyport, N. J., brought a potato stem having a white potato and a red one on the same stem, to show that potatoes will sport, or mingle in the hill, as different varieties of Indian corn will mix when growing in close proximity. E. Hicks exhibited a few specimens of the Early Rose potato of the second crop, showing that two crops of potatoes may be grown in one season. But he did not recommend such a system of cultivation.

Dr. Bruyn made some remarks about making cider forty years ago. There was more saccharine matter, he said, in the cider that was then made than we find in the cider of the present day. They were accustomed to "rack" their cider three times. He had cider thirty years old, which was of a superior quality. If cider does not possess sufficient saccharine matter, he said, sugar must be added.

H. P. Smith thought that the better way to keep cider sweet is to add half a pound of loaf-sugar per gallon. Whisky will not subserve the same purpose as sugar. Mr. Hicks stated that parties in his vicinity, on Long Island, were accustomed to employ isinglass in the preservation of cider. W. S. Carpenter said he had employed alcohol with satisfactory results. Mr. Bruyn spoke of the cordial made of quinces as being an excellent drink. As Mr. Newton did not appear, to read a paper on apples, it was proposed to get up a list of fruits, which can be recommended to farmers.

The Wilson strawberry, Jucunda and La Constant were recommended as the best. Mr. Williams thought the Kittatinny blackberry is the best. He is trying the Ellisdale, which he thinks well of. He also likes the Clarke berry.

W. S. Carpenter did not like this off-handed way of getting up a list of fruit. He therefore recommended that a competent committee get up a suitable list of fruit, that the Club could consistently recommend to the world.

A. S. Fuller stated that the Jucunda strawberry is a great failure in nine localities out of ten. It was never so good a variety as the Triomphe de Gand. He believed that nine-tenths of the new fruits that are introduced are not so good as some old varieties. When they do succeed better, the superior excellence must be attributed to the culture of the soil, rather than the variety.

Mr. Lyman stated that the great inquiry is, in New-England, what can be done to renovate our old orchards? It was proposed, therefore, to discuss that subject at some future meeting. A resolution was also offered requesting readers in the country to write letters to the Club, inquiring for or communicating any information touching fruit culture. The Club then adjourned for one week.

Mission Work Among the Poor.

Last Wednesday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting in the South Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Several of the City missionaries made statements of their operations in visiting from house to house, in preaching in mission stations and in the streets, in visiting saloons, and in saving men and women from the woes of intemperance and prodigality. The Men's Temperance Union in one station had secured 240 signers to the pledge during the season. In another mission station 100 persons had lately signed the pledge. The missionary to seamen had been laboring on a Swedish man-of-war visiting our port, and had known of twelve men who had enlisted under the Prince of Peace. Mr. Louis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, referred to the early history of the mission and the support it had always received from the old South Church, and traced the progress of the churches in benevolent effort, and gave a brief review of the present condition of the mission. Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, gave several illustrations of the work among the lowly, and showed that there was a great demand for increased means and instrumentalities if we would save the City. While the churches plant their missions near to their own centres up town, there is a very large and destitute field below Fourteenth-street, which the City Mission must care for. Rev. Dr. Rogers, pastor of the church, said the cause speaks most eloquently for itself, and after the forcible and happy presentation of the work we have listened to, he was sure his hearers felt as he did, that this was the most important interest in the City that the churches are called upon to support. As a native of New-York he felt a special interest in its welfare. Its influence was great for good or for evil. There was a conflict going on here between truth and error and virtue and vice, and we could not be indifferent spectators. We must Christianize the people, or they will destroy us. Among the figures of the month's work we note: 40 missionaries, 12 mission-stations, 7 mission Sunday schools, 2 reading-rooms, 12,106 missionary visits, 2,845 persons brought to churches and missions, 556 temperance pledges, 144 children led to Sunday school, 50 families and 200 persons relieved, and $150 distributed among the worthy poor.

Base Ball—Excelsior of Brooklyn vs. Knickerbocker of New-York.

These veteran organizations, who for the past ten years have never failed to meet each season in friendly conflict for sport and exercise, played their return match at Hoboken yesterday, and the weather proving to be very favorable, a most enjoyable time was had, the result of the contest on the field being the success of the Excelsiors by a score of 38 to 25 in a game of seven innings. After the game the two Clubs adjourned to Perry's Hotel, where they sat down to an excellent dinner, and the rest of the evening was spent in a very social manner, speeches, toasts and songs being features of the proceedings. To-day the Excelsiors play the Alpha Club on the Capitoline Grounds, and on Thursday next the veterans of the Knickerbockers play the youngsters of the Club on the occasion of their closing game of the season. We append the score of yesterday's game:

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	KNICKERBOCKER.	O.	R.
Moore, c. f.	1	6	Hinsdale, 2d b.	1	4
Hicks, r. s.	3	3	Purdy, 1st b.	4	2
Markham, p.	1	5	Slote c. f.	2	2
Philips, s. s.	3	5	Kissam, s. s.	3	2
Oliver, 2d b.	3	3	Davis, p.	3	2
Chauncey, c.	2	4	Vail, 3d b.	3	1
Elmendorf, 1st b.	2	2	Dorsett, r. s.	3	1
Quereau, 3d b.	3	5	Righter, c.	3	3
Chadwick, r. f.	1	2	[illegible]ck, l. f.	2	3
Slater, l. f.	2	4	[illegible]ens, r. f.	2	2
Total	21	38	Total	21	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Excelsior	4	5	1	10	5	6	7	—38
Knickerbocker	0	2	5	5	4	9	0	—25

Umpire—Mr. Kettletas.
Scorer—Mr. Starrs.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Fly-Catches—Excelsior, 9; Knickerbocker, 7.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Exhibition of War Pictures.—Every evening at 8 o'clock, and on Thursday and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock, there will continue to be a free exhibition of pictures at Lyric Hall, corner Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. These pictures are the productions of some of the best artists in the country, and recall most vividly the sacrifices, trials and triumphs of our country during the war. They arouse every patriotic emotion of the heart, and bring to mind those great principles for which millions of treasure were expended and thousands of lives sacrificed in defence of the Union. There are forty-eight pictures in all. Each picture of eight feet by twelve, as it is unrolled, presents a new scene on canvas, commencing with the first gun on Sumter, and, in chronological order, proceeding with views of the most salient events of the war, the eye rests at last on an emblematical representation of peace.

The Houston-street Poisoning Case.—Coroner Flynn intended holding an inquest yesterday in the case of Anna Ocksenfarth, who, it is alleged, was poisoned by her husband, Henry, at No. 83 East Houston-street, about a fortnight ago. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, who has the contents of the stomach of deceased for the purpose of analysis and investigation, reported yesterday that he was not quite ready, so the inquest was laid over until to-day, when the case will be positively taken up. The accused is still an inmate of the City Prison awaiting the action of the Coroner.

A Package of Money Missing.—An expressman named Ingersoll reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that he had either lost or been robbed of a package containing $700 in bank checks, postal currency, bank bills and a Post Office order, which he had been instructed to deliver to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Room No. 19 Bible House. One of the checks was signed James S. Aspinwall and W. W. Wright, and in the package was a pass-book marked "Treasurer's Book;" and there was also a list of the churches donating the amount to the Committee. A reward is offered for its recovery.

The following are the arrivals in the City yesterday: Gov. R. E. Fenton, of Albany; Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Albany; Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Boston; Hon. G. Woodward, of Vermont, and Noah Davis, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. O. E. Babcock, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Canit, of Costa Rica, and Gen. Horace Porter, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. A. Morris, of Indiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Sub-Treasury Robbery Case.—Judge Hogan continued his investigation yesterday in the case of John Spicer, arrested on a charge of stealing $45,000 in United States bonds from the Sub-Treasury office in Wall-street. Counsel for the accused delivered a long argument in favor of the discharge of his client, when the Magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision until Saturday.

Mr. L. Morton Montgomery, of this City, has perfected and patented a process for bleaching and purifying sugar by the means of ozone as a substitute for animal charcoal. This is a subject that has interested the scientific and commercial men very markedly of late, as it is destined to revolutionize the treatment of sugar.

Brief Items.—Michael Rodgers, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland, fell from his loaded coal-cart, yesterday, in Greene-street, near Bleecker, when one of the wheels passed over his body, causing, it is feared, fatal injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 233 Sullivan-street, rear....Mary Casey died suddenly yesterday at her residence in Forty-second-street, near the East River....William Sullivan, an Irish laborer, was severely injured by the caving in of a sewer in Sixty-ninth-street, near the Third-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue....George Jackson, colored, who was found on Tuesday night in Essex-street suffering from convulsions, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital....Bridget Murray, who fell off a broken stoop at No. 126 Mott-street, a few nights ago, also died yesterday at Bellevue....Henry Gesner, a German, died suddenly yesterday at No. 226 East Fourth-street. Inquests will be held to-day in all of these cases.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Gen. Crooke Court-Martial.—The court-martial called for yesterday morning for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Philip S. Crooke, of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, was duly convened at the State Arsenal. The charges against Gen. Crooke consisted of disobedience of orders in failing to return to command upon the order of the Governor, and breach of orders, in refusing to recognize the order of arrest from Gen. Molineux. The following officers constituted the Court: Major-Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Fifth Division, President; Brig.-Gen. Brooke Postley, First Cavalry Brigade; Brig.-Gen. David M. Woodhull, Ninth Brigade; Col. Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment; Major George R. Schieffelin, Judge-Advocate of the Staff of the First Brigade of the First Division. Gen. Crooke raised no objection to any member of the Court, and admitted the mailing of General Order No. 22 to him, from Albany, appointing Gen. Molineux, and commanding that he be obeyed and respected accordingly. He requested to have more time for preparation, and it was granted, the Court adjourning till Friday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The New Diocese of Long Island.—The *Church Journal* contains Bishop Potter's announcement of the meeting of the Primary Convention of the new Diocese of Long Island. It is called for Wednesday, the 18th of November, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and the place fixed for the meeting is the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Dr. Littlejohn is rector. Among the distinguished clergymen named as candidates for the office of Bishop of Long Island are Rev. Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church, New-York; Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New-York; Rev. Dr. Meade, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, late of the Pennsylvania University; Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Burgess, of St. John's, Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Holy Trinity. The diocese will comprise the Counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mysterious Death.—Charles Nugent, aged 18 years, residing at No. 232 Plane-street, Newark, died in the hospital in Jersey City yesterday morning, under mysterious circumstances. Deceased accompanied the procession from Newark to Jersey City on Tuesday night last, and at a late hour that night was found lying insensible in the street, near the gas-house, and being removed to the Almshouse Hospital, expired as above stated. Just previous to Nugent's death he revived sufficiently to give his name and residence, and remarked that he was sorry that he did not take his mother's advice and not come to Jersey City. There were two bruises on the right side of the head, which were evidently produced by a fall or blow, causing congestion of the brain. Deceased was not in the habit of drinking liquors, but his father thinks he may have been induced to do so on this occasion by his companions. Coroner Warren will hold an inquest on Sunday.

Hudson County Court.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday morning, the case of Bergin Hiden, a young negro, aged 20 years, who was charged with rape, came up for trial. Only two witnesses were examined, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her daughter Catherine, aged 11 years. From their testimony it appears that while the child was absent from the house, at about 8 o'clock on an evening of August last, the prisoner overtook her and forcibly ravished her. The child's cries were heard by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and upon her arrival at the spot where the outrage was perpetrated, the negro fled. He was soon arrested, however, and has since been confined in jail. The jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Bedle to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Parade of the Bergen Fire Department.—The first regular annual parade of the Fire Department of the City of Bergen took place yesterday afternoon, and was an exceedingly fine affair. Besides the Bergen firemen, there were three visiting companies, and all of them were neatly attired, able-bodied and gentlemanly acting men, and their apparatus were decorated in a tasteful and elegant manner. Previous to marching, the firemen were drawn up in hollow square, and Chief Engineer Van Riper was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain by Garry Van Horn, on behalf of the Bergen Fire Department. After marching through various streets of the city, the line broke up at Library Hall, and the visitors were entertained at the houses of the several fire companies.

The Alleged Naturalization Frauds.—The examination into alleged naturalization frauds, at the Hudson County Court-house, took place yesterday at the office of United States Commissioner Jackson, Jersey City. A man named John O'Keefe was put on trial for having sold a certificate of citizenship, issued under the seal of a New-York court to Michael Kelly, a stableman employed by Hughes & Piaget. The day on which the certificate was issued, Kelly, it was proved, had been at work in Jersey. Kelly boarded with O'Keefe, who is a married man. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

Collision on the River.—Early Wednesday evening, as the steamer *Colden*, of the Desbrosses-street Ferry line, was crossing the river to Jersey City, she was run into by a schooner and had her cabin considerably damaged, so that she is laid up for repairs. The name of the schooner could not be ascertained, and the ferry employes were not disposed to give any information.

Irish Republican Meeting.—A meeting of Irish Republicans was held last evening, at the Jersey City Wigwam. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Gen. Burke, Capt. E. O'Shea, Capt. Lyddy, Mr. Crow and Dr. Bell, of the *Irish Republic*.

Church Fair at Elizabeth.—The ladies of the Broad-street Baptist Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., opened a fair in their new church edifice last evening, which proved a very gratifying success. It will be continued this evening. The proceeds of the fair will be appropriated toward the furnishing of the church.

Target Excursions.—The Veteran Hudson Guards, of Jersey City, went on a target excursion yesterday morning, to Shady Side, near Fort Lee. They numbered forty-five muskets, under command of Capt. Fred. Farrier, and made a very fine appearance. The Jersey City Police will go on a target excursion, on Saturday, to the Bay House.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LEOTARD, THE AERIAL GYMNAST, and a musical comedy, THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Forrest, supported by an excellent cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—a DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
DOMBEY & SON and THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
24th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE WAR.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

ALHAMBRA.
No. 616 Broadway.
MUSICAL MOMENTS WITH MERRY MOMUS. By Mr. H. Macarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

DERBY ATHENÆUM.
No. 680 Broadway.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Exhibition free.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The North German Diet will be formally opened Nov. 4, by King William in person.

It is reported that the Army bill recently passed by the Austrian Reichsrath will not be signed by the Emperor. The Ministry announce that the policy of Austria is peace. The Diet, however, has passed a bill authorizing the Government to recruit 40,000 men to fill up the deficiency in the army.

GENERAL.

The letter of our Panama correspondent, which will be found elsewhere in our issue of this morning, gives the latest news from South America. Gen. Correoso, Provisional President of Panama, departed on the 19th, with an expedition to put down the insurrection in Chiriqui. The steamer *Parkersburg*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, was wrecked on a rock in the harbor of Amapala. Her crew, mails, specie, and baggage were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. The Chilian Cabinet is very unpopular, and the President and his Ministers were recently hissed at the theatre. Another earthquake shock was felt in Chili on the 12th and 13th inst., but no damage was done. The rebellion at Olancho, in Honduras, has been quelled, and the troops disbanded.

Our Havana correspondent, whose letter we print in another column, gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs in Cuba at the present time. In portions of the island robbers and rebels have been committing extensive depredations, burning plantations, crops and buildings, and pressing negroes into their service. Capt.-Gen. Lersundi is making efforts to restore peace and quiet.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Boston *Post* asserts that there is good authority for saying that an order will be issued in a few days relieving Gen. Reynolds and placing Gen. Buchanan in command of the Military District of Texas. The change is to be made by order of the President, in consequence of Gen. Reynolds' orders relative to the Presidential election and the civil courts.

Policeman Breckner, of Detroit, was shot on Monday, while escorting two prisoners to the Station-house.

Two prize-fighters, called Wormald and O'Baldwin, undertook to pound each other yesterday at Lynnfield, Mass., but were arrested by the police and compelled to give bail in $5,000 for their appearance from day to day. The roughs who had assembled to see the fight, ignominiously fled on the appearance of the Police.

Bishop Ryan, the new Catholic Bishop elect of Buffalo, is to be consecrated on the 8th of November, in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Mrs. Catharine Walsh, of St. Louis, has brought suit against the authorities of that city for $5,000 damages sustained by her in the loss of her son, which she alleges was in consequence of the neglect of the authorities. It appears that a citizen had been engaged several days in the dangerous occupation of opening bomb-shells on the sidewalk. Finally one of them exploded, killing a son of Mrs. Walsh. Mrs. Walsh claims that it was the duty of the authorities to prevent such work being done on the sidewalk.

A man named Simon H. Lesson, having an office on the Seventh-avenue, was yesterday arrested, and by Commissioner Osborn held for examination in default of $5,000 bail, for procuring fraudulently a naturalization certificate for Albert Frey, of No. 425 West Thirty-sixth-street. The prisoner's transactions in this line are said to have been very numerous, and the profits enormous in the aggregate.

The statement that Major-Gen. Keyes was stumping California for Seymour and Blair is denied by the Press of that State.

A locomotive set fire to the grass on the prairies, near Altoona, Iowa. Fanned by the high wind, the flames dashed into the neighboring farms, leaving a swath of ruin behind. The farm of Mr. Cummings was swept of everything—house, barn, with horses in it, grain in the stack and fences, all were swallowed up. The farm of Mr. Johnson, near by, met the same ruin, only he managed, by great efforts, to save his residence. Another large farm near Colfax was also entirely desolated. The wind for a few days has been blowing a gale; the grass is as dry as tinder, and destructive fires in other parts of the State reported.

The dry goods store of Brown, Thompson & Co., in Hartford, Conn., was burglariously entered and robbed of silks to the amount of $8,000 to $10,000 on Wednesday night, during the great Republican procession. Entrance was effected through the back window of the store.

In 1845 John Elliott left his home and his wife, who had borne him eleven children, in Putnam County, Indiana, suddenly and in passion at some slight misunderstanding that had occurred between them. After he had been gone about two years his wife, supposing him dead, married again. Recently Mr. Elliott returned, after an absence of twenty-six years. He had an interview with his wife, and she without hesitation returned to her first choice. Mr. Elliott had been to California during his absence, and acquired a fortune.

The friendly Osage Indians, now on their reservation in the Indian Territory, are reported to be in a destitute condition. Secretary Browning has written to the Secretary of War asking his interference in their behalf, the appropriations for the Interior Department being inadequate for their relief. The only hope of saving many of them from starvation lies in the prospect that army supplies may be sent them. Gen. Sheridan has promised them sustenance if they will fight the Indians now at war with the Government, and it is thought that many will enlist.

Nearly all the horses feeding on a section of prarie two miles square, near Indianola, Iowa, have taken sick, and most of them died. The first symptom is stupor. The eyes grow dull, ears lop over, the horses stand with fore feet projecting, the extremities grow cold, and they gradually sink away and die. The appetite remains good to the last.

The work of boring for salt and sulphur water near Evansville, Ind., is going on. The workmen have reached a depth of 540 feet. They have struck a reservoir of gas, which burns freely, and it is not improbable that they will find it in sufficient quantities to light the whole grounds.

Among the unclaimed freight recently exposed for sale by the Southern Express Company, at Memphis, to pay charges, was a box, supposed from its weight to contain paper packages. It had been shipped from New-York to a fictitious name in Memphis. On opening the box it was found to contain counterfeit United States fractional currency, in packages of $10 or $20, to the enormous figure of $25,000.

The city clock of Galveston, Texas, was recently sold on an execution for debt. Thereupon the city papers announce that the city finances are in a terrible "muddle," denounce the Mayor, and call upon him to resign.

The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will convene on Monday next. It is understood that all the officers detailed to act as members of the court, including Gens. Hancock and Thomas, will be present.

By invitation of our prominent business men, addresses were delivered last evening, at Cooper Institute, by Hon. Noah Davis, of Orleans, and Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, on the political questions now before the people. Hon. Henry E. Davies presided.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association took place yesterday, at the United States Hotel. The proceedings were in reference to the present strike of the journeymen in that trade, and an adjournment until Thursday took place.

The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church terminated yesterday evening. They prohibited the future sale of pews inside churches, and have resolved that no church shall be consecrated unless free from debt and liabilities. The valedictory of the President was very forcible and eloquent. The Convention will meet next time in Baltimore.

Cotton was quiet yesterday at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were moderately active; Flour, Wheat and Oats were quoted easier; Corn dearer. Provisions were in demand; Pork was higher. Groceries inactive. Freights dull.

Register!

Voters who have not yet registered, should not fail to attend to the duty to-day. The Boards of Registry will meet to-day at the respective polling places throughout the State; and all citizens will have an opportunity of completing the preparations necessary to voting at the coming National and State elections. On Tuesday next the American people will give their decision on political questions of the highest importance—questions that effect not only the interests of the country, but its honor and liberties. They will decide between the Chicago platform and the Tammany platform, between peace and revolution, between Grant and Seymour. In addition, the people of this State will decide between Griswold and Hoffman, between a Republican State administration and a Democratic State administration. Under these circumstances, it should not be necessary to urge upon intelligent and patriotic citizens the importance of voting.

The Use of a Democratic President.

Modest Gen. Blair, in his Tammany speech, compared the Vice-President to the fifth wheel of a coach. By this figure of speech, we suppose, he desired to show that whatever are his opinions as to reconstruction, if elected Vice-President he will have no power to give them effect. His associate on the ticket is equally diffident. Mr. Seymour does not, indeed, pronounce the President a fifth wheel, but he declares emphatically that a Democratic President will be helpless as against a Congress having a Republican majority. He sees that by no possibility can the complexion of the Senate be speedily changed, and that any material reduction of the Republican strength in the House is extremely improbable. Whence he desired his Buffalo audience to infer that in existing circumstances he would be so "shackled by Congressional restraints," as to be unable to disturb the standing of the reconstructed States or to impede the operation of enactments now in force.

If this view be correct, the election of Seymour would altogether fail to produce the results desired by those who nominated him. The Southern opposition especially would be disgusted. He is supported by the rebel element solely because of his presumed availability for its purposes. The enemies of reconstruction have little or no interest in the Democratic ticket except on the hypothesis that its success would be followed by the overthrow of the new Governments, the disfranchisement of the negroes, and the restoration of the system abolished by Congress. Shut out this prospect, and what incentive have the Southern Democrats to effort in the campaign? And yet if Seymour and Blair speak the truth, these expectations are delusive. Neither could fulfill the promise of the New-York Convention. Seymour, on his own showing, would have his hands tied, and Blair, as the fifth wheel of the coach, could not do much toward his deliverance.

Mr. Seymour's advocates, Northern as well as Southern, look at the matter in a different light. They do not acquiese in the doctrine of Executive helplessness. On the contrary, they insist that a Democratic President will have the power not less than the will to put an end to reconstruction, and bring back the Governments organized without warrant of law under the orders of Mr. Johnson. Mr. James S. Thayer, who preceded Gen. Blair, on Tuesday evening, expended much rhetoric upon the services to be rendered by Mr. Seymour. Something not much less than omnipotence is claimed in his behalf. "His reconciling genius will span the dividing streams of the sections; under his wise superintending hand the wide arch will stretch clear across from North to South;" and so forth. Generally, in fact, Mr. Thayer claims for a Democratic President a degree of authority fully equal to the demands of the rebels. He will fulfill all that is expected of him, we are told. He will emancipate the rebels from Republican rule, put back the negroes to the position assigned to them by the Democracy, and undo all the work of Congress to which his party offer objection. Such is the task allotted to Mr. Seymour by his Northern friends; such the power claimed in his behalf by those who favor his elevation to the Presidency.

With these conflicting versions of what may be looked for in the event of Democratic success, whom shall we believe? Seymour, with Blair as his indorser at the last moment, or Thayer, with every outspoken Democrat at his back? The party is manifestly divided on the subject, and those who would judge candidly of its aims and principles are at a loss to decide between the conflicting opinions.

Within legal limits, Seymour is right. A Democratic President, with a Republican Congress, would be no improvement upon Mr. Johnson. The conflict between two departments of the Government would be continued through another term. For though Mr. Seymour, in the Presidency, might propose a variety of plans to oblige his friends and carry out his ideas, he would have no means of overcoming the superior power of Congress. It could bind him more tightly than Mr. Johnson is bound. It controls expenditures, and through them the Government. It may enact laws in direct opposition to his policy, and he would be obliged, constitutionally, to execute them. Instead of playing the game of the rebels, he might be thus compelled to make their position worse than it is. From this dilemma, as he himself admits, there is no peaceable escape. It is mortifying, but there is no lawful method of getting over the difficulty. Mr. Johnson has struggled in vain, and Mr. Seymour could do no more.

The only conceivable mode of setting Congress at defiance not already essayed by Mr. Johnson is that indicated by Mr. Blair in the Brodhead letter and engrafted upon the platform of the New-York Convention. Mr. Seymour must do what the present Executive has been often urged to do by extreme Democrats, and what the candidate for the position of fifth wheel has declared to be incumbent upon a Democratic occupant of the White House. He must exercise his own judgment as to the constitutionality of laws enacted, dispense with the intermediate authority of the Supreme Court, and refuse to execute enactments which in his own opinion are unconstitutional. He must carry forward the same principle by disregarding the discretionary authority vested by law in Gen. Grant, and employing the army to prevent the completion of reconstruction and to destroy what has been effected under it. He must, in short, take the whole matter into his hands without reference to the requirements of law or the obligations imposed on him by the Constitution, and by acting the usurper fulfill the desires of his rebel adherents. This course will be neither more nor less than revolution. It will be the beginning of another civil war, with horrors supplemented hitherto unknown. But it is the only possible way of realizing Mr. Thayer's description of Executive power, or of accomplishing the object to which the party is pledged by its platform. The rebels who are now proving their Democratic zeal by murder and outrage will demand this from a Democratic President, and poor Seymour, a stranger to sincerity, will be made to pay the price of his nomination.

Either interpretation forms a sufficient reason for keeping Mr. Seymour out of the Presidency. If those who speak for him prophecy truly, his election would be the sure signal for revolution. To verify the words of Thayer or meet the requirements of the Southern Democracy, he must usurp authority and precipitate an armed conflict between rebellion and loyalty. If Seymour for once explains himself honestly, and he be really willing to leave the law to take its course, whether it please or offend his Southern friends, still the country will be afflicted with a continuance of that divided authority which has produced such deplorable results within the last two years. From the contest between Mr. Johnson and Congress every interest has suffered. The administration of the law, the collection of revenue, the plans of retrenchment provided by Congress—all have been injured by the lack of sympathy, of good faith, of respect for law and duty on the part of Mr. Johnson. With Mr. Seymour in the Presidency, the evils with which we are familiar will be aggravated and prolonged; the peace which must be preceded by harmony in the Government will be impossible.

A Thing of Incalculable Value.

If any person would realize the immense value and the enormous force that may be attached to a ballot, let him look back at the two last Presidential elections.

The value of a vote in 1860 was commensurate with the value of the country. In it resided national freedom and national unity. It had the power of saving us from the despotism of the slaveholding oligarchy; of preventing slavery extension; of abolishing slave laws. It meant the assertion of free speech, free travel and a free Press. It meant the downfall of the most gigantic system of cruelty and wrong that has existed in this century. It meant the expression of Americanism, the development and permanence of the Republic, and the enduring freedom of all its people.

The value of a vote in 1864 was commensurate with the value of the American flag. It had the power of giving victory to our armies, or it had the power of scattering our armies. It had the power of reëstablishing the Union, or it had the power of passing our Republic over to anarchy and disunion. It had the power of plunging the country into bankruptcy, deranging industry, and destroying the public prosperity, or it had the power of elevating the national welfare to a height worthy of our glorious country.

But few of those who voted in 1860 had any idea of the tremendous importance of their ballots. But few of those who voted in 1864 had any adequate conception of the immense value of their ballots. Looking back from our present point of view, we can form some estimate of the significance of a vote in the one case and in the other; but a full realization of it is beyond the power of the human mind.

Is the value of a vote any less at this election than on the two previous occasions? Look at its relation to peace and liberty, to honor and justice! And when our mind has reached the limit where our actual knowledge of assured effects terminates, let our imagination pass over and range in the region of possible results; and we shall soon realize that a vote may be a thing of incalculable value.

Gov. Seymour and the Laboring Men.

Gov. Seymour is by far too shrewd and well informed a man to believe for a moment the fallacy which deluded the Labor Convention in this City—the blessing to the farmer and laboring man, of irredeemable paper currency—and yet it is this fallacy which he is now using with all his well-known sophistical power, to influence the minds of laboring men and farmers against the Republican policy. He urges, with much force, the unequal distribution of currency, and the tendency of its accomodation in the cities of the East, to encourage speculation and idleness. But, as a singular corollary, he claims that more paper should be issued, in order that "the bondholder and the pensioner," "the laborer and the creditor," may be paid in the same currency.

Have our laboring men and farmers ever asked themselves what would be the inevitable effect of Democratic success, and the policy which Mr. Seymour recommends, on their own condition and prosperity? Suppose, for illustration, that Mr. Seymour was President, and that a Democratic majority in both Houses were enabled to pass an act that the Government bonds should be taxed, and, when due, paid in paper. All parties will agree that the mere fear of this would depress the value of Governments exceedingly, that the European holders would, as soon as possible return them, and every one who could would hasten to get some kind of cash value for them. Capitalists, of course, have the advantage in changing their investments, over individuals of moderate means, and they would escape before the storm came. Indeed, it is doubtful now if our rich men hold any great amount of property personally. The small holders, the widows and orphans, the mechanics, the farmers and petty shopkeepers would be caught by the panic when it began. But most laboring men and farmers have more or less deposited in savings banks or annuity companies, or they own stock in fire insurance, or are insured in life insurance associations. All these hold their property to a large degree in Government funds, or secured by them. This at once falls in value. Each laboring man holding this is at once made poorer and receives less dividend or interest. Some of these companies would undoubtedly break under such a depreciation of their property, and the hard earnings of the poor be lost in the crash. But as our credit fell and as Europe exported war bonds instead of commodities in immense amounts, the money of the country would depreciate in value and gold would rise. And as our bonds became due, new paper would be issued to pay the creditors. The dollar would constantly decline in value, by a law as inevitable as any law of the natural world.

One of the old maxims of political economy, and often quoted by the Democratic Party when they had statesmen in their ranks, is that "an irredeemable paper currency is the robbery of the poor." As this gradual enlargement of the currency took place, which Mr. Seymour pretends to favor, and the accompanying "rise in gold," every laboring man and mechanic and farmer would feel it in his daily expenses. Rents in the cities would rise, because the landlord must charge not only his fair profit when the dollar is worth seventy-two cents, but he must consider his risk that before a twelvemonth it may not be worth forty cents. Every groceryman and shop-keeper must charge his customers his increased rent and also the high profits he has paid the wholesale dealers for their risk of a depreciated currency when their accounts become due. Moreover, if the laboring men have a three-months' account with the grocers, these must add to their prices the risk of depreciation three months hence. And there being no fixed standard of value, all the middle men charge an uncertain profit which consumers have to pay and cannot object to. For every pound of coffee or tea, every package of flour, every pound of meat or sugar, every yard of cloth, every article eaten, used or enjoyed, the day laborer and mechanic, under this remarkable system of Democratic finance, would pay a double or treble profit. Mr. Atkinson estimates from the tax returns the annual sales of commodities alone in this country at $11,000,000,000. If three per cent. be allowed as the tax paid by consumers to exchangers for an uncertain standard of value, we shall have $300,000,000 tax paid especially by labor, or a tax equal to all that the whole community will need to pay if the debt be paid gradually in gold and the credit and honor of the country be sustained.

The wages of the laborer never rise as fast as the value of the currency depreciates, because he cannot easily combine with others and force the rate up, and he must be constantly fed. So that when under Mr. Seymour's finance, the dollar becomes worth fifty cents in gold, and perhaps forty cents in commodities, the workingman would not be receiving $3 instead of $1 50 per day, but some rate intermediate.

The class that would suffer most under the Democratic mode of paying our debts, would be the salaried class—our clergymen, teachers, clerks and accountants. Their nominal salaries would melt away under their hands with these uncertain values, and their parishes or employers would seldom advance the scale of salary in proportion to the rise of gold. They have already suffered terribly under the fluctuations of the currency the past few years—what would be their condition as we gradually tended toward the Confederate finance, under which a man carried his money in his basket and brought home his marketing in his pocket?

The farmers would feel the depression of the country in the reduced means of their customers, in the high prices they paid for every article, and in the reduced value of their lands. All the evils that Mr. Seymour wisely dreads from the accumulation of paper currency in the great cities, would be intensified and quadrupled under the proposed Democratic policy. To gradually pay off two thousand millions in paper, we must issue each year vast quantities of paper, which would inevitably accumulate in the centres of commerce and exchange. Under this exciting system, speculation and gambling would rage as never before known, and even more labor be called away from agriculture to unproductive pursuits. With inconvertible paper, no such thing as funding the debt could be thought of, unless the public creditor were even further robbed and forced to take half his legal interest, just as he had been forced to take his payment in promises to pay. The inevitable result of this Democratic finance, as Mr. Seymour perfectly well knows, would be like that which overwhelmed the Confederate States. Our greenbacks would become as notorious in history as the French *assignats*; and we should hear of a thousand dollars paid for an ice-cream. Money and stocks and savings-bank deposits and annuities and salaries would come to nothing. Laborers, mechanics and salaried people would be near starvation. Improvements would stop. Education and charity would have no material means of life. National honor and credit would be gone; and the whole community would come back to the simplest condition of barter and exchange. The fitting financial end of the policy which had obstructed the nation's unity in the war, would be national bankruptcy and ruin after peace.

The Naturalization Frauds.

The counsel for Rosenberg, the dealer in certificates of naturalization, labored hard, on the examination before the Commissioner, to show that the prosecution was of a partisan character, intended only for political effect, and inspired by persons having some special concern in the election. There was nothing in the conduct of the case to sustain such a charge. It was upon the information, and under the charge, of the officers of the United States Government, whose business and duty it is to bring to justice offenders against its laws. The offence was one of the gravest; the remedies necessary to limit or neutralize its bad consequences must be speedily obtained to be of any service, and the prosecuting officer, in calling to his aid other counsel, did nothing more than what is always done in cases of importance and emergency.

But, supposing the charges of Rosenberg's counsel to have been true, would his offence have been in any way mitigated. The point to be considered was the guilt or innocence under the law, of this broker in naturalization papers. If his wholesale traffic in these documents brought him within the provisions of the law—whose design was to make the grant of citizenship a matter of some solemnity—in what way was he to be served by going behind the charge to detect and assail those who made it? Were the charge false and known to be false when made, there might have been some force in the aspersions of counsel. But whatever the result may be, there can be no doubt that the facts admitted and proved, make the charge a substantial one, quite out of the category of electioneering tricks and devices. It is the duty of every voter to protect the use of the franchise; it is the duty of every political organization, or party adherent, to see that no unqualified or fraudulent votes are cast, and if the present action against Rosenberg is inspired and promoted by leading Republicans, they have the satisfaction, not always certain in politics, of doing a great public good, while at the same time they are performing an act of the simplest propriety toward their party.

Every discussion of this case only shows the greater weakness of the defence, and does the further service of manifesting the faults of the system of which it is the most notorious present instance. The attention that it has awakened will scarcely subside without some permanent remedy being applied to prevent the recurrence of such frauds. The whole plan of naturalization now only serves to cheapen and degrade the high privilege of citizenship. All the duties and responsibilities that are or ought to be comprised in the condition, are merged in the simple desire to obtain the right to vote. Any sense of permanent obligation is lost in the effort to make the privilege casual, and of importance only at the time of elections. The whole machinery of the process assists this careless estimate of citizenship. It becomes only one of the free, boisterous, indifferent acts of the election carnival, made to depend upon adherence to a candidate, or the patronage of a party. It possesses no one condition or form that can enlighten the applicant, of the high and important nature of the new position he is assuming; and it is altogether devoid of any significance or effect beyond the simple knowledge that it gives him the right to vote as he is told.

That all these things will be corrected, and that Rosenberg's case must help toward the good result, we have no doubt. Some system must hereafter be adopted by which this system of perverting one of the highest functions of the nation into a fraudulent contrivance for swelling a party vote, will be stopped. The business of naturalizing aliens ought to be confined to United States Courts.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gold was quite steady yesterday, as it was for the previous day or two. The Government sales, as usual, were at prices rather better than the average of the day. The large disbursement of November interest is due on Monday, and there is no doubt that the bulls will have hard work, during the next sixty days, in holding up their heads against Grant and the sixty millions of gold that will come out of the Treasury.

We give place to-day to the speech which Senator Sumner delivered last night in Cambridge, Mass. It is devoted in part to a personal defence of his political course, but mainly to an exposition of the principles at issue in the coming election. The speech is argumentative, elaborate, learned and Radical, as is usual with the oratorical efforts of the Massachusetts Senator. There is not the slightest doubt of Mr. Sumner's reëlection to the Senate by the Legislature of his State this Winter.

We are sorry, though not surprised, to hear that Mr. Stanton, after four or five years' service in the War Department, retires from office with his health seriously impaired, his pecuniary resources exhausted, and his professional business broken up, even if his health would permit him to attend to it. Few men ever connected with our Government in any way have worked harder or rendered the country more eminent and distinguished service than Mr. Stanton; and it is by no means satisfactory to reflect that this has been done at the sacrifice of everything that can make the remainder of his life comfortable. Nor is there much consolation to be drawn from the fact that history will appreciate and record the extent of that service and the obligation it has laid upon the country. It would be much more satisfactory to know that this country will see to it, that those who render it honest and effective service shall not ruin themselves and their families by doing so.

Washington correspondents have been grumbling somewhat, lately, at Gen. Rosecrans for delaying his departure for Mexico. Gen. Rosecrans is now in this City, and expects to sail by the next steamer. He was to have sailed by the last one, but matters which he could not control prevented. Gen. Rosecrans was not an applicant for the mission to Mexico, and accepted it believing that in doing so he sacrificed his private interests. He is largely interested in railroad, mining and other enterprises in Southern California, which interests could not be abandoned at a moment's notice. His delay has not been unusually prolonged, and his "movements" are well known and approved at the State Department.

"The prize-fight for the championship of the world and $2,000, between Ned O'Baldwin and Joe Wormald," was opened yesterday morning near Boston; and after one round had been fought the parties were arrested by the Police and locked up, in lieu of the necessary bail. The penalty in Massachusetts of violating the law against prize-fighting, is a fine of $5,000 or five years in the State Prison. It would do a world of good to these two fellows, and to the prize-fighting community at large, if they were put at hard labor in the State Prison, and under "stated preaching," for five years. The boldness with which they defied the law should not make those who are appointed to enforce it less ready to meet the necessities of the case. It is only a few days since two other prize-fighters were arrested in Massachusetts, and they are even now awaiting conviction and punishment. And yet, in view of this warning, Wormald and O'Baldwin left this City and proceeded to Boston, where they put up at one of the principal hotels: and then, having notified a large crowd of roughs, the whole party moved forward in carriages and on foot to the locality designated for the fight. "The ring," says an account of the affair, "was pitched right in front of the village church, which did not agree with the Puritans of Lynfield." At 7 o'clock O'Baldwin, "escorted by a large cortege of admirers," arrived at the spot, and having "shied his castor into the ring," Wormald soon did the same; and then (we quote) "cheer after cheer rent the cool morning air, as the two large gladiators faced each other with a look of vengeance and animosity." At the close of the first round, which was hard and bloody, the Police appeared and arrested the fighters; but it was announced that they would have another fight in two weeks. If it comes off, the authorities of Massachusetts will be the culpable parties, and they should incarcerate themselves in the State Prison for five years.

The Troy *Press* (Democratic) has a political appeal entitled "It Rests with the Jews." The article goes on to argue that the Jews "hold the scales of the coming election, and are to have an easy triumph." It shows that the Jews have fought the "Egyptians, Abyssinians, Syrians and Romans," and that now they must fight the Republicans, not by the sword, but by a "persistent marching to the ballot-box as in the old time they marched about Jericho." After a great deal of stuff of this kind, the *Press* closes by crying out: "Up then, sons of Moses and Levi and Joshua, and with the Ark in the van, as when your fathers entered the Promised Land, restore the liberties of your adopted country." We should think the sensible and intelligent Jews of America would see that proper punishment was administered upon those who assume to address them in such insensate language as this, and with such brainless arguments as these.

If the Spaniards should think it worth while to have a King to rule over them, they would do well to limit his salary. The Ex-Queen Isabella and her family had dotations amounting in all to something like three *millions*. They ought to be able to get a respectable King, family and all, for a million.

The Republicans of Massachusetts are engaged in vehemently urging each other to vote for Grant, although it is certain the State will go Republican by an immense majority. They present each other with excellent reasons for their political predilections, and we should fancy that, by this time, every Republican must have satisfied the conscience and intellect of *every other* Republican. We should think the Republicans of Massachusetts would have done well in sending a few hundred, or a few thousand, of their superfluous orators down to the Southern States. They would have promulgated the doctrines of free speech and universal Americanism to some purpose in that quarter. The whole business of preaching Republican doctrines in the South should not have been left to that anomalous Democrat, John Quincy Adams.

There are occasionally queer reasons for electing men to high offices. Peter Harvey is urged for Congress in Boston because he was a "friend of Daniel Webster." There is a gentleman still living who was elected Governor of Rhode Island many years ago because he jumped into the water and saved the life of a man (or woman, or child, we forget which.) A recently deceased Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn used to tell humorously how he ran when first a candidate on the "anti-hog" ticket. The issue in those days in Brooklyn was "hog or no hog," and it was because of his opposition to street hogs that Mayor Hall was first elected.

Mr. E. G. Squier, who is an authority on the ethnology and archæology of South and Central America, says there is nothing incredible in the story told by Gen. Kilpatrick, our Minister to Peru, and recently mentioned by one of our Peruvian correspondents, that during the recent earthquake at Arica, 500 mummies were thrown to the surface. He says:

"The desert hills behind Arica, as indeed those surrounding the few habitable spots on the Peruvian coast, are literally stuffed with the *desiccated* bodies of the aborigines. They are but thinly covered with the light and nitrous sands, and are often exposed by the winds. I have seen dozens of them at Arica, lying on the surface, wrapped in coarse grass matting, or in their crumbling nets, for most who lived here seemed to have been fishermen. I have carefully examined hundreds of the so-called mummies without finding the slightest evidence that their preservation is due to other than natural conditions of soil and climate."

It would seem, therefore, that there is no ground for the discredit that has been thrown on the account of Gen. Kilpatrick.

We have from Peru some particulars regarding another earthquake shock which was felt there on the 2d inst. Beyond shaking down some of the ruins left standing by previous shocks, little damage was done. At Talcahuana a spring of boiling water suddenly burst forth, and the water in the river Andalieu became so hot that shell-fish were actually cooked! while ordinary fish came to the shore ready for the table, carrying sprigs of parsley in their mouths and crying aloud for some one to come and eat them! Fresh laid eggs placed in the boiling spring were rendered back almost instantaneously in the shape of omelettes, *a la Francais*, done to a turn, and seasoned to suit the consumer. Such things have been done before by lively earthquakes, and Peru is not to be outdone in such little affairs.

The deceased Duchess of Sutherland, daughter of the old poetic Earl of Carlisle, and sister of the "young, gallant Howard," immortalized in *Childe Harold*, was a noticeable woman in her day, and very liberal in her ideas. She made a great sensation, many years ago, by running counter to the general notions of fashionable society, and patronizing Hon. Mrs. Norton when that lady was scandalized by the trial which involved Lord Melbourne and herself. The Duchess opened her saloons to one whom the rest were afraid to recognize. It was done like a Howard—in every sense—and her charitable gallantry worked like a charm. In her latter years she longed for negro emancipation, and, as everybody knows, gave Mrs. Stowe and her book a cordial welcome to England. It is a pity she did not also patronize her own poor "white trash," and prevent those terrible clearances of the Sutherland estates which sent so many tribesmen of the Highlands and islands into exile.

There are now two great autocrat Governments in Europe—Russia and France. In all other countries there is liberal constitutional government. France and Russia represent the Oriental or despotic idea in politics. The day for that sort of thing has passed away, and Napoleon should take note of the fact.

The Democratic Party was never before so nearly beggared of strong men as in the present canvass. The managrs are third-rate wire pullers never before known beyond their local districts, and the candidates are two of the most persistent office-seekers and venerable party hacks in the country. There can be little vitality left in the party which drives such a man as Gen. Dix from its support and accepts the leadership of Horatio Seymour.

Who would not be a popular novelist? Victor Hugo, for his new work, *Par ordre du Roi*, just finished, receives from his publisher, M. Lacroix, the snug little sum of 300,000 francs. Part of this outlay M. Lacroix makes up by selling to the Appletons the exclusive right of publishing it in the United States, both in French and English, (the latter under the title *By the King's Command*,) and the rest by advance orders in Paris, where its publication will be the chief literary event of the year. With the prices of Hugo and the fecundity of Dumas, who would not consent to be a popular novelist?

Grant's Election and Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question has been asked—How is Grant going to give us peace? Your article of Monday in reply was very suggestively headed—"How Grant's *election* will give us peace." Grant is not one who would say—Elect me, make me President, for I can give you peace. He did not think of saying this when, accepting the nomination, he said, "Let us have peace!" This became a watchword when the Democracy by their platform and candidates said—We will not have peace! Civil war is followed by peace when the question of the location of supreme power in which it originated has been settled in the general conception of the nation. The question before the people is not so much who shall be elected, nor even whether this or that legislation shall be sustained. It is, above all, the question which each citizen has been trying to answer since the war began, What shall be the end of this war? The reconstruction measures are the main subject of conflict in the present election, because they recognize the political fact which must now be seen to have been fundamental in American public law and that upon which the written Constitution depends—that the States have no sovereign power except as they are voluntary members of the Union. This is settled in the issue of four years of war, in which sovereign power vested in a government of the States in a voluntary union was established against the pretension to hold sovereign power by States in voluntary isolation. This being the political end of the war, peace can follow only by accepting it. By rejecting the reconstruction measures the Democratic Party deny that this has been settled by the war, and thereby declare that it is not yet ended. They still hold a State in voluntary isolation to be as fully possessed of sovereign power as a State in voluntary union. They still deny that the war was the assertion of sovereignty against rebellion, or that there was any question of the possession of sovereignty, or any possibility of treason. They propose to the people to declare by their votes that the war was by the sovereign Northern States "to coerce" the sovereign Southern States, a war which they have always declared, as they now declare the reconstruction measures, not warranted by the Constitution, destructive of the Union and revolutionary against the sovereignty of the States.

As long ago as July 5, 1861, in his first message, Mr. Lincoln said: "The States have their *status* in the Union, and they have no other legal *status*." The war, then beginning, was on either hand to maintain this or the contrary. It is the people only who can "give us peace." They can have it for themselves by declaring in their political action their intention to stand by that which they stood by in the war, and it is by declaring this that the *election* of Grant will give us peace. J. C. H.

Gen. Rosecrans' Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct an error into which your Washington special has fallen in saying Gen. Rosecrans does not intend going to Mexico, because he thinks Gen. Grant will be our next President.

He never thought of being influenced by such a motive.

He was not nominated as a partisan, nor confirmed as a partisan. Neither his reluctance to accept, nor his acceptance, arose from partisan motives, nor does he expect to fill the mission as a partisan. He will go as an American citizen who loves his country and her institutions, to a neighboring nation in whose welfare he has always felt a deep and sincere interest—an interest he feels happy to know, is shared by the great body of our people, Gen. Grant among the number.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Envoy to Mexico.

OBITUARY.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

This lady, we are informed by a brief telegram, dated London, the 28th inst., died on that day. She must have been about 65 years of age, and in the earlier part of her life was noted for her extreme beauty of person. A daughter of the fourth Earl of Carlisle, she was married while quite young to Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquis of Stafford—the latter being elevated in 1833 to the rank of a Duke. Her mother was Countess of Sutherland in the peerage of Scotland, in her own right, and the place whence she derived the title was the same that was adopted by her husband when he was elevated to the highest grade of British chivalry. On that occasion the Countess Gower became Marchioness of Stafford, and on the accession of her husband to the full-blown powers of his family, Duchess of Sutherland. Another member of the Carlisle family was Viscount Morpeth, brother of the deceased lady, and the successor of his father in the Earldom; for a long time holding office in the Melbourne and Russell Cabinets, and in his later years Secretary of State for Ireland. He visited this country some twenty years ago, and wrote an account of his travels, altogether in a more liberal vein than his many predecessors had recorded their experiences. The late Duchess held the appointment of Mistress of the Robes in the household of Queen Victoria for several years, and was much esteemed by that Sovereign. On the death of her husband, in 1857, she retired from the brilliant circle in which she had moved a prominent figure.

A Card from Mr. Horace Greeley—He Declines the Nomination to Congress.

To the Electors of the Fifth Congress District:

Fellow-Citizens: I have been placed in nomination to represent you in the next Congress, and urged to accept that nomination. On mature reflection, I feel constrained, wholly on public grounds, to decline, and request you not to print or vote any ballots bearing my name. I beg you to respect this decision.

Two years ago, being nominated for Congress in the Fourth District, I accepted, and have ever rejoiced that I did so. I could only hope by running to add some votes to the poll of Gov. Fenton; and I think that end was achieved. Now, if I thought my running in your district would add even a hundred votes to the poll of Grant and Griswold, I would accept without hesitation. But I judge that I can help them more by declining than by running, and act accordingly. That you will choose wisely and worthily from among those whose names have been or may be presented for this great trust, and that your choice may thus influence beneficently the progress, not of our country only, but of mankind, in Liberty, Knowledge and Virtue, is the hope and prayer of

Yours, gratefully, HORACE GREELEY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Canvass in Great Britain.

The Probable Cast of the New Ministry.

Political Outrages in Alabama and Georgia.

Fears of a Collision Between the two Parties in San Francisco.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canvass—Probable Cast of the New Ministry.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The leaders of the Liberal Party have, after a careful survey of the field, become convinced that they are sure of the choice in the coming elections of a large majority of Liberal members to the new House of Commons. The following has been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new Ministry: Premier, Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE; Foreign Secretary, Earl RUSSELL; Home Secretary, JOHN BRIGHT; Chancellor of the Exchequer, HUGH CULLING EARDLEY CHILDERS; Lord Chancellor, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER; Secretary of War, Marquis of Hartington.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Diet to be Opened by the King in Person.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The session of the North German Diet will be formally opened by King WILLIAM in person on the 4th of November, and it is asserted on semi-official authority that the speech from the throne will be of a reassuring and pacific character.

AUSTRIA.

The Passage of the Army Bill by the Reichsrath.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says the Army bill, which passed the Austrian Reichsrath, will not be signed by the Emperor. It adds that the Minister of War, Baron JOLM, has said publicly that Austria is arming only in proportion to the extent of her population.

The Policy of the Government—Additional Troops to be Recruited.

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The announcement is made by the Ministry that the interpretation which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron BEUST is a false one, and that the policy of Austria is peace. The Diet has passed a bill giving authority to the Government to recruit forty thousand additional soldiers, Baron BEUST having given a formal assurance that the men to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency in the standing army, and not swell it above the number fixed by law.

The Strength of the Army.

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The Ministry have made explanations to the Reichsrath as to the strength of the army. The normal war footing is fixed at 800,000 men, and the present active force is not to be increased.

SPAIN.

The Dethroned Queen Expected at Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Queen ISABELLA and suite are expected here on the 6th of November.

ALABAMA.

Attempted Assassination of Prominent Republicans.

DEMOPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

While we were canvassing Choctaw and Sumter Counties, several daring attempts were made by armed mobs to assassinate us. We were threatened with hanging in Choctaw, and at Gaston, in Sumter, the carriage containing us was fired upon and hit several times. Double-barrel guns and revolvers were used. This occurred in the daytime, in the streets of the town. We saved our lives by fast driving. The Republican canvassers have been similarly treated in other sections of the State. We can have no fair election in many counties without the presence of United States troops.

GEO. L. HARRINGTON, Speaker House,
F. L. PENNINGTON, State Senator.

GEORGIA.

A Grant Elector Insulted in Lincolnton on Account of His Politics.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Supreme Court being in session, on the 26th inst., at Lincolnton, in this State, Col. A. T. AKERMAN, one of the Grant Electors for the State at large, entered the Court-room and said: "May it please your Honor, I have come to this place for the purpose of transacting business as an attorney of the Court. The keeper of the only hotel here, with whom I have been in the habit of putting up for many years, informs me that he fears that he may be injured if he receives me, because a large number of citizens of the county have threatened to withdraw their patronage from him if I am entertained at his house. He has no personal objection to me, and says that the persons who urge him to reject me make no objection except on account of my politics. For my politics I am responsible to my conscience. As long as my conscience approves them I shall not change or modify them in the slightest degree to humor the citizens of Lincoln County, who have interfered between landlord and guest. I am not willing to be the occasion of injury to him. I am not disposed to inquire into the extent of my rights under the law prescribing the obligations of inn-keepers. There is no private family here whose hospitality I would ask or accept in the present circumstances. Being unable to attend to my business in this Court, for the reasons that I have given, I request that the cases in which I am employed may stand continued for the term." Gen. TOOMBS, being present, opposed granting the continuance, contending that the ground was not authorized by law. Presiding Judge ANDREWS said that he deeply regretted the state of things disclosed in the application. If the law did not provide for it, the omission was because the makers of the law never suspected that such a thing would happen in a civilized community. He valued Col. AKERMAN as an able and skillful practitioner, and it was mortifying to him to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident attorney must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. AKERMAN an impossibility; therefore he granted the application. Col. AKERMAN is admitted by everybody to be a man of kind, friendly disposition; a man of culture and talent. He has always been welcome in the most refined society of the State. His honesty in politics is doubted by no one who knows him.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Excitement—Riots Anticipated—Collisions Between Democrats and Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Political excitement in this city is great, and partisan feeling is bitter. There are indications of serious riots previous to and on election day. Several small collisions have already occurred. During the marching of the Republican procession of Tuesday night the line was attacked a number of times, and some persons sustained serious injuries. Last night the Grant Invincibles and a Seymour Club met on Bush-street, when pistols and knives were drawn. Two persons were wounded by pistol shots, and one man was seriously stabbed. Mayor McCOPPIN appeared on the scene of the disturbance and succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Mazatlan with advices to Oct. 22. The political news is unimportant. A severe gale had prevailed along the Mexican coast. Considerable injuries were sustained by the shipping in the different ports, and great damage was done to the town and harbor of La Paz. One large vessel dragged her anchors, and smaller ones ran ashore. The steamer *California* was several days overdue at Mazatlan, and had not been heard from up to the sailing of the *Sierra Nevada*. A schooner hence on Oct. 1 was also missing. During the storm the *Sierra Nevada* lost her masts, rigging and three boats.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* was at Guaymas, Oct. 11.

Flour dull at $5 25@$6 25. Wheat dull; Shipping grades $1 70@$1 80. Legal tenders 74.

LOUISIANA.

The Police Difficulties—Resignation of Gen. Steedman, the Newly-Appointed Chief—Promises of the Democratic Central Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Police affairs are still badly mixed. Gen. STEEDMAN this evening tendered his resignation to the Police Board, but it was not accepted. THOMAS E. ADAMS, the former Chief of the Police, who was removed by Gen. SHERIDAN, was ordered by the Mayor to resume his duties as Chief of the Police. ADAMS presented himself at the Police Office and demanded possession, but was refused, several of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners being at the office. The city is all quiet, except among the officials at the City Hall and Central Station.

The Central Committee of independent Democratic clubs have issued the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.

It being generally represented by the Republicans that the Democracy intend to carry the coming election by fraud, violence and intimidation, and that the recent disturbances were the outcroppings of this determination, the Central Committee of the independent Democratic clubs, representing all the Democratic clubs in the Parish of Orleans, this evening adopted resolutions guaranteeing to every voter in this parish, without reference to race, color or politics, the full protection in the exercise of suffrage, and guaranteeing them against any and all acts of intimidation and fraud, and calling on every voter in the city or State to exercise the right of suffrage on the 3d of November next. It was resolved further that while, as Democrats, they will use all fair and honorable means to insure the success of their party, they will resort to no means whatever to intimidate their political enemies and prevent their voting, and that they invite all persons, of whatever political complexion, to join in the efforts to secure peace and harmony at the polls on the day of the election, to the end that the most timid member of any party may feel as sured of safety and protection against danger or undue influences in the exercise of suffrage.

The Committee promulgating these resolutions represents the clubs who, on Monday evening, tendered their services *en masse* to the Mayor for the restoration and preservation of peace. Gen. ROUSSEAU has received further accessions of troops, and will be able to prevent all but individual acts of violence. A grand parade of the Democratic clubs of this parish was contemplated for Saturday, but has been abandoned.

The letter of THOMAS W. CONWAY, State Superintendent of Education, to Gen. GRANT, on the First United States Infantry, and by Gen. GRANT referred through the proper channel to that regiment, together with the comments of nineteen officers of that regiment thereon, is published in the *Picayune* this morning. These officers pronounce the letter a malicious slander and an unmitigated falsehood. Lieut.-Col. SHELDON STURGEON indorses upon the letter that CONWAY, while a minister of the Gospel—Chaplain of a colored regiment in this city, in 1864—persistently attempted to draw money from the Government through him, to which he was clearly not entitled. Gen. BUCHANAN's indorsement states that CONWAY knew he was uttering an unprovoked, malicious slander, and but for his official position no notice would be taken of the letter.

INDIANA.

Grand Rally of the Republicans of the Seventh District—Reply of Gov. Baker to Gov. Seymour.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATTICA, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Republicans of the Seventh District held, to-day, a grand rally at this place. Gov. BAKER addressed a large audience in the afternoon, in reply to the charges advanced by Gov. SEYMOUR against the Republican Party. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the largest ever known to be held in this city. BAKER was followed by ORTH and others. The procession in the forenoon was an hour in passing a given point. Delegations from surrounding points, among them one of five hundred torches strong, from Lafayette, arrived in the afternoon, and the day closed with a brilliant torchlight procession.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Position of Nova Scotia—Letter From Hon. Joseph Howe.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 29.

In a correspondence published between Hon. JOSEPH HOWE and a correspondent at Washington, the latter inquires whether the report that Mr. HOWE had accepted the Union on trial for a few years is correct, and Mr. HOWE replies that up to the present hour he has accepted nothing and done nothing inconsistent with the general tenor of his life. He says he is dealing with the difficulties around him with an eye solely to the good of his country, and that treason and fillibustering expeditions to tear the Provinces to pieces are not included in his programme. After stating at great length the position of Nova Scotia and his connection with the repeal movement, he says there are three peaceful courses open to the people of Nova Scotia. First—An appeal to the new Government and Parliament of England. Second—An attempt to revive the old scheme of a union of the maritime Provinces. Third—Negotiation with Canadians for a readjustment of the terms upon which Nova Scotia was forced into the Confederation. Mr. HOWE does not express preference for either of these courses, but concludes: "Let us hear no more of fanciful projects and impossible remedies, whether they come from imprudent people in our midst or good-natured friends beyond the borders. Nova Scotians have established some reputation for common sense. Let us exert it, attempting only the possible. The future is in the hands of God, who hath tried and may try us severely."

The O'Baldwin and Wormald Prize-Fight—Arrest of the Principals.

LYNN, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The prize-fight for the championship of the world and $2,000, between NED O'BALDWIN and JOE WORMALD, commenced at Lynnfield, twelve miles from Boston, at 8 o'clock this morning. One round was fought, and at its close a squad of Lynn Police broke into the ring and seized the principals, while the crowd, numbering about 500 roughs, scattered like a flock of sheep. The Lynn authorities had got information of the affair, and one officer was sent first, in citizens' dress, with instructions to mingle with the crowd, while a force of thirteen were stationed within call. A show of rescue was made when the officers dashed into the ring and arrested the fighters, but it at once subsided on the display of the officers' pistols. WORMALD and O'BALDWIN were immediately taken to Lynn, and arraigned in the Police Court, before Judge NEWHALL, and held in $5,000 bail for appearance from day to day. Up to the last accounts they had not secured bail.

Important Measures Passed by the Philadelphia City Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The present City Councils, being opposite in politics to the Mayor elect, to-day passed a bill through one branch, taking from the Mayor a portion of his official patronage, viz.: the appointment of operators, &c., on the city telegraph. A bill will be introduced next week, asking the Legislature to take the control of the Police force from the Mayor and vest it in Commissioners. As the Legislature will be Republican, the bill will probably pass.

Large Meeting of Veterans at Troy—Speech of Mr. Griswold.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Veterans of Rensselear County held an immense meeting at Griswold Opera House, in this city, this afternoon. Major-Gen. JAMES D. CARR presided, assisted by a large number of other ex-soldiers. The stage was full of one-legged and one-armed men. Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD arrived at a late hour from New-York, the audience awaiting his coming, and made a brief speech, in the course of which he said he entertained no doubt of a sweeping Republican victory in this State on Tuesday next, to secure which the friends of law and order had only to see that frauds upon the elective franchise were repressed and an honest expression of the people obtained. He said the Democracy had not the ghost of a chance, except through fraud; and that cheering words came from all parts of the State, that even by all the frauds possible to be committed they would not succeed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation of Gov. Scott—The Address of the Democratic Leaders Complimented.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gov. SCOTT has issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of South Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The numerous complaints made to this Department, of murders and outrages committed by wicked and inconsiderate persons, excited by intense party feeling, made it my duty to issue the late proclamation, calling upon all good and true men, without respect to political predilections, to unite in a determination to discountenance and denounce lawlessness and violence, and in an effort to recover and maintain the good name that has heretofore been the heritage and the pride of our beloved State. It is now my pleasing duty to congratulate you upon the beneficial results that have ensued from the admirable and well-timed address of Gen. HAMPTON and the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. In honest and impressive terms they have called upon the people to support the laws, to preserve peace and to denounce those crimes which have recently been committed in some portions of our State. These patriotic counsels cannot fail of having a wide and wholesome influence in moderating the vehemence of feeling of those to whom they are authoritatively addressed, while they have quieted the apprehensions and conciliated the respect and good-will of their political opponents. This is certainly a just cause of congratulation to every well-wisher of the State, and it gives me unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge it and to earnestly invoke the coöperation of every member of the Republican Party, in reciprocating to the fullest extent the pacific policy so admirably inculcated by the Democratic leaders. Let acrimonious and irritating discussions be avoided, and appeals be made to the intelligence and reason, and not to the fears or passions of the community. Differ as we may in political sentiments, it is the dictate alike of wisdom and patriotism for all to appeal to and confide in the efficacy of peaceful remedies for political evils, actual or supposed. Let "bear and forbear" be our maxim, and so shall the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved State be maintained and perpetuated, and her time-honored escutcheon will be preserved unsullied and undimmed in all its original purity and lustre.

(Signed,) ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Arrival and Reception in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR arrived here at 4:45 P. M., on a special train from Pittsburg. He addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering for half an hour, and then proceeded on his way to Reading, where he will speak to-night.

Speech in Reading.

READING, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gov. SEYMOUR arrived here a little after 7 o'clock this evening, in a special train from Harrisburg, accompanied by Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL and Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN. A committee of prominent Democrats of this city, together with Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, met the party in Harrisburg and accompanied them hither. At Lebanon, Gov. SEYMOUR was introduced to a crowd at the depot by Judge WOODWARD, and made a few remarks. Upon reaching Reading the party were escorted by a cavalcade and torchlight procession to the Keystone House, around which an immense crowd had already assembled. At a little after 8 o'clock Gov. SEYMOUR appeared on the balcony of the hotel, his presence being the signal for repeated cheering, and was introduced to the vast assemblage by DANIEL ERMENTROUT, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Gov. SEYMOUR commenced by referring to the last occasion when he addressed the people from the same spot four years ago. Since that time war has carried desolation into many homes in Pennsylvania. The Republican Party had failed to fulfill the promises they then made of restoring the Union. In three States it is a crime to exercise the elective franchise, and in Virginia, the home of WASHINGTON, the people have no right to vote. Where is the good Government they promised us? Our taxes have not been equalized, nor have our burdens been diminished. They were mistaken when they thought this Government had been restored, merely because order had been restored at the point of the bayonet. When men come here from abroad, they say they want five years' training to qualify them to vote; yet an ignorant and degraded class, just emerging from slavery, had ballots put at once into their hands. The condition of the South excited his pity. Men went down from the North with no interest in her affairs, and became her representatives. He referred to this because it was a wrong done to the men of Pennsylvania and New-York, as well as the South. Is it safe in a Government, calling itself representative, to have such a system of representation? Since he stood here last, sixteen hundred millions have been spent—more money than was expended from the foundation of the Government up to the year 1860. Sixty thousand officials were employed to perform the governmental service. They swarmed everywhere, and if we say we will not pay them all, they laugh at us and say they have the first chance. He saw laboring men before him. If there was a wise administration the working men need only labor one hour more than the regular limit to pay his share of the national debt. Now, all his earnings are consumed for this purpose. That Government is not safe when there is extravagance in every department. We were once proud of the free country we lived in. Now we are the most heavily taxed people in the world. He was not hostile to the Republican Party. He recognized the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the masses of that party; but when men followed bad leaders they could not fail to go wrong. Many of you Republicans have doubted at times the wisdom of your party; but you have been driven by your leaders like a herd of buffaloes on the plains—when one falters he is trampled under foot by the maddened herd behind him. More than Three hundred millions have been drawn from the people in the last eight years by taxes and loans. Who got it all? We Democrats think it would be well if the books were examined. The War Department had bought a great many war vessels, although he always thought this was the business of the navy. He would like to know how much was paid for them and who got the money. To ascertain this would not cost more than to supply your Representatives with penknives. Republicans should let us look at their books, for in this they are as deeply interested as we are. The Republican party had changed the issues within the last four years, as would appear by referring to the files of their newspapers. How does it happen that they make the same appeals against the South that they did four years ago? If you were in Broadway this bright, clear moonlight night you would find there a man with a telescope through which to look at the moon. When you had gazed through the instrument and marked its wondrous surface you would very likely discover that your pocket had been picked. The Republican Party have adopted the telescopic plan, and fix the minds of the people upon affairs down South so they won't look too closely into affairs in Pennsylvania.

Gov. SEYMOUR is the guest of Hon. HEISTER CLYMER. He leaves to-morrow on the 10:30 train for Philadelphia, in charge of a committee who came hither to-night to meet him.

Another Large Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Ely Storehouse, on the Chenango Canal, in this city, occupied by J. D. IBBOTTSON, and it was destroyed, together with two other storehouses, one occupied by IBBOTTSON, and the third by M. T. MORGAN, of this city. These warehouses were filled with grain and merchandise belonging to our dealers, and to those of other towns in this State and Pennsylvania, and several thousand pounds of wool. The armory of the Fourty-fourth Regiment, over MORGAN's storehouse, was destroyed, with all the regimental property, banners, &c. The loss of the State, in arms and accoutrements, will be $10,000. The total loss cannot be accurately ascertained for a day or two. The smallest estimates are from $50,000 to $75,000.

Republican Demonstration in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Republican mass meeting and barbecue held here this afternoon was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in in Ontario County. From 15,000 to 20,000 people assembled on the County Fair grounds, where eloquent speeches were made by Gen. E. M. LEE and ALFRED PLEASONTON. This evening the streets were filled with a large procession of tanners, bearing torches and transparencies. Many buildings were illuminated. Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, also addressed a large assemblage.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion in Kentucky—Five Persons Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The locomotive attached to the freight train, which left here last night for Nashville, exploded her boiler a quarter of a mile below Memphis Junction, killing the engineer, fireman, wood-passer and two brakesmen. Six freight cars heavily laden were completely wrecked.

Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association at Springfield—Second Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The American Missionary Association has held a most interesting series of meetings here to-day. Reports prove that a new era has commenced, in the education of twenty thousand children of freedmen, and in the conversion of many souls. The work is extending, and more means are needed. It was stated that $50,000 must be had the coming year. Gen. HOWARD's address to-day was eloquent and earnest.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEOTARD.

Last night Mons. LEOTARD, the gymnast, whose fame may, without much exaggeration, be said to be world-wide, appeared publicly for the first time in America at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded with many habitues of the place, by some substantial citizens, a goodly array of professionals, and a sprinkling of that portion of the *jeunesse dorée* which affects critical taste in gymnastic matters. M. LEOTARD is a man of extreme muscular development, though spare. Not an ounce of superfluous flesh can be detected on his person. His lean jaws and knotty arms and legs present quite a contrast to the chubby proportions of PFAU and the slim jauntiness of HANLON, the only two performers who claim to rival LEOTARD in his specialty. This specialty is the flying trapeze, first introduced here under the name of zampillærostation. The apparatus used by LEOTARD is even more sketchy and cobwebby than that to which HANLON and PFAU have accustomed us. The principal stands, front and back, are narrow bars of iron, and the swinging ropes are extraordinarily long. M. LEOTARD first exhibited several new movements on the handles of the front swing, calculated to exhibit his precision and dexterity. Among them many be mentioned a front and back disjoint, the latter landing him on his perch. His swinging was not different, as to movement, from PFAU's and HANLON's, except that on a continuous swing from trapeze to trapeze, he executed the aerial back-somersault on the return—a novel and dangerous variation of the order in which it is usually performed. The great feature of his performance, which was unusually short, was the celebrated "make-belief-to-fall" feat, in which, while swinging through the air with enormous velocity, he leaves the bar, turns a somersault, flying at a height of forty feet, appears to reach for the other bar and to miss it, and comes to the ground—unhurt and right side up. His efforts were graceful and precise, and were greeted with vociferous applause.

Before his performance a company of actors presented the old two-act farce of "The Governor's Wife," and bored the audience dreadfully. A short vaudeville or operetta by any good players, American or French, would have been a more judicious selection for the introductory to LEOTARD; but, better than all, a company of gymnasts might have been engaged to give some ladder, club and single bar exercises; LEOTARD's single performance cannot, of course, constitute an evening's entertainment, and since this must always be the case, its best place would be in connection with some circus, or, if he could, secure the HANLONS' aid, with their varied programme of acrobatic and gymnastic feats. M. LEOTARD appears this evening, again.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. FORREST continues to get better audiences as his engagement grows on, and as his performances reach the more popular parts in his *repertoire*: *Jack Cade* and *Macbeth* have been acted since Monday—the latter was played last night to a really good house. This evening "Damon and Pythias" will be represented. One marked alteration in Mr. FORREST's delivery suggests some comments. It has been growing upon him for the last few years, and may now be considered as a fixture of his "style." In the desire, probably, to feel that he may make others feel, he pauses on his words too long, and the result is that he seems to act on the theory that all persons who speak under strong emotion speak very slowly, or, to be plain, drawl! The language of emotion is far oftener rapid than slow, and the actor, really quickened by the instincts of nature, would almost be in danger of bodily explosion if, with the intellectual steam up, he went at the pace taken by Mr. FORREST in many cases when passionate utterance is demanded of him.

To-morrow evening Mrs. MATILDA HERON will appear as *Camille* for the last time. The announcement can scarcely be regretted. "Camille" has not done the great good to the world which immoral dramas ought to do in order to counterbalance the vicious tendency of "moral" dramas. To reap any advantage from the story of *Camille* one must go to her tomb with *Armand Duval*, gaze upon her exhumed body, note the deep caverns that once were eyes, and the grinning teeth once covered by the merry lips, pluck the glistening worm from the folds of the raven hair, and dwell upon the thought that gaiety, luxury, beauty, love and life must come to this. Not all the woes depicted in the five-act play would so powerfully preach to the understanding. And yet MATILDA HERON has done her duty to the public, to the theatre, and to every moral requirement. And when she appears for the last time in *Camille* she leaves her duty done, her labor completed. She has been the means of teaching a lesson with which (thanks to her peculiar skill) every one in New-York who ever visited a theatre has studied at the feet of her most worthy art.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

"No Thoroughfare" was played for the last time at this theatre last evening. To-night Mr. FLORENCE's own version of "Dombey and Son," and the pleasant protean farce of the "Young Actress," will be presented. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, who takes a benefit on the occasion, is to personate *Susan Nipper* in the first-named, and five different parts in the last piece. Next week (the last of the FLORENCES) "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is to be revived.

Mrs. LANDER is to follow the FLORENCES; but previous to that, however, on Thursday and Friday next, she will give two performances at the Brooklyn Academy, under the direction of Mr. W. A. MOORE, the alert business manager of the Broadway Theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will make her fourth appearance in New-York this evening. So far her audiences have been of the very highest class, and her readings have secured the most earnest attention. A smaller hall would have been crowded nightly; but her entertainment is of such a "parlor" character that, in the vast Steinway, the finished play of her features and the exquisite modulations of her voice, are quite lost.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

An Ice-Barge and a Brig Burned in the North River—Pier No. 38 Seriously Damaged by the Flames.

About 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered on the extreme end of Pier No. 38 North River, among a pile of shavings and sawdust, the wharf being occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company, for the purpose of packing ice for shipping, and the sawdust and shavings were intended for placing over and around the ice in the vessels carrying it away. Before the firemen could answer the alarm and arrive on the ground, the flames had reached the series of light sheds built on the pier, where they gained such rapid headway and vigor that the entire pier was soon wrapped in a sheet of flames, thus making it extremely difficult for the firemen to make any headway against their further progress. Despite the danger which presented itself to the hosemen and hook-and-ladder men, they went to work with a will, and succeeded, with the aid of the Fire Department steamer *John Fuller*, and the Police boat, in extinguishing the flames, although it required the greater part of the afternoon and evening to effect so desirable an end. The destruction of property was also extensive. Soon after the pier caught fire and the flames were playing sad havoc with the structure, the flames communicated to the brig *Aurora*, Capt. E. STRUM, of Lunnenburg, Nova Scotia, as she lay alongside of the pier taking in a cargo of ice, destined for Porto Rico, and before she could cut loose from her moorings and be towed into the stream, her rigging and the greater part of her upper works were destroyed. As the *Aurora* was towed out, the flames passed from her rigging to the ice-barge *Montauk*, owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company. The fire-steamer, which was at Pier No. 42 North River when the alarm was given, soon arrived on the outer end of the pier, when she made fast to the brig *Aurora*, and attempted to tow her out of the slip, but as there were several ice-barges and a canal-boat lying around her, the effort proved unavailing, so the *John Fuller* was made fast alongside the brig and began throwing three powerful streams upon the vessel, thus saving the hull from the ravages of the flames, which were running rapidly up and through the rigging.

While the crew on board the fire steamer were endeavoring to pull the brig out, she fouled with an ice-barge and had her bowsprit carried away, and the barge had its pilot-house destroyed by the collision.

Chief Engineer KINGSLAND and the firemen were meanwhile working with a will on the shore end of the pier, and they succeeded by sheer pluck and dint of persistent exertion in confining the progress to the sheds and the outer end of the pier, though the intensity of the heat made the effort a perilous and exhausting one. The sheds were, of course, entirely destroyed, and the pier was so seriously damaged that about sixty feet of the outer end will probably have to be rebuilt, thus causing a loss to the owners of $8,000, understood to be fully insured, though in what companies could not be ascertained. The barge *Montauk* had one of her sides terribly damaged by the flames, and she cannot be repaired for less than $2,000; she is fully insured. The brig *Aurora* is owned in Nova Scotia, and the loss on her rigging, canvas and upper works, is roughly estimated at $2,500, and it is understood to be insured for $5,000 in gold in sundry Nova Scotia companies. The sheds of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were damaged to the extent of $500. The other barges and shipping lying near the pier were also somewhat damaged.

After the fire had been burning for some time the Police-boat *Metropolitan*, under command of Capt. HARTT, made her appearance, and the Harbor Police soon had two large and powerful streams on the burning pier, which greatly aided the firemen in extinguishing the flames. Several tugboats also made their appearance and afforded material aid in rescuing and saving property. The reserves of the Third, Fifth and Twenty-seventh Precincts of Police were on the ground at an early hour, and under the direction of Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, kept the surroundings clear of all intruders. The flames were fully extinguished by 8 o'clock, and there only remained one of the steamers, with two or three watch lines, to keep away all danger of the flames breaking out again.

George Francis Train.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has issued an address to Irishmen in America, calling upon them to vote for GRANT and COLFAX. He says:

"Vote for GRANT and COLFAX. They will be elected. Who will have the credit? You will—the Irish voters. Vote for GRANT. Let the Irish, for once, be with the party in power. Why allow the demagogues to always place you in antagonism with the Government? Beaten at the polls in November, what can you do for your fatherland? GRANT and COLFAX believe in American industry, and in America for the Americans and Ireland for the Irish. If you vote against them, how can you expect their party to do anything for Ireland? Vote with them and they are with you. Show by your vote that you hold the balance of power. Follow the lead of the Irish people. ANDREW JOHNSON sends REVERDY JOHNSON to sell out your race and my country to England. GRANT and COLFAX will have *Americans everywhere on guard*."

Enlargement of the Jersey City Daily Times.

We observe with pleasure that our namesake, the *Daily Times*, of Jersey City, gives evidence of growing prosperity under its present management. Yesterday it appeared with another column added to its width and with a proportionate increase in its length. Gen. JARDINE and J. A. MACLAUCHLAN, Esq., the proprietors and editors, are doing good work for the Republican Party in their enterprising evening journal. Their editorial columns are up to the time, and spirited, and their news department does credit to their tact and energy.

"I have used a Bartlett sewing-machine for two years, and would not exchange it for any other machine."—[MRS. KENNETH RAYNOR, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1868.]—*Tribune*.

Herring's Patent Safe Again the Champion.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: We had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes in the second story of our building, at the great oil fire on Sunday night last. From fifteen to eighteen thousand barrels of oil were burned in this vast conflagration, and the safe was exposed to a white heat, as its outside shows. We opened it this morning, and the result gives great satisfaction. Not an article in the safe was touched by fire. Our books only are affected by the covers being a little drawn by the steam of the fire-proof filling, while the paper in the books, all our accounts and loose papers in the safe, are as good as new. Respectfully,

ROCKEFELLER, ANDREWS & FLAGLER.

The public are invited to examine the above safe, now at our store, No. 251 Broadway.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!!

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: We have got our safe out, one of your Herring's Patent Champions, which passed through the great oil conflagration on Sunday night, 25th inst. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, but we find everything all right. Our books, papers and money, and the interior of the safe are all perfect and good for further use.

Truly, yours,
WARREN BROS.' OIL COMPANY.
Per B. S. BECKWITH.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Patented May 18, 1852; renewed May, 1866; patented Feb. 7, 1865, and April 21, 1868, with all our improvements, are the most reliable protection from fire now manufactured.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.

The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Montgomery's Hair Restorer.

It is Not a Dye, but restores the color, beginning at the roots and extending to the extremities, leaving the hair glossy, soft, and of a perfectly Natural Color. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Prop.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Gen. Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

Suites of Rooms are a favorite method

of hotel life for families. The AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has a large number of such, which may be secured by post or telegraph by families traveling.

Miller & Co.

—Ladies', misses', boys' and infant's BOOTS and SHOES; all the various styles, at moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established

by the manufacturers. ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.

For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Trusses, &c.

—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine

Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BEARD—CANTRELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, Jr., to Miss EMMA CANTRELL, daughter of Samuel Cantrell, Esq., all of this City.

BOUNE—ALDAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. E. Hubbell, Mr. WILLIAM BOUNE to Miss MARY E., daughter of James C. Aldage.

COCHRAN—CARTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, assisted by Rev. M. C. Sutphen, Rev. J. W. COCHRAN to ANNIE, daughter of Robert Carter, Esq., all of this City.

HETFIELD—LEONORI.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, ROBERT MORRIS HETFIELD, of Elizabeth, N. J., to MARGARET TERESA, daughter of Robert G. Leonori, of Brooklyn, L. I.

HEARD—LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Callendar House, Tivoli, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Platt, MARY ALLEN, daughter of Henry W. Livingston, of the Manor of Livingston, to ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, of Ipswich, Mass.

KENAN—KIRTLAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. T. H. KENAN, of Georgia, to HENRIETTA, daughter of J. B. Kirtland, Esq. No cards.

NEILSON—EMBLER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, assisted by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, ALFRED NEILSON, of this City, to ANNIE F., daughter of M. F. Embler, Esq., of Newburg.

BACKETT—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., GEORGE KIMBERLY BACKETT, of Brooklyn, E. D., to LOUISE, third daughter of Moses B. Taylor, Esq.

STREET—WATKINS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at St. Mark's Church, New-Canaan, by Rev. W. A. Debrisay, WM. E. STREET to FANNIE A., daughter of W. A. Watkins, Esq., all of West Norwalk, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, NANCY E. CONKLIN, wife of Alfred T. Conklin, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from the residence, No. 169 West 45th-st.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, JOSEPH W. FOSTER, Jr., of the late firm of Foster & Polhemus, in the 73d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, L. I., for interment.

FERDON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, JOHN B. FERDON, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.; also, the members of Empire Lodge No. 64; also, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F.

HUNTER.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 29, LAURA, wife of Robert H. Hunter, aged 30 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place at Madison on Saturday next, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 7 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

JAQUES.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, ROBERT L. JAQUES, formerly of the New-York Bar, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Waverly-st., Hudson City, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, SARAH FALCONER, wife of Robert S. Lockwood, aged 72 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MCDONALD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, ELIZA ANN, wife of John McDonald, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner of Broadway and 37th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 64 West 36th-st.

MCVICKAR.—At his residence at Bloomingdale, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 29, in the 83d year of his age, Rev. JOHN MCVICKAR, D. D., late Professor in Columbia College.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRATT.—At Essex, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, suddenly, from disease of the heart, Capt. JABEZ PRATT.

His funeral will be attended from the Congregational Church on Sunday at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, DRAKE B. PALMER, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 352 West 28th-st.

RODIGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, GEORGE ERNEST, son of Rudolph and Cornelia L. Rodiger, aged 13 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SCHENCK.—At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, GEORGE W. SCHENCK, only son of Mrs. C. C. Schenck, aged 25 years.

WHEATLEY.—At Culpepper Court-house, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, ELLA, wife of James H. Wheatley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, in State-st., near Bond, on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A CARD. TO THE PUBLIC.

For more than a year past, a man giving his name as "Davis" has been going about the City ordering goods, &c., of merchants, traders and mechanics, in my name. So many have been put to loss and inconvenience through this man, I feel compelled again to warn all persons against him. He is entirely unknown to me, and makes use of my name only to commit fraud upon others.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
SUPPLEMENT TO
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER,
CONTAINING
THE ERMINE IN THE RING;
A HISTORY OF THE WOOD-LEASE CASE.
8vo. 25 cents.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway.
And AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

HOT DUMPLINGS FOR HORATIO!

Look out to-morrow for the new number of "YANKEE NOTIONS!" THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A mass meeting of the German Republicans will be held on

FRIDAY, the 30th,

At Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

Hon. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, General Consul for Mexico; Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, Lieutenant-Governor; WILLIAM GRUNERT, Hon. L. D. HENRY, D. LAPAUGH, will address the meeting.

A band of music will be present.

Seats for ladies reserved.

HERMAN MUHR, M. D., Chairman.

GUST. BEYERLE, FRED. BONNET, } Secretaries.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THOUGHT OF JOHN T. HOFFMAN IN 1863.

UNION HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 630 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Judiciary Convention, to inform you that on the 1st inst. you were unanimously nominated by that Convention as its candidate for Recorder of the City of New-York. The Committee were instructed further to declare that the nomination was made for the reasons that your judicial judgments have been impartial and uninfluenced by partisan considerations—that the manner in which you have performed your official duty demands your reëlection—and that you have been neither doubting nor cold in the support of the national cause.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN SEDGWICK, Ch'm, IRA O. MILLER,
WALDO HUTCHINS, GUY R. PELTON,
JOHN H. WHITE, FRED'K. OLMSTEAD.

To Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GRANT, COLFAX, GRISWOLD AND CORNELL MASS MEETING.

To be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1868, at 7½ P. M.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

Dr. FRIEDERICH SCHUETZ,
Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, Hon. FRED. KAPP,
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.

Reserved seats for ladies, veterans and clubs. Entrance for ladies on 3d-av.

LEOPOLD RIESS, KARL WIRTH, J. SCHOENHOF, } Secretaries. Dr. A. JACOBI, President.

HEADQUARTERS, ROOM NO. 10, FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The State Central Committee, after hearing the statements of the friends of Messrs. RICHMOND and VAN COTT, as candidates for the Assembly in the Seventh District, recommend that Mr. VAN COTT be withdrawn from the canvass, and that the Republicans in the District support Mr. RICHMOND.

H. R. LOW, Chairman, &c.

RALLY, IRISHMEN, RALLY!

Bring with you the principles which caused your fathers to shoulder their pikes in '98 to put down British oppression, and attend the meeting of the Irish Republican Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, at No. 464 3d-av. HUGH COLEMAN, President.

J. INGRAM, Secretary.

G. A. D. A.

An adjourned and last meeting of this Association will be held at its rooms on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Final action will be taken on S. C. A. and C. D. Full delegations requested. Per order.

L. ROSENBAUM, S. J. H. TOONE, C.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR, JOHN W. CHANLER.

ONE MORE RALLY AND THE VICTORY IS OURS.—Tenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club will hold a GRAND MASS MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1868, at their headquarters, No. 385 Bowery. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. D. P. TYLER, of Connecticut, and FRANCIS S. LAMBERT, Esq.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
W. A. SMALLEY, Secretary.

VETERANS TO THE FRONT—THE Boys in Blue of the Fifteenth Assembly District will hold their last grand rally at the corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. (Continental Hall,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30. Eminent speakers will address the audience. Good singing. GEO. W. DACUNHA, President.

JNO. WHYTE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

ONE MORE CHARGE, AND THE EMPIRE STATE IS OURS.

All Boys in Blue Clubs will rally in front of the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, without uniforms or torches. Major-Gen. SICKLES and Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD will address you. This meeting will coöperate with the meeting of the Republican Clubs inside of the Institute.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Grand Marshal.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Assembly,
JAMES M. THOMSON, Jr.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sigel having peremptorily declined, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, the undersigned Chairmen of the County Conventions, after consultation with prominent Union men, nominate HORACE GREELEY for the office of Register of the County of New-York.

GEORGE W. BLUNT,
Chairman of the 23d-st. Convention.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Chairman of Conference Com. of 23d-st. Convention.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR, JOHN W. CHANLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress,
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,
GEORGE STARR.
WM. ORTON, Chairman.
A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEO. B. HILL, GEO. H. MACKEY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
For Congress:
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
E. C. COWDIN, Chairman of Convention.
J. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE IN A BLAZE.

The Boys in Blue, Tanners and the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District will assemble at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations of GEO. STARR for Congress and J. SOLIS RITTERBAND for Assembly. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, and a good band of music will be in attendance.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Member of Assembly,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
GEORGE W. CLARK, Chairman.
F. H. CONKLING, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Assembly.
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND,
JAMES JACKSON, W. W. WHITNEY, Secretaries.
GEORGE WILKINSON, NELSON D. THAYER, Chairmen.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR SUPERVISOR,

ISAAC J. OLIVER.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR, JOHN W. CHANLER.

THE FIRST WARD GRANT AND COLFAX Club will hold a meeting at their headquarters, No. 8 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock.

Gen. D. F. BURKE and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE will address the meeting.

By order of
Hon. HENRY SMITH, President.
THOS. F. MCCABE, MICHAEL T. GRIFFIN, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—This Club will meet every evening, until election, for campaign business, at headquarters, No. 23 3d-av.

Union men of the district are earnestly requested to call and aid us. Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President.

M. S. DUNHAM, FRANK CANTRELL, } Secretaries.
F. C. WAGNER, Chairman Ex. Com.
JAMES MCGEE, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For member of Assembly, Eleventh District,

JOHN V. GRIDLEY.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth Assembly District,

JAMES H. ANDERSON.
J. L. COUENHOVEN, Chairman.
J. H. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Union Republican Nomination.

For Assembly,
SPENCER KIRBY.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly:
ROBERT C. BROWN.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican nomination. For Assembly,

DANIEL S. RIDDLE.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Conservative candidate for Congress,

GEN. WILLIAM S. HILLYER.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.
Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

New-York, Continental Hall—Hon. Jas Wadsworth, Hon. John Cochrane.
Lima—Rev. B. I. Ives, Gen R. Brinkerhoff, Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Oneida—Col. Wm. Brown, Kentucky, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Yonkers—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Buffalo—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Copake, P. M.—Major James Haggerty, Gen. T. M. Hite.
West Troy—Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Port Washington—L. Bradford Prince.
Canarsie—T. D. Adams, Esq., R. H. Shannon, Esq.
North Blenheim, P. M.—Break Abeen, Col. F. Montgomery.
Kernonksen—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Groton—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Ghent Station—Hon. F. Silvester.
Bedford—Hon. E. D. Culver.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Little Neck—H. P. Crozier.
Yaphank—A. T. Foss.
Rhinebeck—Attorney-General W. M. Coleman, Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Belfast—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Germantown—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Adams Centre—C. A. Foster, Esq.
New-Brighton—Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott.
Brooklyn Academy of Music—Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Hon. James G. Blaine.
Geneva—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Goshen—Hon. Thomas B. Van Buren.
Port Henry—Capt. W. J. Hynds.
Kendall Corners—Hon. John L. Packer, C. H. Holmes, Esq.
Armonk—Rev. J. H. Shepard.
North Manlius—Edward De Forest, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Hon. Lewis Barker, Me.; Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. James O. Putnam.
Wellsville—Dr. Adolph Nolte.
Wappingers Falls—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
North Manlius—Edward De Forest, Esq.
Westfield—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Oyster Bay—A. W. Tenney, Esq., J. J. Smythe, Esq.
Tottenville—Hon. Wm. Moran, Pennsylvania.
Haverstraw—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Owego—Col. E. B. Lansing, W. H. Pearne, Tenn.
Horicon—Hon. N. B. La Bau.
Westchester—Rev. L. H. King.
New-York, No. 21 Avenue D—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Sing Sing—Hon. A. H. Chase, Hon. Ethan Allen.
East Greenwich—Gen. W. H. McCartney, of Mass.
Syracuse—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
New-Lebanon—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Newtown—W. W. Northrup.
New-York, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Hon. James A. Briggs, Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Addison—Chas. E. St. Clair.
New-York, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av.—Gen. J. L. Kiernan.

SATURDAY, OCT 31.

Hempstead—A. W. Tenney, Esq., Hon. James A. Briggs, Hon. W. H. Gleason.
Walden—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pine Plains—W. H. Burleigh.
Kinderhook—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Albion—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-Rochelle—Major James Haggerty.
Saugerties—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Angelica—A. M. Burrell, Esq.
Speedsville—Gen. J. H. Selkreg, Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Penn Yan—Hon. John A. Kasson.
Hudson—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Rondout—Dr. David Bell.
Perrines Bridge—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Rodman—C. A. Foster, Esq.
Madalin—Hon. Francis Silvester.
West Charlton—Col. Frank D. Curtis.
Rich Corners—J. M. Thompson, Esq., S. S. Spencer, Esq.
West Barre—Hon. John L. Parker.
Albion—Col. J. J. O'Connor, Capt. W. S. Ball.
South Yonkers—Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Gen. D. F. Burke.
New-York—Dr. F. Schuetz, Gen. J. C. Fremont, Frederick Kapp, Weil Von Goensback.
Lyons—P. H. Baerman, Esq.
Camillus—Edward De Forest, Esq.
Cortland—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Lockport—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Islip—J. J. Couch, Esq.
College Point—L. Bradford Prince.
Monroe—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Clinton—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Morrisania—Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
West Hurley—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Thurman, P. M., Stony Creek, evening—Hon. N. B. La Bau.
Amityville—W. W. Northrop.
Croton Dam—Attorney-General Coleman, of N. C.
Hamptonburg—T. D. Adams, Esq.
West Sand Lake—Gen. W. H. McCartney, of Massachusetts.
Middletown—Gen. D. F. Burke, Hon. B. L. Lynch, of Louisiana.
Greenbush—Capt. W. J. Hynes.
Schenectady—Chas. N. Emerson, of Massachusetts.
Newburg—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Wellsville—Chas. E. St. Clair.
West Bloomfield—James M. McNair, Esq.
New-York, No. 636 Broadway—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

Brewster's—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy.
Ovid—Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Mamaroneck—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Luzerne—Hon. N. B. LaBau.
Albion—Hon. Noah Davis.
Etna—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Trumansburg—F. M. Finch, Esq.
Mount Vernon—Maj. James Haggerty, Rev. J. H. Shepard.
East Hampton—Hon. Wm. H. Gleason.
Dover Plains—Allan S. Anthony, Daniel R. Lyddy, Esq.
Johnstown—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Brooklyn, Second Ward—Geo. W. Hoxie.
Hamptonburg—T. D. Adams, Esq.
Stuyvesant—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Warwick—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Highland Falls—Hon. E. D. Culver.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29, 1868.

$25,000	U.S. 6s,'81, C.	115	20	Wells-Fargo Ex	29½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	113	300	Mer. U. Ex	22½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '64	111¼	600	N. Y. Cen	124⅜
3,000	5-20 C., '65, new.	110⅝	30	Erie	40
35,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 b3	110¼	240	do	39¾
10,000	do.....c	110⅛	200	Erie Pf.	65
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	85⅞
13,000	do.....2d call	70⅛	8	do	86¼
10,000	do....bet. call	70⅛	50	C. C. Cin. & I.	75½
20,000	do	70	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	70¼	800	do	87¼
10,000	do.....2d call	70⅜	200	do.....b10	87⅝
6,000	Missouri St. 6s,	89⅞	600	do.....b10	87¾
5,000	do....bet. call	90	40	Chi. & Alton	151
10,000	N. Car. State 6s, 2d call	66½	100	Chi. & N. W.	90¼
20,000	N. Car. 6s. new, bet. call	65¾	400	do	90⅜
3,500	do.....2d call	66	100	do	90¾
1,200	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	91½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
1,000	Ill. Cent. B	116½	1200	Clev. & Tol.	102¼
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102	200	do.....b10	102½
10,000	M. & St. P. 8s.1st	103	300	Chi. & R. I.	105
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	75½	100	do.....b5	105¼
15	Ocean Bank	111	400	Mil. & St. P.....c	100
100	P. M. St. Co.	124¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	100
100	do.....b10	125¼	20	Chi., Bur. & Q.	171
200	West. U. T.	36⅜	100	do	170
100	Penn. Coal	220	100	T.,W.& W. Pf., ex-div.	73⅞
100	Mar. Pf., bet. call.	20½	42	N. J. R.R.	120½
100	Canton Co.	49	25	do	120½
			200	P., Ft. W. & C.	113
			100	do	112⅞
			50	do	113⅛
			50	Ohio & Miss.	30½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115	100	Pac. Mail	125
10,000	do	114⅞	100	Adams Ex	49¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾	100	do	49½
10,000	5-20, C., '62....b3	113	25	do	49⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	111¼	30	Wells-Fargo Ex	29¼
10,000	5-20, C., '65	111⅛	100	Merch. Un. Ex	21⅛
36,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	100	N. Y. Cen	124¾
50,000	do.....b3	110	600	do	124⅞
330,000	5-20, C., '67 ...c	110⅛	200	do.....b30	124⅜
51,000	do	110¼	100	do.....b3	124⅞
1,000	do	110⅜	10	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	79
20,000	do.....s3	110¼	300	Mich. So. & N.I.	85⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s. P. R. Is	99⅜	100	do.....b15	86⅛
8,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	66¼	100	do.....b30	86⅝
1,000	Missouri St. 6s,	89¾	20	Reading	98
19,000	N. Car. 6s, bet. call	66⅛	200	do	98⅛
5,000	do.....2d call	67	400	Clev. & Pitts	87½
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89	100	Chi. & N. W....b10	91
8,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	81	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
50	Bank of Commerce	124½	200	Cleve. & Tol...b30	103
100	Cum. Coal Pf	34¼	200	do	102⅛
300	West. U. T.....b30	36⅞	10	do	103
400	do	36⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	105⅜
100	Mariposa Pf.	21	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	100
100	do	21⅛	100	do	100¾
			200	do	101
			200	Chi. & Alton	151½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	T. St. 6s, new	69¾	10	B. & B. Assoc	105⅝
800	Mar. Pf.....b3	21	40	do	106
600	do	20½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	100
600	do.....b30	21½	100	do.....c	100⅛
200	do	20⅞	300	do	100⅝
100	do.....c	20½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅝
40	Amer. Ex	46½	600	do	112⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	47½	200	do	112⅞
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	29	600	do	113
600	Merch. U. Ex.	22½	300	do	113⅛
300	Pacific Mail	124½	100	Mich. So. & N. I..c	85⅜
800	N. Y. Cen.	124¾	200	do	85⅞
200	do.....c	124¾	600	do	86
400	do	124⅞	100	do.....c	85⅞
2800	do	125	600	Ohio & Miss.	30½
2200	do	125⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	87½
600	do.....b3	125⅛	600	do	87⅜
600	do.....b3	125	600	do	87⅜
300	do.....c	124⅞	600	Clev. & Tol	102⅞
800	Erie	39¾	400	do.....b30	103⅛
300	do.....c	39⅞	400	do	102⅞
200	do.....s3	39⅝	800	Chic. R. I. & P.	105
5600	Reading	98	300	do.....c	104⅞
1200	do	98⅛	500	do	104⅞
600	do.....b3	98¼	800	Chi. & N. W.	90⅞
600	do	98⅛	600	do.....c	90⅞
1200	do	98¼	100	do.....b30	91
1000	do	98⅛	200	do	90⅞
1200	do	98⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅜
500	do.....b5	98½	200	do	91⅝
300	do.....s3	98⅛	200	do.....b10	91⅝
100	Alton & T. H.	41	200	do.....c	91½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N.C. St. 6s new	66⅛	100	West. U. T.	36⅛
100	Canton Co.	49½	50	do	36
800	Mar. Pf	20⅞	800	Reading	98⅛
300	do	20⅞	4200	do	98¼
200	Pacific Mail	124⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	100
300	do.....c	124⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	100⅛
800	do	124⅜	1100	Ohio & Miss	30⅜
200	do.....c	124⅜	200	do.....b10	31
800	N. Y. Cen.....c	124⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	85⅞
100	do.....s3	124⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
300	do.....b3	124⅞	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	105⅛
1100	Erie	40⅛	800	do	105⅛
300	do.....b3	40⅛	500	do.....c	105⅛
300	do.....c	40⅛	300	do.....b3	105⅜
800	do	40⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	90¼
200	do.....b3	40⅜	800	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	91⅜
200	do.....c	40⅛	100	Bos. W. P.	16¼

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$20,000	T. St. 6s, new	70⅛	600	N. Y. Central	125
5,000	do	70⅜	800	do	125⅛
10,000	do	70¾	200	do.....b3	125¼
10,000	do	71	200	do.....s3	125⅛
20,000	N.Car. 6s, new	66¼	600	Erie	40⅛
5,000	do	66⅛	400	Reading	98⅛
15,000	do	66	800	do	98
50	American Ex...b3	46	800	do	97⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex	21	100	P., Ft. W. & C..b10	113
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	29	100	Ohio & Miss....s3	30⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.	23⅛	200	do	30⅞
200	Mariposa Pf	21⅛	100	Mich.So.&N.Ind.b3	85⅞
100	do	21¼	100	Clev. & Pitts	87¼
100	do.....b3	21⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol	102⅛
200	Pac. Mail	124⅞	1100	Chi., R. I. & P.	105⅛
100	do.....b3	124⅞	200	do.....b3	105⅜
200	do	124⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	90⅛
100	do	125	300	C. & N. W. Pf	91⅜
100	Adams Ex	49½	100	Boston W. P....b30	16⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 134⅝@½@⅜@¼ ꝑ cent. The Gold for Cash delivery was easy, and little or no difference was paid between borrower and lender. The award of $300,000 by the Treasury was at 134.34@134.46@134.51 ꝑ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛ ꝑ cent. easier on London, the standard drawers coming down to 109⅞ ꝑ cent., at which there was considerable business done.

Money keeps dear, and extra rates of interest are paid by many of the Brokers in the Railway market, and, in some instances, on the Public Funds, but the demand to-day was not so sharp or urgent as on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Stock Exchange felt the effect of what seemed to be a gradual return to steadiness in Money. There were free buyers of the Public Funds for cash, and an advance on New-York Central, Reading and other Dividend-paying Roads, and the fluctuations in the market were less violent than yesterday and the day before—the general or prevailing temper of the speculation being firm from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The "locking up" process through the Commonwealth Bank amounted to less than a million of dollars, and it is not improbable that the Officers and Directors of the Bank themselves are heartily tired, if not ashamed, of the mean uses to which the Bank has been prostituted since last week. It was a lender of Money this forenoon. No further demands were made on the Treasury Office to exchange Currency for the 3 ꝑ cent. Certificates held by the Banks. It is intimated that the Treasury will cash its checks for Gold Interest made payable Nov. 1 on Saturday, 31st inst., in place of Monday, if holders of large checks should deem this accommodation a matter of importance. The Customs in Gold to-day amount to $423,000, as against $300,000 of Gold awarded out of the Treasury.

The Public Funds, after opening steady this morning, acquired some strength before the close of the day, owing to the readiness of buyers, noticed above, to pay cash for the 5-20s of 1867. The other descriptions participated in the improved feeling, and at a late hour one or more heavy buyers for Europe were feeling the market. The Border State Bonds were again firm and upward on new Tennessees.

In the Railways the business was less excited, both in the measure of sales and in the sudden alterations from hour to hour in prices. The turn of the market was upward, as compared with the late quotations of last night. The strongest demand was on New-York Central, Rock Island, Reading, and late in the dealings on Erie, which advanced to 40⅛@40⅜ ꝑ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds and Gold were steady. In the Railways there was something of a lull in speculation. In the Gold Room to-day over $3,000,000 was taken by a single Broker, (understood to be for a Street speculator for some time short of gold,) without changing the price more than ⅛ of 1 ꝑ cent.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅜
American Gold Coin	134⅛	134¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅞	70
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅛	55½
Missouri Bonds	89⅞	89¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	67
New-York Central	123⅞	124⅞
Erie Railway	39⅞	40⅛
Reading Railway	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	105⅛
Northwest Common	89⅞	90⅛
Northwest Preferred	90⅛	91½
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85⅞

Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	112⅛	112¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	87¼
Pacific Mail Company	123⅞	124⅞
St. Paul Preferred	99⅞	100
St. Paul Common	100	100⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62	62¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 reg. '65 n. is	109⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	115	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110
5-20 reg., 1862	105¾	5-20 reg., 1867	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	106	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111¼	10-40 reg	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	106½	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111¼	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois 6s. cou.'79 aft.'60	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft.'62	101
N. Y. 7 ꝑ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Illinois 6s. c.'79 aft.1865	101
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1872	101	Ill. 6s. con. '79 aft. 1870	101
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1874	101	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1875	101	Indiana 5 ꝑ c.	94
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1877	101	Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1873	100
N.Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal, 1878	101	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. Canal, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c. n. bds	70
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1875	102	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s., new bonds	56
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Kentucky 6s	100	North Carolina 6s	67
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	89½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141
Merchants'	123½	Shoe and Leather	128
Mechanics'	129	Corn Exchange	134
America	145	Continental	101⅜
Phenix	107	St. Nicholas	112
North River	108	Marine	150
Tradesmen's	145	Importers' & Trad's	130
State of New-York	120	Park	150
Commerce	123	Central National	110⅜
Ocean	111½	First National	215
Chatham	145	Ninth National	112
Bank of N. America	112	Gold Exchange	135
Hanover	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Lack. & West'n. bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	123	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	88¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	79½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	81	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Gal. & Chic. Ex	100
Harlem 1st M	103	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Mich. C. 8 ꝑ c. '69-'72	113½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is	94⅜
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113½	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	93	Morris & Essex 2d M	89
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 p. c.	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ꝑ ct. 1870	116⅜	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97⅜
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105¼	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d. 1st	93⅜

The November Coupons of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company are advertised to be paid by Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., No. 53 William-street.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $423,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $153,000; total receipts, $2,046,104 93; total payments, $1,412,631 63; balance, $92,749,780 33.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Oct. 27 says:

> "Within the past four months wheat has declined in this market nearly 50 per cent. On the 30th day of June No. 2 Spring—the standard grade—closed at $2 20; yesterday sales were made at $1 15 per bushel, the market closing nearly three cents higher. Meanwhile the amount in store at this point has steadily increased, till within a few days past, from 486,000 to about 1,200,000 bushels.
>
> Assuming the wheat now in store to have been purchased at an average of $1 50—a rather low estimate—the loss to the holders will amount to about $400,000, taking the closing prices of yesterday to be the present value; and to this must be added the cost of storage and the interest on the capital employed, which will swell the cost to probably more than $500,000.
>
> This loss has been entailed by waiting for high prices, in the face of a full crop here, and a larger one than the average in the countries to which we usually export our surplus. Very few of the holders were able to say that they were not fully aware of these facts, and yet they hold on to the property, unwilling to sell while there remained the ghost of a chance of an upward turn, the accumulating stocks forcing down prices daily. The consequence of this course is that now, on the edge of Winter, our elevators are partially full of grain, just at the time that they should be nearly empty, in readiness for the Winter movement, which will pour grain in by the railroads, while the lake transit eastward is stopped up by the ice.
>
> It is pleasant to be able to note that there is yet some prospect that our stocks will be materially diminished ere Winter. A better shipping inquiry is developed in New-York, and prices are now sufficiently low to permit shippers to forward wheat to that market. The argument that wheat is too low avails nothing against the fact that the present depression is the legitimate sequel to the inflation of last June, and that the producer is powerless to remedy the evil then wrought by others."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

☞ $10,000 OF THE GOLD BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and accrued interest.
HARDT & CO., Nos. 88 and 90 Reade-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Boulevard, e. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 84th-st., 13.2x25	$2,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., No. 495 Renwick-st., e. s., No. 31	18,600
Ludlow-st., s. s., 102.6 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 22.6x89	11,250
Vandewater-st., Nos. 8, 10 and 10½	8,000
9th-st., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x92.3	9,250
9th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	12,700
32d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.3x66.8	9,700
46th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	20,600
49th-st., n. s., 83.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x100	27,000
51st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	13,500
55th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.6x100.5	18,250
85th-st., s. s., 126.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	17,000
96th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11	8,000
109th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 1,089 to 1,093 inclusive, 3d-av. tract 81st-st., s. s., between 10th and 11th avs., lots Nos. 1,028 to 1,032 inclusive, Bloomingdale tract	nom.
113th-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	2,300
114th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10	4,100
118th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11	1,200
122d-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11	3,550
130th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	25,000
132d-st., s. s., 510 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	5,000
134th-st., n. e. corner of 7th-av., 25x99.11	17,000
155th-st., s. e. corner of Kingsbridge road, 149.1x271.6x133.10x303.3	30,000
2d-st., s. s., lot No. 503, Stuyvesant estate	24,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.1 ft. s. of 10th-st., 15x100	20,000
5th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 50th-st., 25x100	22,500
5th-av., s. e., corner of 142d-st., 175x199.10	30,000
Leases Recorded.	
18th-st., No. 429, E., 5 years, per year	$1,000
42d-st., No. 249 W., 5 years, per year	1,800
126th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-av., 7 years, per year	25
Lexington-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year	225
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year	225
Maiden-lane, No. 131, 5 years, per year	2,880
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Herbert-st., n. s., 95.9 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 25x100	$400
Hicks-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Coles-st., 25x84.6	7,200
Raymond-st., w. s., 130 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	2,200
Scholes-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	2,550
Warren-st. and Rogers-av., n. e. corner, 51.3x109.10x50x98.8	1,400
2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of North 11th-st., 50x100	2,200
6th-st., s. s., 117.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.0½x100	4,800
21st-st. and 10th-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	450
Atlantic-av., s. s., 502.8 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 123x36.10x117x52x31.6	1,400
Bedford-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85	7,500
De Kalb-av. and Steuben-st., n. e. corner, 156x100	3,500
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Clay-st., 50x100	3,600
Washington-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x100	600
Lots Nos. 68, 35, 93, 92, 7, 34, 32, 31, 16, 17, Prospect Hill map	nom.
Lots Nos. 52, 53, 23, 32, 86, 90, 91, 82 to 86, inclusive, Prospect Hill map	nom.
Lease Recorded.	
North 2d-st., Nos. 9 and 11, 10 years, per year	$275
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
Town Landing road, e. s., the Parsonage, ¾ acre	$3,000
6th-av., e. s., Mount Vernon, part lot No. 281, 56x105	1,200
New-st., s. w. s., Tuckahoe, lot No. 26, Morgan's, 50x175	225
Bleecker-st., s. w. s., West Mount Vernon, lot No. 221, 88x113	1,100
New-York and Boston to Mill road, 6 acres, Sheriff's sale	1,375
Mill road and J. L. Townsend's, corner of, ¼ acre, Sheriff's sale	618
Wakefield, lots Nos. 796, 845 to 817, 250, 882, 883, 885, 1,111, 1,112, 1,133, 1,156, 1,209, 119, 890	380
Mamaroneck.	
Warren-st., s. s., (Washingtonville,) lots Nos. 197, 199, 100x100	$150
Warren-st., s. s., (Washingtonville,) lot 195, 50x100	75
Weaver-st., e. s., Isabella Cox's, (indefinite)	2,030
Morrisania.	
Tinton-av., n. w. s., lot No. 264, (East Morrisania,) 25x105	$800
Pelham.	
West portion of Mary Pell's Farm, buildings, &c.	$20,000
Rye.	
Purchase road, w. s. portion of Strang farm, partly in Harrison, 187 acres	$13,000
Horton-av., e. s. (Portchester) 50x92	600
Horton-av., e. s. (Portchester) 94x100	1,200
Lot No. 2, Finlay estate, 5 acres	2,000
West Farms.	
1st-st. and Av. B., n. w. corner, 100x120	$2,600
White Plains.	
Railroad-av., s. s., adjoining Court-st., Court-house plot, lots 13 and 16	$4,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bloomfield.	
Bay-lane, s. s., A. Powleson's property, 100x256	$2,000
Belleville-av., J. F. Tobin's property, two lots, Nos. 25 and 31, front	1,060
Broad-st., corner Murray, 83x177	18,550
Livingston-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	350
Livingston-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	355
Lafayette-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of Adams-st., 75x100	1,800
Lush-st., w. s., T. Murphy's estate, 23x94	1,200
New-st., n. s., 414 ft. from Plane-st., 2x104	20
Newark-st., w. s., 205 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x97	500
South Orange-av., s. s., Newark and Clinton, J. Dennison's, 230 ft. front	12,000
Thomas-st., J. Meisenbacher's, 80x107	300
Thomas-st., C. Meisenbacher's, 80x107	425
Thomas-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of Austin-st., 25x103	1,400
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Colden-st., 37x100	6,500
Jersey City.	
Wayne-st., s. s., lot No. 9, block No. 41, Van Vorst map, 25x100	$3,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of Erie-st., 15x50	5,000
Lot No. 22, block No. 149, Cole's map, (rear part,) 16.8x20	333
Hoboken.	
Hudson-st., w. s., 154 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x100	$2,500
Hudson-st., w. s., 73 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x100	3,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 113 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x100	3,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 133 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x100	3,000
Adams-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th-st., 100x100, (September, 1868)	2,850
Adams-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th-st., 100x100, (October, 1868)	3,600
Hudson City.	
Water and Madison sts., southerly cor., 31.6x149	$800
Bergenwood road, e. s., adjoining Jane S. Rodgers', 86x22 6x30x112.6x66x19.6x148x67.8	15,500
Lots No. 48 to 53 inclusive, map Chelsea, 50x100	3,800
North Bergen.	
Fisher-av., n. s., 126 ft. e. of Hackensack road, 74x125	$3,000
Bayonne.	
Bayonne-av., corner Avenue E, 298x172	$5,000
Greenville.	
Henry-place, lot No. 126, block No. 4, 29x100	$2,600
Union.	
2d-st., e. s., lots Nos. 10 and 11, block No. 3, Gardner's property	$612

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	42	Barley, bushels	68,191
Flour, bbls	10,791	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	4,153	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	148,335	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	62,764	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	7,900	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	24,000	Petroleum, bbls	3,598

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 50 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ꝑ lb. At auction, on Wednesday, 3,171 bags Rio were sold at equal to $10 41, gold, ꝑ lb., in bond.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,282 bales, including 1,757 bales to spinners, 230 bales to shippers, and 295 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ꝑ lb.	25	25¼	25½@25¾
Middling, ꝑ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,593
Receipts last week	19,767
Receipts preceding week	17,698
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	95,723
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	486,105
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,322
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	19,650
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	232,918
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	23,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	241,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	143,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	78,500
Exports, same time last year	32,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	125,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	112,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been less plenty, and have been quoted firmer, on, however, a restricted business. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 35c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@35c.; Western by express, 35c.@36c.; Canada, 34c.@36c. ꝑ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are not doing as well as last week, and prices are not as firm. Pears are about over, the few arriving selling at high figures. Grapes are dull, with a large stock on the market, most of which is in poor condition and difficult to sell at any price. We quote: Pears, Louise Bonne, $20@$25; Pears, common, $6@$12; Pears, Seckel, $18@$30; Pears, Duchess, $20@$35; Apples common, $3@$3 25; Apples, Greening, $4@$4 25; Apples, Baldwin, $4@$4 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $3 50@$4; Apples, mixed lots, $3 50@$4 ꝑ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, ꝑ lb., 6c.@9c.; Grapes, common, ꝑ lb., 3c.@5c.; Grapes, Catawba, ꝑ lb., 10c.@14c. Quinces, ꝑ bbl., $12@$15; Citron, ꝑ bbl. $1 25@$1 50; Cranberries, ꝑ bbl. $13@$17. Dried Apples are dull, the only demand being for a small local trade. Unpeeled Peaches are also dull, with a very heavy stock in the market. Beans are scarce and wanted. We quote: New Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Southern, 8c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@23c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 13c.@14c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@9½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Cherries, pitted, 44c.@46c. ꝑ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at generally a shade easier, though somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7 20; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 20@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 30@$8 ꝑ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 60
Extra State	6 50@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	7 30@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 25@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 20@$9 25 for poor to fair, and $9 25@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ꝑ bbl. California Flour has been in moderate demand, at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 570 sacks at $6 90@$10 as extremes for Extras, and $11 75@$12 50 for choice new, received via the Isthmus, ꝑ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in more demand at $5 80@$8 for inferior to choice, ꝑ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in request at $5 10@$6 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Excelsior; $6 15 for Caloric, and $6 30 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4 35@$4 75 ꝑ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,500 bushels, including red Canada, (Winter,) in bond, at $1 75; White Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 80@$2 08, the latter an extreme price for Choice; No. 1 Spring at $1 63@$1 66; No. 2 Spring at $1 56@$1 56; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 50; No. 3 Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ꝑ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active and quoted much higher, though closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 179,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 12 for unsound, and $1 12@$1 15 for Mixed Western, afloat and in store, closing at $1 14 for the best, ꝑ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of only 2,100 bushels Western at $1 45@$1 48 ꝑ bushel. Barley has been quiet at former rates, sales having been made to-day of 9,500 bushels at $2 22 for choice Canada West ꝑ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at $2 25@$2 30 ꝑ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, but at a further reduction in prices. Sales 87,000 bushels Western at 71c. for sound ꝑ bushel. The Bean market is irregular and prices range widely. Peas are without activity. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $4@$4 50; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 25@$3 50; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 50@$1 55; Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat, $1 85@$2 ꝑ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been salable and steady at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ꝑ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at steady rates, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@97½c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ꝑ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 35@$8 50 ꝑ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 62; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand and firm at 16½c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ꝑ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are higher, and an active demand springing up causes a temporary scarceness. Sweets are more plenty, and the market is again lower. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 75@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 25; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 50@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 75; Delaware Sweet, $4@$5; Norfolk Sweet, $3@$3 25 ꝑ bbl. Onions, Red, ꝑ bbl., $6@$6 50; Onions, White, ꝑ bbl., $6 50@$7; Tomatoes, ꝑ basket, $1@$1 25; Marrow Squash, ꝑ bbl., $1 50@$1 75; Cabbages, ꝑ 100, $6@$10; Russia Turnips, ꝑ bbl., $2@$2 50; Pumpkins, ꝑ 100, $10@$14.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry are lighter, and the market is better. Game is more plenty and fairly active. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ꝑ lb., 18c.@20c.; Fowls, ꝑ lb., 13c.@15c.; Geese, ꝑ pair, $1 75@$2; Ducks, ꝑ pair, 80c.@$1; Spring Chickens, ꝑ lb., 16c.@18c. *Game*—Pigeons, stall fed, ꝑ dozen, $2 75@$3; Pigeons, flight, ꝑ dozen, $1 75@$2; Woodcock, ꝑ pair, 70c.@75c.; English Snipe, ꝑ dozen, $2@$2 25; Partridge, ꝑ dozen, $1@$1 25; Grouse, ꝑ dozen, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcase, ꝑ lb., 14c.@16c.; Venison, saddle, ꝑ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $26 75@$27 25 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27, regular way; $27@$27 25 for small lots of Old Mess; $26 25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl.; sales were also reported of 4,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, to Nov. 15, at $26 87@$27 ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy; sales equal to 120 packages, at 12c.@17c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ lb. Bacon is quiet and depressed; sales equal to 325 boxes, including Short Clear at 15c.@15½c., and Short Rib at 14½c. ꝑ lb. Lard has been in limited request at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 475 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@17¾c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17¼c. for prime Steam, ꝑ lb. Beef is quite dull at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 85 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $28@$33 for New, ꝑ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

> The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,573 packages, which are light and insufficient for the increased wants of consumers at this period of the year. Stock is still persistently held in the dairy districts, under the hope that something may occur to advance prices. The Fall make of Butter still continues ample under the influences of fine weather and splendid feed for the cattle, while the great bulk of the Butter crop in all the leading counties still remains unmoved and untouched, and only awaits quotations that this market may be starved into, to precipitate sufficient Stock on it, to create another extreme revulsion in prices. We note an advance in the fine grades of Butter, but it is only extra qualities that will command our outside prices, while the market is very sensitive, and any increase of receipts would instantly cause lower prices. Pail Butter continues nominally at 55c., while the bulk of the Stock is sold at 40c.@50c. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ꝑ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ꝑ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ꝑ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ꝑ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ꝑ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ꝑ lb.	43 @46
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ꝑ lb.	40 @41
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ꝑ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ꝑ lb.	38 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ꝑ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ꝑ lb.	35 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ꝑ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ꝑ lb.	25 @27

> The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 53,719 boxes, the bulk of which are, as usual, in transit and for English account. Cheeses are firmly held in both City and country. Exporters continue to bear this market, and decline, habitually, buying, unless at prices which, publicly quoted, would enable them to buy cheaper in the country, and this market is thus only used as a lever by them for outside operations. A fair demand only has prevailed during the week for local and coastwise trade at our quotations, as the absorbing public interest in the approaching elections causes transactions of any extent or moment to be deferred. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ꝑ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ꝑ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ꝑ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¾c. and 165 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13½c.@15¾c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; 34,500 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@20½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been lightly dealt in at $1 10@$1 12, free, ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, and rates have been unsettled to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Crocker vs. Ship Gossamer.	32—U. S. vs. Ship Realm.
282—Howes et al. vs. Schr. Loon.	23—U. S. vs. Ship Wm. Lord.
41—Wright et al. vs. Bark Muskingum, &c.	34—U. S. vs. Ship J. A. Stamler.
29—U. S. vs. Ship Marion.	37—U. S. vs. Ship Kate Dyer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, &c.	5180—Leverette vs. O'Neill et al.
4260—Wood vs. Am. Washing Fluid Co.	5194—Sinsheimer et al. vs. Melleney et al.
4380—Kopper vs. Moore et al.	5218—Welles vs. Crooker.
4464—Straub vs. Millemann et al.	5247—Anglo-Austrian Bank vs. Fremont.
4484—Birdseye et al. vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.	5292—Pitt et al. vs. Kerwin.
4534—Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. N. A. Steamship Co.	5334—Smith vs. Stevens.
4630—Steinwey vs. Lowenstein.	5346—Richmond vs. Reed.
4704—Bartlett vs. Levi.	5352—Ward vs. Smith.
4952—Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.	5422—Bonnell et al. vs. Lent, Jr.
4986—Carter, Recr. vs. Doremus et al.	5444—Miller et al. vs. Shanagan et al.
5014—Godfrey vs. Laighton.	5472—Am. Law Co. vs. Schenck.
5068—Low vs. Garbutt.	5558—Francis vs. Lung.
5076—McQuaid vs. Redmond et al.	5614—Claflin et al. vs. Regensberger.
	5630—Paillard et al. vs. Reed.
	5726—Northrup vs. Handee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
113—In re. Widening, of Sixth-avenue.	221—Brown vs. Friend.
166—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.	273—Abbett et al. vs. Elmer.
187—Skinner vs. Bush.	275—Philips vs. Wheeler, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
349—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.	417—McCormick vs. Sarson.
	517—Connell vs. Lane.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
535—Noah vs. Viennot.	740—Straussman vs. Low.
709—Dennison vs. Goldstein.	700—Redfield vs. Dorman.
472—Mueller vs. Hoyt.	491—Farel vs. Elmore.
925—Herckener, Jr., vs. Moirs.	315—Toledo, Logansport and N. J. R. R. Co. vs. Hawks.
724—Bennet vs. Cook et al.	538—Skeehan vs. Rooney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 29.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LEE DIVORCE CASE.

Georgiana G. Lee vs. *Stephen G. Lee.*—The Court to-day decided that "the custody of the children shall be awarded to the mother, with leave to the father to see them twice a week for two hours on each occasion, either at the mother's residence, or, if she objects to that, then at some place to be designated in the order."

In connection with this we print the following from the counsel for the plaintiff:

"In the report of this case, published the 27th inst., the following mistake occurs, viz.: At the end of the report it is said, 'the inference is that his wife was at one time a servant in his (the plaintiff's) employ, from the fact that at the time of her marriage she was in receipt from him of $90 per year and board.' We are informed that this statement is an error, and that there is no evidence to warrant any such inference. The statement of counsel on the subject was that at the time of the marriage the plaintiff's entire income was only $90 per year, exclusive of her board. The allowance of $750 per month, made by Judge Barnard, was to cover the support, maintenance and education of four children, as well as the support of the wife, and was based upon an agreement made by the husband to make this allowance."

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 29.

Before First Judge Daly, and Judges Brady and Barrett.

COMMON CARRIERS—THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN TIME OF WAR.

Chauncey D. Spaid vs. *The New-York Mail Steamship Company.*—The plaintiff in this suit took passage from this port on or about the 9th of July, 1864, on the steamship *Electric Spark*—then so called—belonging to the defendant's line. He had on board his family, or at least a portion of them, and a quantity of baggage. When the *Electric Spark* was a short distance outside of Sandy Hook, on the 10th of July, the pirate *Florida* took her captive. The Captain of the privateer allowed the passengers, after a time, to go aboard a certain schooner, with their baggage. The sea became rough before they were all transferred, and the pirate Captain refused to let some of the baggage go to the schooner in a small boat, but said he would send it. The plaintiff herein having lost one of his trunks, brought an action in the Marine Court against the Steamship Company, as common carriers, and recovered a judgment for the amount claimed. The defendants thereupon took an appeal to the General Term of the Common Pleas. Here, among other things, they take the ground that the promise of the pirate Captain to convey the baggage was without consideration, he being sort of a gratuitous bailee; also that this was a time of war, and they (defendants) were overcome by the public enemy; that by common law they are not responsible for the acts of that enemy, any more than they are for the acts of God.

The case was argued at considerable length and decision reserved.

For plaintiffs and respondents, Mr. Glassy; for defendants and appellants, Mr. Vanderpoel.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

The members of the firm of Watson & Crary, who are engaged in the rectification of liquors, at No. 218 Pearl-street and No. 171 Christopher-street, were yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, charged with having caused an important witness in an internal revenue case to flee from the country, thus willfully obstructing the ends of justice. The accused furnished bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to appear for examination on Saturday.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Yesterday, in the case of Robert Boyd, charged with embezzling a valuable letter from Station "E," in this City, where he was employed as a clerk, an examination was held before Commissioner OSBORN. After listening to the testimony in the case, the Commissioner decided to hold the accused for trial.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Twenty-one cases of petit larceny, fifteen of assault and battery, four of cruelty to animals, one of malicious mischief, and one of keeping disorderly house, composed the calendar of yesterday. Aside from occasional spurts between the Court and counsel, and an episode to be noted, the session was one out of which only a robust imagination could extract anything interesting or sensational.

EXTREMES EMBRACE.

John W. Phœnix is one whose accent and physiognomy tell that he ventured from the green glades of Ireland to dwell in a human hive, at No. 329 Second-avenue. John did not pretend that he was a stranger to the hazards of Metropolitan life, and yet he was induced by the loss of $9 to relate how he had tumbled into one of the City's pit falls and he did it in this way: "You see, yer Honor, I was comin' through Thompson-street Monday night, and a woman at a second flure windy axed me in; I shtopped, and she come down and opened the doore and I follered her in, not a knowin' all this time she was a nagur, for nobody, yer Honor, despises a nagur more'n I do; I got in the room, and when I saw she was a nagur I was quite horrified and wanted to go out, but she locked the doore and I gave her $2 and laid down on the bed and went to sleep." The witness proceeded to dilate upon the horror of his situation caused by this proximity of a "nagur" and of the presence of "three awfully black wenches" in the next room, and finally that at 2 o'clock in the morning he discovered the loss of his money. The prisoner, Bertha Jones, a rather comely mulatto, told an entirely different story of the insistance of Phœnix in amorous advances and of her great difficulty in "gettin' shet of him" even with the dawn of morning. Bertha was acquitted.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Leopold Wise et al. *vs.* Max L. Guttman; motion denied; $7 costs to abide the event.

Appleby *vs.* Woodgate et al.; motion granted.

Davidson *vs.* Spinola; default opened on payment of $7 costs; defendant to consent to a reference if plaintiff so elect.

Brady *vs.* Merritt; motion granted; defendant to stipulate not to sue.

Lee *vs.* Lee; the custody of the children is awarded to the mother, with leave to the father to see them twice a week for two hours on each occasion, either at the mother's residence, or, if she objects to that, then at some place to be designated in the order.

Bangs *vs.* Swords, &c.; motion granted.

Clark *vs.* Rodriques, &c.; motion granted; defendant may answer in five days; $7 costs to abide the event of the action.

E. M. Link *vs.* Henry Link; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Butterworth *vs.* Crawford; motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Auwry *vs.* Bendall; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Dart *vs.* Walker; allowance of $1,000 granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER STOLEN CATTLE—CAN CATTLE BE IDENTIFIED AFTER SLAUGHTERED.

May vs. *Brown.*—This action was brought to recover $200. The plaintiff swore that he owned four cattle; that they were stolen from him by one O'Connel, and were taken to one Murphy's slaughter-house and killed, and were then taken to the defendant's stand in Washington Market, where they were sold. Detective Coyle went to defendant's stand and there inquired of the defendant for the owner of certain quarters of beef, when he was informed by the defendant that the owner would call shortly for his money. O'Connel called and was arrested, and subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced. The money received by the defendant upon the sale was demanded, but he refused to pay over the same until he was satisfied of the plaintiff's ownership. The plaintiff and Coyle further testified that they identified the beef from the fact that one of the cattle had its side stove in and that another was with calf.

A motion for a non-suit was made and denied.

The defendant and two witnesses testified that it was absolutely impossible to identify cattle after being slaughtered and dressed; that it is common to find cattle bruised, and that O'Connel threatened to sue defendant for the money. It further appeared that the defendant was only a commission agent.

Counsel for the defence, in summing up, insisted that there was no identification of the cattle, and that as the defendant was a commission agent, there could be no recovery against him, the action being in tort. For the plaintiff, it was argued *contra.*

The jury found for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pearsall for the plaintiff; Mr. A. H. Reavey for the defendant.

INTERESTING TO LAWYERS.

Alvah D. Thompson vs. *George Crawford.*—This was a motion in an action for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, for the allowance under the clause of section 208 of the Code, to compel the determination of claims to real property.

His Honor, Judge GILBERT, held that a mechanic's lien was, in effect, a statutory mortgage, and the foreclosure of it was, in fact, the determination of a claim to real property, and granted the allowance, thus overruling Randolph *vs.* Foster, in 4 Abb.

Overfield & Minor for plaintiff; S. A. Underhill for defendant.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

IMPORTANT SUIT FOR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Gorham F. Baker et al. vs. *Charles W. Remington.*—This was an action to recover between $9,000 and $10,000, which the plaintiffs, the firm of Baker & Montague, flour merchants, say they lost through the fraudulent representations of the defendant, as to the solvency and credit of a certain Mrs. Fritz, who owned a flouring-mill in Dutchess County.

The story of the plaintiffs is, that Mr. Philip C. Fritz, agent and husband of Mrs. Fritz, applied to them for a quantity of sour flour on credit.

The plaintiffs, however, were not satisfied with some previous transactions with him, and they refused to trust.

Fritz referred them to Mr. Remington, who told Mr. Montague, as sworn by the latter, that the Fritzes were good; that they had a mill worth $20,000 in the market, and only encumbered to the extent of $8,000, and that he would trust them himself.

On these representations the plaintiffs trusted Fritz with $7,000 worth of flour, and shortly afterward with about $2,000 worth more. To their surprise they found that Fritz was not good; that Remington himself held a mortgage of some $9,000 on the property, and other parties held another for a similar amount; that besides this, Fritz was indebted to Remington for a large amount, which amount Fritz paid off at a time which rendered it probable that the proceeds of the flour went to help the payment. Under these circumstances they concluded, after trying to collect from Fritz, to sue Remington on the ground of fraud.

For the defence testimony was produced to show that the representation as to the value of the property was true, and that Mr. Remington did trust the Fritzes then, and afterward with large amounts.

That he was more fortunate in collecting his own debt was true, but that, it was contended, was no evidence of fraud. An affidavit made by Mr. Montague, when he sued Fritz, and had him arrested, was also produced to show that the flour was then said to have been sold upon the representations of Fritz alone, and that no charge was then made upon Mr. Remington.

The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $10,079 65.

For plaintiffs, George B. Thompson and Greenville T. Jenks; for defendant, D. J. Noyes and William Fullerton.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

LARCENY OF CANARY BIRDS.

CHARLES ROSENTHAL and AUGUST MORITZ, two young men in the employ of CHAS. REICHE & BROS., importers of birds and animals, No. 65 Chatham-street, were arrested yesterday, on a charge of having stolen five canary birds from the store and selling them to FRANK MORITZ, No. 43 Chatham-street. FRANK MORITZ was also arrested for receiving the stolen property. All of the accused were committed for trial, in default of bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Capt. JOSEPH A. JACKSON, of the canal boat *Russell Morgan*, was arraigned before the acting Magistrate yesterday on a charge of "false pretences," preferred by JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, of No. 8 South-street. It appears that on the 19th inst. NICHOLAS A. WHITE, of Utica, left with the complainant $150 for the purpose of making advances to the accused, when he should arrive with his boat from Chesapeake Creek, near South Amboy, N. J., with 100 tons of clay, *en route* for Utica. On the 22d inst. JACKSON called on Mr. FAIRBANKS and stated that he had the canal boat loaded with clay, and he wanted the advance money agreed upon. The complainant gave JACKSON $124 90, and subsequently ascertained that all of the representations made by the accused were false; hence the complaint. The canal boat, instead of being laden at Chesapeake Creek, was at that time sunk. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

A SINGULAR CASE.

MADELINE FRELINGSTRAND, of No. 208 West Thirty-third-street, met EDWARD FOREST in a Thirty-fourth-street car, he having followed her from Batavia to the corner of Avenue A and Second-street. The pair then went to MADELINE'S home, where he complained of being ill, when she deposited $12 in a cupboard and started for some medicine. On her return she found FOREST gone and the money also. He was arrested yesterday, and the Alderman committed him for trial.

LARCENY OF AN EXPRESS WAGON.

Three men stole an express wagon, on Wednesday evening, belonging to Mr. SCHINDBLAEAUER, of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, and then drove down to the store of BILLINGS & Co., corner of Church and Chambers streets, where they seized a case of goods valued at $150, and were escaping with the plunder when Officer CLAPP, of the Fifth Precinct, made a rush upon them, when they ran off and abandoned the property in their possession. In the wagon was found a jimmy and four large bags. The officer arrested one of the gang, named JOHN COX, a gas fitter, and he was yesterday held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THIEF AND RECEIVER.

WILLIAM H. CLEAVELAND, of No. 19 Cortlandt-street, made a complaint, stating that for some time past he has missed a large number of traveling bags, and finally became satisfied that he was being robbed by some one in his employ. Wednesday last Officer KIERNAN, of the Tenth Precinct, found four of the bags in the possession of WILLIAM NOLAN, at No. 3 James-street. These four JOHN POWERS, the porter of Mr. CLEAVELAND, admitted he had stolen and sold to NOLAN, and both were therefore arrested, POWERS as the thief and NOLAN for receiving stolen goods. The first was held for trial at the Special Sessions and NOLAN was committed for examination.

A ROBBERY OR A FIGHT.

PETER HOLM made a complaint stating that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Oliver-street and New Bowery, he encountered GEORGE BROWN and four others, and that BROWN assaulted him, knocked him down and robbed him of his watch. Officer BUCKEN, of the Seventh Precinct, however, testified that answering the call for the Police he found the party still together; that there was dirt on the backs of both HOLM and BROWN, and on the latter, he states, with pleasing exactness, he found nothing but his clothes. The other men laughed at HOLM's idea of a robbery, and claimed that nothing more serious had happened than "a stunnin' good fight." HOLM, however, insisted on the larceny, and BROWN was therefore held for examination.

BURGLARY IN FORSYTH-STREET.

JOHN HOWE, a dealer in second-hand articles at No. 23 New Bowery, was arraigned upon two charges of burglary. It was stated that the premises No. 99 Forsyth-street had been burglariously entered, and from the lower portion of the house had been stolen a number of musical instruments valued at $400, and belonging to HENRY W. MOENING, while from the upper floor had been taken a set of carvers' tools, which was the property of CHARLES HOFFMAN. On the morning succeeding the burglary one JOHN DENNY brought to Mr. MOENING, to be repaired, an instrument which was immediately identified as one of those stolen. DENNY stated he had bought it of HOWE, and, his premises being then searched by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, the tools of HOFFMAN were found in his possession, but none of the other instruments were discovered. HOWE was taken into custody, and, complaints being made against him by MOENING and HOFFMAN, was required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 in each case for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN A HOTEL.

HEZEKIAH A. BRAYTON was a guest Wednesday night at the Westmoreland Hotel, and being awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw a man standing at the bureau in the room. He immediately sprang from the bed and grasped the man, who, however, managed to tear himself away and fled from the room. BRAYTON pursued and saw the fugitive rush up the hallway leading to Room No. 37. Of course the house was at once alarmed, and Officer JACKSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, being called in, was informed of the cause of the disturbance, and also of the fact that on the preceding evening two men had arrived at the house registering themselves as CHARLES J. MURDOCK and J. P. MOORE, and had been assigned to Room No. 37. The Officer proceeded to the room where he found and arrested both men, recognizing in MOORE one THOMAS PASSMORE. MURDOCK was sitting on the end of the bed near the window, which was partially open, and the Officer searching under this window found a watch, chain, sleeve buttons and other articles of jewelry and money, all valued at $349, tied up in a handkerchief, and all of which was identified by Mr. BRAYTON as his property. The prisoners being arraigned yesterday morning were profuse and persistent in their assertions of their respectability and innocence, but they demanded an examination, which was accorded them. Meantime they were committed to prison.

Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., and the Rector of Grace Church, Jersey City.

After the religious services at the wigwam in Jersey City on Sunday last, it was stated that Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., would probably preach there on Sunday next. This report having reached the Rector of Grace Church, Jersey City, gave occasion for the following communication, published in the Jersey City *Daily Times* on Tuesday afternoon, and referred to in the TIMES of Tuesday:

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 26, 1868.

MY DEAR TIMES: I have just come in to my house from a day of arduous labor, though very little, if any, more severe than that of other days. My professional work began at 9 A. M. An hour or two was spent in the Convention in New-York, of which I am a member. At 7 o'clock I took a hasty meal, the only one since my breakfast, and the more hasty because a venerable female parishioner, who called at the moment of my sitting down, was waiting for her usual monthly stipend in my parlor, and I dared not go to her until I had secured my refreshments, lest other calls should compel me to defer to a still later hour what you may well suppose I stood much in need of. The refreshments obtained, I dismissed my beneficiary. I held a professional interview with another caller who had come in in the meantime. I then proceeded nearly to Hoboken to answer to a call to baptize a dying child; then as far in an opposite direction to perform services for a sick gentleman; then visited three other families in need of various cares, and finally, as I have said above, I have arrived at my home, of course, weary beyond what I care to say. But I have not forgotten to bring home with me the *Times*, and the first article, that in relation to the Sunday services at the wigwam, fixes my attention closely. I am pleased to hear of the extraordinary gathering there. From the synopsis given, I gather that the sermon was excellent and timely. I trust good was done. The presumption is that the reverend gentlemen who participated in and conducted these services neglected no home duties in discharging these, and it is certain that none of them violated any of the usages, or rules, or canons of the denominations to which they respectively belong.

But your article closes with a notice, that on "Sunday next it is expected that Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., will preach at the same place." This it is which has induced me to take up, at this late hour, my pen, and which has caused me to refer as above to my own labors during this day. And the object of that statement will appear, when I mention that one of the families I have visited, as above described, belongs to this gentleman's parish; they have a pew in his church; they are, the heads of the family at least, communicants of the parish; but their pastor, whom you announce as expected to preach here next Sunday, is unable to find time to visit this most worthy but most afflicted family. Upon the occasion of a recent bereavement, a clergyman of a neighboring parish was called to perform the funeral services. Another bereavement has been some time impending a case of sickness of a nature (and especially in view of the subject) to call forth the most anxious solicitude on the part of the pastor who feels the value of an immortal soul, or who is susceptible of sympathy for the affliction of relatives, but which has not met with any corresponding response upon the part of the clergymen whom you announce as the preacher for next Sunday. Pardon me then if, for Mr. TYNG's sake, I beg to doubt the accuracy of your information. I am unwilling to believe that the pastor who, for want of time to discharge these sad but necessary duties himself, suffers his brethren to be called upon to visit his sick and bury his dead, can find the time to come here to preach, however he may be invited. I might base my doubt upon other grounds; upon the ground, for instance, that in doing as announced, he would be plainly and consciously violating the usages and canons of the Church to which he belongs; but I prefer to base my unbelief upon the higher grounds above stated. If, from the knowledge he may have of the clergy of his Church, located in this city, he reasons that he can violate the canons of his Church with impunity here, he certainly reasons well. They will raise no objection to his preaching here when he pleases and as often as he pleases. He will be within the parishes of brethren who will be too busy to give any heed to the waywardness and eccentricities of which he would thus become guilty. But if am wrong and you are right, if he feels a call to come to this city next Sunday, in spite of all the need which some of his people have of his counsels and his prayers, in comforting the bereaved and preparing the dying for their end, if he will come to me and place himself for a little while at my disposal, I will give him employment in cellars and garrets, among the sick and poor, which will be truly divine, and though it will introduce him to no ordinary audiences, it will bring him, more than all you propose, consciously near to his divine Master; and though the journals of the following day will have no applauses for him, he shall have the more precious approbation of his own conscience, and the benedictions of men and women whose benedictions are clothed upon with the benedictions of God.

Pardon the length of this communication. I should have made no objection to the preaching proposed, nor have remarked at all upon the notice you gave, but that it came so curiously upon the experiences of the day, and seemed so irreconcilable with what I had heard in the course of the day's duty.

Yours, very truly,
S. M. RICE, Rector of Grace Church.

The Recent Extensive Larcenies by Truck Drivers—Examination in the Case by Alderman Coman.

A detailed account was given in yesterday's TIMES of the nefarious proceedings of several truck drivers, who were in the habit of opening packages and cases intrusted to their care for shipment, and substituting inferior goods for the merchandise ordered by customers of various wholesale houses in this City. MICHAEL FENEY, a cartman in the employ of TOWNSEND JACKSON, of No. 95 Chambers-street, who was arrested by Detectives EUSTACE and FARLEY, of the Central Office, was yesterday arraigned before Alderman COMAN, to answer a charge of grand larceny. Mr. ALSBERG, a member of the firm of ALSBERG, JORDAN & Co., of No. 51 Walker-street, appeared as complainant, and made an affidavit accusing FEENEY of having stolen $151 worth of coats, pantaloons, flannels, and other goods, which were contained in a case consigned to WM. HOUSEMANN & Co., of Georgia. The case was delivered to Mr. JACKSON for cartage, and he handed the case to FEENEY, with instructions to take the same to the Savannah steamer, when the latter took it to No. 143 Laurens-street.

Detective EUSTACE then testified that he had watched FEENEY take the case from the premises of ALSBERG, JORDAN & Co., and traced it to No. 143 Laurens-street, where he found the accused engaged in removing the contents. FEENEY was arrested by him after considerable resistance. The premises are occupied by one S. LEYBECK, and the detective found him overhauling the goods taken from the case by FEENEY. After handing his prisoner over to a policeman, Detective EUSTACE reëntered the premises to arrest LEYBECK, but he had made his escape by climbing a fence. On this showing the Alderman committed FEENEY for trial at the General Sessions, without bail.

AUGUSTUS and JOHN MCKEE, (brothers,) carmen also in the employ of Mr. JACKSON, were also arraigned before the acting Magistrate on a charge of being implicated in the same series of larcenies, and as the evidence against them was not yet in a complete form, they were remanded for examination, in order to afford the detectives an opportunity to make further investigations. The employes of other "boss" carmen are also suspected of similar larcenies, and many of our leading mercantile firms complain of repeated and mysterious larcenies of goods shipped by them to country customers. A vigorous effort is now being made to discover the parties who are guilty, both as the thieves and receivers of stolen property, and the developments will, no doubt, prove interesting and important.

Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

The third meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association took place yesterday afternoon, at the United States Hotel. The proceedings were in reference to the present strike among the workmen of the trade. Mr. JACOBI reported from the Committee appointed for conference with the Cigarmakers' Union, that the members had agreed to coöperate with the Association in amicably adjusting the questions at issue. Mr. HIRSCH, President of the Association, said he had personally conferred with the Union on the evening before, and had told them that if they conspired against the manufacturers the latter would have to conspire in return. The Union has promised to consult, and he had little doubt that in a week all differences would be arranged.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the number of workmen now employed by members of the Association, amounted to fifteen hundred, or three-fifths of those in the City.

Mr. HIRSCH moved that inasmuch as many journeymen were now out of work, those who desired to do so might return to the factories of STRAITON, SCHMIDT & STORMS, and Mr. STACHELBERG, the only establishments now on strike, at the old wages, and, if the Committee on Arbitration decided on higher wages, the latter would pay the price fixed.

Mr. STRAITON said he was even willing to pay the wages required by the Union, providing that his firm could retain the difference between the amount and that of the old wages, until a decision could be arrived at.

Mr. STACHELBERG, in the name of his firm, objected to that, and both motions were voted down; but it was resolved that no manufacturer, whose hands should happen to be on strike, should have a right to settle directly on any terms with his workmen before the next meeting of the Association, but leave all arrangements in the hands of the Arbitrating Committee.

It was resolved, also, that each member whose hands might be on strike should furnish to the Secretary a list containing the names of all workmen striking, and that the list be printed and furnished to each member. Also, that all members absent from meetings of the Association, without sufficient excuse, should be fined $1. Also, that no manufacturer should in future be eligible to membership in the Association whose hands should be on strike at the time of his application.

An adjournment took place till next Thursday. Notice of the place will be given in the *Tobacco Leaf* newspaper, a weekly published every Wednesday, at No. 142 Fulton-street.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CARNEY, colored, who was shot on Monday night by GEORGE TILLMAN, also colored, during a quarrel at No. 127 West Thirty-third street, died yesterday of the wound so received, at his residence, No. 100 West Thirty-third street. Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified, and will hold an inquest to-day. TILLMAN is now under arrest.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
INTEND TO MOVE
NEXT WEEK,
and they now offer
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS OF SUPERIOR MAKES.
BLACK ALPACAS at 37½ cents.
IMITATION IRISH POPLIN.
FRENCH MERINO AND EMPRESS, 75 cents.
4-4 SERGE at 50 cents.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, cents.
AND OTHER DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
No 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

MME. F. PINCHON
Informs her customers that she has removed to
NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE,
and has now opened a large and elegant assortment of COSTUMES, DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c., &c., selected from the most distinguished house at Paris.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 19 Brevoort-place,
East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND VELVET BONNETS AT half price, to reduce stock, this week. Children's Hats, Theatre Bonnets and Vails. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SCHWEITZER PATENT
BOLT COMPANY,
Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Freeman sts.
H. S. TERBELL, Prest., No. 39 Walker-st.
T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r, No. 120 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,
At very low prices. Send for price list.
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Jewelers,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Laying of corner-stone for new building, at 4th-av. and 23d-st., on SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. If weather prevents, on Monday, at same hour. Drs. Hall, Foss, Rev. Mr. Buckland and others will participate in exercises.

USE EARL'S WATER-PROOF LEATHER PRESERVER—the best article in the world. City and country stores supplied at McDOWELL & DICKINSON'S, No. 287 Washington-st., corner Chambers-st., New-York. Factory, No. 29 Attorney-st.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN apples for sale, packed expressly for presents; fruit very fine this year. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.

MONDAY, Nov. 9,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, rufflings, trillings, &c.

Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,
store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
Office No. 28 Pine-st.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1868, AT 1½ o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, at Northwood, Westchester County, N. Y., 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Rye, on the public road leading from Rye to the capital of the county, White Plains:

15 VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND, from 4 to 16 acres each, beautifully situated, and overlooking Long Island and Long Island Sound. The land is from 100 to 150 feet above high-water mark, and fronting and in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Eaton, Drake, Stevens, Abbott, Mathews, Macy, Cragin, and others; one hour by rail from the City of New-York. All the plots have been arranged with great care, each having a beautiful frontage and site, healthy location and good neighborhood. Also, a dwelling-house with 16 rooms, stable, carriage-house and other outbuildings.

Sale without reserve.

Parties desiring to attend the sale will be provided with a special car, free of charge, which will leave at 11¼ A. M. from New-Haven Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., on day of sale, and will, on their arrival at Rye, be provided with conveyances to and from the grounds free of charge.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, or to ANDREW WILSON, JR., Esq., on the premises.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

693,200 DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS, BY ORDER OF H. R. HULBURD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:)

$693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s, of 1862, 1864, 1866 and 1881. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 50 feet in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniences, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF SUPERIOR CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK OF FURNITURE IN
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT,
OAK, MAHOGANY
AND EBONY, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 113 Fulton and 43 Ann-st., the stock comprising rosewood and walnut suites, richly covered and upholstered, rosewood and walnut heavily carved chamber suites, with marble tops, library suites, secretary and library bookcases, solid rosewood and walnut centre-tables, etageres, oak and walnut sideboards, oak and walnut extension-tables, lounges, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of

W. MORTIMER, Assignee.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

REFEREE'S SALE OF
THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT
NO. 111 BOWERY.
Under the direction of
Thos. C. Fields, Esq., Referee,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1868,
At 12 M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

Terms on day of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROVISION UTENSILS AT AUCTION—The stock of a pork packing establishment.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., one boiler, nearly new: steam engine and hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard-presses and coolers, beam scales and weights, oil-casks, blocks, tables, &c. The stock of an establishment retiring from business.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

100 bags soft-shell almonds.
8 cases figs—pill boxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots, at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C. R. R. of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same lot sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Reqna Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 5, 2, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of what was formerly the Allen or Slidell prop rty, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER,
Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along a land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1, and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

AT NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., elegant household furniture, removed to our Salesroom in the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, on FRIDAY, 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at the above rooms, an elegant assortment of household furniture, made by our best City makers, consisting in part of rich parlor suites, in brocatel, satin, green silk, reps, &c.; buhl cabinets, centre tables, etageres and suites to match, rich brocatel and lace curtains, with rosewood and black walnut cornices; easy chairs, in satin and brocatel; reclining lounges, fine clocks and mantel ornaments in bronze and ormolu; paintings and engravings, in rich carved frames.

Dining-room furniture, in black walnut; buffets, extension tables, arm-chairs, lounges, rich decorated dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, &c.

LIBRARY—Fine carpets, bookcases, library tables, fine books, in rich bindings; marble and bronze busts, &c.

BEDROOM—Carved black walnut and rosewood armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, bedding, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

TOBACCO, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern:

Packages of 1 and 5 pound extra fine Killickinick.
Kegs of loose extra fine Killickinick.
Barrels of loose extra fine Killickinick.
Boxes of fine chewing.
Cuddies ¼ pound chewing.
Cases extra fine Virginia Killickinick.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room and bed-room suites, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and black walnut etageres, centre-tables, buffets, extension tables, hair and feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine silver-plated ware, glass-ware and crockery, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by the Driggs Patent Piano Company, cost $700.

Carved rosewood 7-octave pianos, by R. H. Thorne, New-York.

Mahogany frame six-pocket billiard table.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF

Super fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, &c. On THIS DAY in continuation, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., just landed and for absolute sale; also a fine lot of silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

ON SATURDAY,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At 11 o'clock, removed for convenience of sale, a large lot of superior furniture of the usual varieties. Catalogues and particulars at sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT—BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

	Per annum.
Bond-st., near Broadway, large house and stable, with three fronts, to lease for business	$7,000
Cliff-st., two houses, 26 rooms	1,400
East Houston, a very large hotel	10,000
University-place, near 14th-st., 26x105 feet, 4-story brick	7,000
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., 14 rooms	4,000
2d-av., near 59th-st., 12 rooms	1,800
7th-st., near 2d-av., 14 rooms	3,000
5th-av., near 22d-st., extra large house to lease for business	14,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av., extra large house	4,000
West 14th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story brick	4,000
West 14th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story English basement, 25x65	3,500
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story brick	5,000
West 24th-st., near 5th-av., full size	4,500
East 33d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story English basement; some furniture for sale	2,500
West 34th-st., near 7th-av., 4-story English basement; some furniture for sale	2,000
West 36th-st., near 7th-av., 13 rooms, and furniture for sale	1,800
East 37th-st., near 5th-av., full size, first-class	4,500
East 38th-st., near Park-av., 4-story English basement	3,000
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 16 rooms; furniture for sale	3,600
East 50th-st., near 3d-av., 11 rooms, to May 1, '69.	800
East 58th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story, 20x50 ft.	1,800
East 78th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, 18x45 ft.	1,400
East 82d-st., near 3d-av., 3-story, 18x45 ft.	1,200
East 84th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story 2 x45; 3 rooms	800
Bergen-st., Brooklyn, 4-story English basement	900
Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, 3-story, 25x45 ft.	1,500

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

	Per month.
Grace-court, Brooklyn, large mansion and grounds, to May 1, 1869	$500
Quincey-st., Brooklyn, fine house, grounds, stable, &c., to May 1, 1869	200
2d-place, Brooklyn	225
West Warren, Brooklyn, house and stable	250
Charles, near Greenwich av., 3-story brick, to May 1, 1869	250
Great Jones-st, 20 rooms	500
Lexington-av., near 28th-st., 4-story English basement	400
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., 4-story, 20x50 ft., to May 1, 1869	350
7th-st., near 2d-av., 3-story, 14 rooms	300
7th-av., near 41st-st., 3-story, 19x40 ft	200
East 13th-st., near 3d-av., 4-story, 18x63	350
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., 4-story, full size	700
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., 4-story English basement	425
East 15th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story English basement, to May 1	300
East 17th-st., near 2d-av., 17 rooms, to May 1, 1869	700
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., 3-story Eng. basement	250
East 23d-st., near Madison-av., 4-story English basement, 2 rooms reserved, to May 1, 1869	325
West 23d-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, 15 rooms, to May 1, 1869	350
or for the year	250
West 26th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, English basement, to May 1, 1869	2,500
East 26th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, 9 rooms	275
East 27th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, 22x55 feet	325
East 28th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story, 21x45 ft., to May 1, 1869	350
West 28th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, full size	500
East 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, full size	500
East 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, English basement, 14 rooms	400
West 36th-st., near 7th-av., 3-story, 12 rooms, to May 1, 1869	300
West 46th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, 20x55 ft	450
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, 15 rooms	400
East 49th-st., near 5th-av., house and stable	700
West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, first-class	500
East 58th-st., near Lexington-av., 3-story, 18x50 ft.	300
East 78th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, 16 rooms, to May 1, 1869	225

For permits and further particulars of any of the above houses apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET, AT HUDSON CITY, ON PATERSON plank road, near Warren-st., twenty minutes by West Hoboken horse cars from Hoboken ferries, a three-story high basement house; water, furnace and range complete; also one as above for sale. Inquire on the premises, or No. 115 Waverley-place, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, to a private family only, for the Winter or longer; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, completely furnished; located in 49th-st., near 5th-av.; rent for the Winter $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., ON REASONAble terms until May next, a partly-furnished house on Orange Mountain, beautifully located near Llewellyn Park. Also, other desirable property at Orange.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, No. 33 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, three-story high-stoop house, 23x45x100; gas and water throughout, range set, tubs and furnace; house in excellent neighborhood and perfect order; possession Nov. 1, on lease. Apply on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family only, for one year or eighteen months; a four-story brown-stone high-stoop, full-sized house, completely furnished, located on 31st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE.—To rent for the Winter, or longer, to a private family, with immediate possession, a first-class full-sized house, located on West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, A first-class four-story brown-stone house, very handsomely and fully furnished, located on 31st-st., near Madison-av.; rent for the winter, $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE; THE premises No. 202 East 9th-st., as private stable and cottage. Inquire of BENJ. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., or TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CONTAINing twenty rooms, (except store,) on Broadway, near St. James Hotel, with immediate possession, rent low. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE, $400 A YEAR, NO. 120 MACdougal-st., near Amity, rear; three lines of City cars near. BENEDICT BROS., jewelers, No. 691 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

JOHN N. GENIN HAVING RETIRED from business, his former superintendent, D. A. D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., has constantly on exhibition a superb stock of hats for gents, ladies, boys, misses and infants, and ladies' and gents' Furs, at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices. Particular attention paid to fur alterations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,686 Post Office.

PLEASANT LARGE ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished at moderate price to let, in that nice block between 2d and 3d avs., a few steps from Broadway; family small and private; house first-class. No. 207 East 13th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and wife, on or about the 1st of December, in a private family; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 2,225.

A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING A HANDsomely furnished house in a desirable locality, will let a choice of rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN FROM Paris wishes to give lessons in French reading or conversation. Address MONSIEUR O., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, in a fine house and excellent location, at No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; excellent table. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board at No. 150 Waverley-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 5 Garden-row, corner 11th-st., 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday (next,) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find unusually pleasant rooms in the house of a private family residing in their own house, in the most eligible part of Brooklyn, near three lines of cars to Fulton Ferry; first-class references exchanged; preference given to permanent parties. Address, for one week, Mrs. A. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARLOR AND BEDroom for gentleman and wife; location between 6th and 3d avs. and 25th and 40th sts.; in a private family or where there are but few boarders, from about Nov. 15; price, including fire and gas, not to exceed $32 per week; first-class references given and required. Address P. C., Box No. 4,499 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS CORner house, four-story, stone front, on Lexington-av., near 55th-st., is desirous of letting her parlor, second and third floors, to one or more families, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Address Mrs. TOWNSEND, Post-office Box No. 939, New-York.

BOARD WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife of quiet habits, in a private family; dinner in the middle of the day preferred; location between Lexington and Sixth avs. and 10th and 35th sts. Address, naming terms, which must be reasonable, S., Box No. 2,070 Post Office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, with a family, can accommodate two sewing girls who work out by the day, either with boarding or lodging; will find a comfortable home. Call at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor, back room.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, with fire, gas and board for two, only $22, one for $16, hall-room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, and child of three years, nurse and infant; between 23d and 59th sts. and 2d and 8th avs.; terms must be moderate. Direct, stating terms and location, to A. C. H., Station A.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A FIRST-class four-story stone-front house, between Broadway and 4th-av., will let, with private table, one floor with parlor; no other boarders; references exchanged. Apply at No. 34 East 19th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER by a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, with terms, monthly, and location, A. A., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. O. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

NO. 45 LEXINGTON-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on first and second floors, single or en suite, with first-class board; private table if desired; family private; terms moderate; reference required.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished, well-located snug rooms; house and accommodation first-class; small private family; prices moderate; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

A FAMILY DESIRING COMFORTABLE board for the Winter will find well-furnished rooms and good table at No. 73 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON 46TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will let a large room with board; references required. Address with full particulars, HOME, Station G.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS FOR gentleman and daughter, in a pleasant locality, with early dinners, for the season, or longer if agreeable. Address B. W. E., Station D, Post Office.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET—COMfortable, well-furnished rooms, with large closets, bath-room attached, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A SECond floor of three rooms, separate or together; not three minutes' walk from three ferries; house first-class. Apply at No. 77 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR a gentleman, or gentleman and wife desiring first-class accommodations, where there are no boarders. No. 86 Orange-st.

NO. 112 WEST 4TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished back parlor, with exclusive bath, to let to two or more gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, with or without private table; location, Union-square; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. S. A. Faulkner's.)—To let, with board, a suite of rooms, third floor front; also rooms for single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR below 28th-st.—Two large furnished rooms and one bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen only; location very desirable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 215 East 10th-st.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms if required, can be obtained in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY OCCUpying a first-class house, will let, with board, to single gentlemen, two handsomely furnished rooms. Inquire at No. 27 Clinton-place, or No. 17 Front-st.

WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOME basement, suitable for a doctor's office, and two third-story rooms, without board; terms, $20 per week. Address C. E., Station D.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite, suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; house and location desirable.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a house with modern convenience can apply at No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., family private.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., OVERLOOKING MADISON-SQUARE.—To let, a handsomely furnished suite of parlors, (first floor,) without board; bath, &c.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms on second story, with first-class board; suitable for a party of gentlemen or a family; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let a large room on second and two single rooms on third floor, with unexceptionable table. References given and required.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW (MIDDLE AGED) desires a home for the Winter where her services would compensate for board. Address Post Office Box No. 5,259.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING AT NO. 313 2D-AV.—A MEDIum-sized room, with fire, gas, &c., suitable for one or two persons.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife. No. 7 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, at No. 31 East 14th-st.; beautiful view on Union-square and University-place. Apply up stairs.

BOARDING.—NO. 11 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR Broadway; single rooms with board for gentlemen; day-boarders taken.

AT NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST.—A FEW finely-furnished rooms to let, separately or together, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST., will let a front room, on second floor, with board for two, at $18 per week.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLY CAN be had at No. 27 West 26th-st., near St. James Hotel.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a private family. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, T., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND WELL-FURnished rooms for gentlemen; family private. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, ALL CONveniences, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome front rooms on second and fourth floors, southern exposure, with first-class board.

NO. 12 WEST 4TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from Broadway.—Neatly-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor of a double house, with board, at Miss BAXTER'S, No. 53 West 15th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., entire third floor to let, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST., SECOND story, handsomely furnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND elegantly-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, a large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with or without board.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A SUIT OF ROOMS on second floor, front, to rent, with board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGons to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.

This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.

Call at the factory, No. 65 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands high, very stylish, sound and kind. Also, carriage, phaeton and buggy, and double and single harness, with saddles and bridles for gentlemen and ladies. Apply at GOODWIN STABLES, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES, 5 TO 7 years old, fit for light business; kind, sound; two wagons, fit for grocery or express; two sets harness; all sold cheap to close business, at No. 68 7th-av., corner 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, SUITABLE FOR GROcer or express, $175; a hay or feed wagon, $100; a butcher's cart, $25; a set double harness, $30; at the feed store, corner 5th and North 2d sts., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A STEEL-GRAY horse, 15½ hands high; sound and kind. Apply at No. 659 11th-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY ONE-eyed cart horse, young, $60; also a stylish large young first-class horse, cheap; must be sold; at No. 422 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A STYLISH SECOND-HAND phaeton in good order to seat six persons; also second-hand harness to match. Address J. R. LEE, No. 237 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytecnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.

Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

I. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 35d-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter.
JAMES G. ROE.

TAX SALES! TAX SALES! TAX SALES!—Wakefield, Olinville, Petersville, Pelhamville, Mt. Eden, Prospect Hill, and for the whole of Westchester County. Owners of lots from 1850 to the present time, can all get their lots restored to them again at a very small cost. To ward against humbug the very best of references given. A letter through the Post Office will receive immediate attention. Address COUNSELOR, care of E. K. Cooley, No. 126 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Manager
FRIDAY, Oct. 30,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE THIS SEASON
OF
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
TOSTEE,
AUJAC,
DUCHESNE,
LAGRIFFOUL.
LEDUC,
DARON,
GUIDON,
LAMBELE.

Notwithstanding the brilliant reception and continued success of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, it is Mr. Bateman's purpose to strictly adhere to the announcements made at the opening of the season, and to present in rapid succession a variety of the Operas in his repertory. It will therefore be impossible to continue the representations after the present week.

LAST GRAND DUCHESSE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, at 1 o'clock.

The above announcement is positive, and must be adhered to.

REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 2.
OFFENBACH'S BRILLIANT OPERA, LA BELLE HELENE,
will be produced with
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND CAST
surpassing those of any previous
performance of this Opera in America.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for LA BELLE HELENE will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
POSITIVELY LAST
GRANDE DUCHESSE MATINEE,
ON
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PRICES.
Admission to all parts of the house, (except private boxes,) ONE DOLLAR.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. STEINWAY HALL.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 30.
Last night of the admirable tragedienne,
SCOTT-SIDDONS.
Seats to be secured at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.
ONLY SIDDONS MATINEE, STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
Admission $1; no reserved seats; tickets now ready at the Siddons ticket offices.
H. WERTHEIMBER, Manager.

ONLY SIDDONS MATINEE.
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets now ready at the Siddons ticket offices.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. L. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. T. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
Near Fernleigh—Woman's Hate—Fernleigh Farm—Woman's Love—The Stolen Letter. Robert Redburn's Office—A Party by the name of Johnson. Mr. Danville's Drawing-room—Repentance—Revenge. Street in Liverpool—Road to the River. The Pier at Egremont—The Mersey. The Night Boat—Despair—Death—Accused of Murder. Fernleigh Farm—Ill-fed Clerks—Unexpected Return. The Lock-up—Devotion—Escape—Slippery Dick. Australia—The Dark Cloud—Retribution—The Happy Home and True-hearted Lancashire Lass.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE AT 7¾.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR
OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGEAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire strength of the Company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 5; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 30 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily in grand theatre; afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock.
Continued and uninterrupted success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.	IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

"The lovers of fun like it.
The lovers of music are pleased with it.
The lovers of beauty grow wild about it."

To be preceded by the amusing prelude of
THE WATER WITCHES.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons,
A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
by the Company. Arrangements have been entered into for
A GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS,
together with numerous living human curiosities, which, added to the present attractions of Wood's Museum, render it in all particulars unequaled by individual enterprise in the world. Withal, no advance in prices.

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
MARKED, SIGNIFICANT AND DESERVED SUCCESS OF THE
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
REMEMBER 2 PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.
MATINEES, MATINEES, MATINEES at 2½.
NIGHT AT 8. NIGHT AT 8.
BEAR IN MIND, COMFORT AND ELEGANCE secured by the erection of the
NEW WATER-PROOF PAVILION.
ROBINSON, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
CLARENCE, THE BOY WONDER.
LUCILLE WATSON, THE PEERLESS.
MORZETTA, THE GIFTED EQUESTRIENNE.
THE BELLS, BUISLAYS AND SHERWOODS,
WITH 100 OTHER ARTISTS,
MAKE THIS EMPHATICALLY
THE BEST CIRCUS EVER IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RARE COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.
CHAMPION RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES,
WHO ACHIEVES ON A BAREBACK STEED
the most difficult feats attempted by other lady riders upon a broad saddle or "pad."
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing all the numerous artists of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

ALHAMBRA—NO. 616 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING.
MR. HARRY MACARTHY,
the Arkansas comedian, and
MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE,
in their personation concerts, entitled
MUSICAL MOMENTS WITH
MERRY MOMUS.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, at the new Class-Room, over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway, will commence MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays	4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at	8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF TEN years' experience in teaching, thoroughly qualified to instruct in the higher English branches, French, elements of Latin, lead-pencil, crayon and object drawing, desires a position for the winter as resident or visiting governess, or to teach in a school a few hours a day; would give two hours' instruction daily in a family as compensation for board. Testimonials of the highest character given. Address Miss J. O., Station F.

WANTED—A MALE ASSISTANT IN ERASMUS Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; he must possess tact and experience in school government and be thoroughly competent to instruct in vocal music and in all the branches of an English and mathematical education. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

A FRENCH PERSON WISHES TO GET some American family or boarding school to talk French for a few hours during the day, or would give care to an old lady; best reference given. No. 35 West 22d-st.

A LADY HAVING RESIDED FIFTEEN YEARS in Europe, wishes to teach music, French, Italian and drawing, in families in New-York or places accessible to the City; best references given. Address F. A., Post Office Box No. 3,325, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, in a legitimate wholesale commission business; no risk; sales large, and commissions liberal; the right man may secure an unusual chance; good address; first-rate business qualifications, with good character absolutely indispensable. Address with real name, MERCHANT, New-York Post Office, Box No. 373.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY used for manufacturing varnish, and also suitable for other manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to C. L. & B. J. BURNHAN, No. 602 Hudson-st., corner West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, THE LEASE, stock and fixtures of a flour and feed store; will be sold low or exchanged for a small farm; location good. Call at No. 213 Newark-av., Jersey City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FARRAR & LYON having been dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY C. LYON, the business affairs of said firm will be closed up by me, as surviving partner, at No. 91 South-st.

All persons indebted to or having claims against said late firm are requested to call at once for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.

CHARLES FARRAR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JOHN DONNELL and WM. H. DONNELL, at No. 106 West 37th-st., under the firm name of JOHN DONNELL & SON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN DONNELL will continue the business as before.

JOHN DONNELL.
WM. H. DONNELL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 8. Throngs turned away.
[illegible] PERFORMANCE
of G. L. Fox's Reconstructed Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
Mlle SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET,
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
Fairy Marvels. | Grand Ballets.
Fairy Enchantments. | New Ballets. | Witty Burlesque.
Comic Tricks. | Gorgeous Spectacle.
G. K. Fox ... Pantaloon | F. Lacy ... Harlequin
Mrs. C. Edmonds ... Columbine | [illegible]
G. D. MATINEES [illegible] Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEOTARD.
M. JEROME RAVEL .... Director
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
OF THE
ORIGINAL AERIAL GYMNAST,
LEOTARD.
LEOTARD, LEOTARD,
LEOTARD, LEOTARD.
LEOTARD,
who appeared last evening in presence of a
CROWDED GALAXY OF ADMIRERS,
composed of the
ELITE OF THE LITERARY AND FASHIONABLE WORLD,
who
UNANIMOUSLY APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO
the entire performance, consisting of
LEOTARD'S GREAT LEAP,
FIFTY-FOUR (54) FEET IN MID AIR,
together with
ARTISTIC AND ATHLETIC AERIAL EVOLUTIONS
and the introductory petite musical comedy, entitled
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.
THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE
ORIGINAL JULES LEOTARD,
ORIGINAL JULES LEOTARD.
Prices—$1 to [illegible]; family circle, 50 cents; to be had at the box office of the Academy or at [illegible] Broadway.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVING SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.—KELLOGG.
MAX STRAKOSCH .... Director.
LAST KELLOGG OPERA MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 31.—AT 1 P. M.
Extraordinary and general appearance of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in Rossini's charming comic opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
which will be repeated TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M.
Miss Kellogg .... Rosina
LOTTI, PETRILLI, COLETTI, FOSSATI.
Musical Director .... SIG. GIORZA
Being the last performance prior to departure for Boston.
Admission to all parts, $1; no reserved Seats.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The lady patrons of Miss Kellogg's performances are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made so that tickets can now be had at the box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. [illegible] Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, BARBER OF SEVILLE, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 30, 1868,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear in his powerful impersonation of
DAMON,
in Banim's classical play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
supported by a strong cast.
Messrs. G. Clarke, Mordaunt, Donaldson, Burroughs, Marlowe, Barnett, Mme. Ponisi, [illegible], &c.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY EVENING, MATILDA HERON AS CAMILLE.
MONDAY .... THE GLADIATOR.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE FLORENCES.
THIS FRIDAY, CHANGE OF BILL.
ONLY BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
DOMBEY AND SON.
MR. FLORENCE .... CAPT. CUTTLE.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MRS. FLORENCE IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
MRS. FLORENCE IN SEVEN SONGS AND DANCES.
SATURDAY—ONLY DOMBEY MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last six nights of the grand spectacle of the CRIMSON SHIELD. Last six nights of the great French CANCAN. [illegible]

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Seventh and most positively last week of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
OR LE GRANDE DOCTERESSE,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its great success, to give place to [illegible]
LA SOMNAMBULA.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, SEYMOUR, EPH HORN, Hogan, Hughes, [illegible], DAN BRYANT, [illegible] Challenge Dance, [illegible] Grecian Bend, Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, M.D. BRYANT'S.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPE. And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.	LEON'S GRAND DUTCH "S." "At Home" every evening.	LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
LEON'S ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

GRAND FAIR.
AT ELIZABETH, N. J.
The ladies of the
BROAD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
will hold a Fair
IN THEIR NEW CHURCH EDIFICE,
Corner of Broad and Pearl-sts.,
ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Oct. 29 and 30.
Tickets for adults, 20 cents; Children, 10 cents.
REFRESHMENTS TO BE HAD AT ALL HOURS.

WAR PICTURES.
FREE EXHIBITION.
LYRIC HALL, 42D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
A PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THURSDAY & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, 3 O'CLOCK.
Ladies especially invited.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.
Celebrated
PIANOS
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of its immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, Salesroom, No. 645 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. [illegible] Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope [illegible] immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on certain diseases. A practice of [illegible] years in a specialty, enables him [illegible] cures or no charge. No. 26 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private [illegible] No. 4 City-Hall-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on [illegible] practice of thirty years [illegible] diseases of a delicate nature [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine [illegible] Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DR. [illegible] HAS REMOVED to No. 896 Broadway, hours 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. The American News Company will sell his works—Medical Adviser, &c.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended [illegible]

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' troubles removed [illegible]

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; [illegible] powerful, safe medicine [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth [illegible] and strength to the [illegible] 3 Division-st. Book [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain [illegible] 3 Division-st. Book [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS.—The only thing on earth that will really cure [illegible] without injury to [illegible] the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Late Archbishop of Canterbury—Consecration of Churches—Intercourse with Sweden—The Nicene Creed—Auction of Pews—Closing Address of the President.

The twentieth and the last day of the sessions of the Protestant Episcopal Convention was opened yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, with the usual morning services, conducted by Rev. Dr. A. Y. McMASTERS, of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. ALBERT H. BAILEY, of Vermont.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado.

The minutes of the preceding day's session were read and approved of.

The attendance of delegates to the Convention yesterday was not large, a number having gone home.

The Secretary announced that arrangements had been perfected for the transportation of the members of the Convention to their respective homes, free of cost, as far South as Washington, and as far West as Pittsburg. It was not positively known whether the certificates of passage issued, would be good beyond the parts mentioned. Delegates residing West would be furnished with free transfer tickets as far as Boston.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT stated that information had been received of the death of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. He paid a glowing tribute to the deceased, and moved "that this House confer with the House of Bishops in relation to taking proper action in regard to the melancholy event."

Mr. WELSH offered as an amendment, "that the action of the General Convention relative to the death of the Archbishop be communicated to England by the telegraphic cable, and it be followed by a letter, containing the details of the proceedings of the Convention in this matter." Agreed to.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

The reports of the Committees were called for by the President.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, from the Committee on Canons, presented a report from that body, containing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House does not concur in the resolution contained in Message No. 63 from the House of Bishops, as follows:

Resolved, (The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring,) That the following be, and hereby is, enacted as title 1, canon —, to wit:

1. That no church shall be consecrated until the Bishop shall have been sufficiently certified that the building and ground on which it is erected have been fully paid for, and are free from lien or other incumbrance.

2. It shall not be lawful for any vestry, trustee or other body authorized by law of any State or Territory, to hold property for any diocese, parish or congregation, to encumber or alienate any consecrated church or chapel without the consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the diocese in which such church or chapel be situated.

3. No consecrated church or chapel shall be removed, taken down, or otherwise disposed of for any unhallowed worldly or common use without the previous consent of the Bishop acting with the advice of the Standing Committee of the diocese in which such church or chapel be situated.

The discussion on this subject was interrupted by the reading of several messages from the House of Bishops, the principal of which was on the subject of Ritualism, informing the House that they will appoint a committee to inquire whether additions to the canons and the Prayer Book are required or expedient to secure uniformity of worship, and report to the next Convention. The debate on the consecration of churches was then continued, during which several serious objections were made by members from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and other States. It was complained that some of the sections of the canon conflict with the laws of the States.

Mr. HENSHAW, of Rhode Island, then moved to add to the canon "that it be unlawful to sell pews by auction."

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Canons.

INTERCOURSE WITH SWEDEN.

The House concurred with the House of Bishops to continue the intercourse with the Protestant Episcopal Church of Sweden.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, then moved a resolution of thanks to the President and Secretary of the Convention for the able manner in which they had performed their duties.

Other resolutions of thanks, to the Churchmen of New-York for their hospitalities, to Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. F. OGILBY and his associates on the local Committee on Entertainments, and also to the rector, vestry and congregations of Trinity Church and the Church of the Transfiguration, and Calvary Church, to Postmaster KELLY for Post Office facilities, to the different railroad companies, &c., were passed.

THE NICENE CREED.

The Committee on the Prayer Book reported against the expediency of changing the translation of the Nicene Creed at this time.

A TELEGRAM TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The House of Bishops communicated the form of telegram to be sent to the Lord Bishop of London in relation to the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was as follows:

To the Lord Bishop of London:

The two Houses of the General Convention transmit their affectionate condolence to the Church of England on the death of its venerable prelate.

B. B. SMITH,
Presiding Bishop.
JAMES CRAIK,
President of the House of Deputies.

A REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CANONS.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, from the Committee on Canons, reported the following:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the proposed canon entitled "On Conservation of Churches," communicated to this House in message No. 63, from the House of Bishops, respectfully report that they recommend the enactment of the proposed canon, with the following additions to section 2, viz.: "Provided that this section shall not be operative in any State with the laws of which, relating to the taking and holding of property by religious corporations, the same may conflict," and so that the second section shall read as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any rectory trustees, or other body, authorized by law of any State or Territory, to hold property for any diocese, to encumber or alienate any consecrated church or chapel without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and authority of the standing committees of the diocese in which such church or chapel be situated, provided that this section shall not be operative in any State with the laws of which, relating to the taking and holding of property by religious corporations, the same may conflict."

The report was adopted.

PEWS AT AUCTION.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, on behalf of the Committee on Canons, reported a new canon to the effect that it shall be unlawful to sell or lease pews by auction held within the walls of a church.

Rev. Dr. BEARDSLEY, of Connecticut, thought it best to postpone the matter until the next Convention.

Dr. MEADE advocated the canon, as the Houses of God would, until next Convention, be desecrated, by making them a place of merchandise.

Rev. Dr. COOK, of New-York, was in favor of the canon; but thought it impractable to act on it now, as whole delegations had returned home, in anticipation that no new business would be brought before the Convention.

A motion to table the entire matter was lost.

Rev. Mr. WHITE then moved "that no church shall be used for any unhallowed purpose."

This was declared out of order, as not pertinent to the question pending, and as being already provided for.

The debate continued, when the President appealed to the discretion of the House, as their number was reduced one-half, whether it would be proper now to pass a new canon. Whereupon it was moved to refer the matter to the next Convention. This was not agreed to, and the debate was resumed. It was urged by several that the better way would be to pass a canon, not a law, but as a recommendatory resolution, which would be of equal effectiveness. As the suggestion appeared to be generally acceded to, the proposition was put into this form: "That, the House of Bishops concurring, it is the sense of this House that in the judgment of this Convention it is improper," &c. In this form it was adopted in the Digest of Canons.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Rev. Dr. CRAIK, of Kentucky, the President of the Convention, then arose and addressed the House as follows:

MY BRETHREN: It is not probable that we shall meet again in the relation which we now sustain to each other. I shall, therefore, ask your indulgence to make a few remarks. It is but the reiteration of the common feeling and expression of all who have attended the sessions of this House, to utter my assured conviction that the extraordinary harmony, the cordial courtesy, and the manifestations of fraternal affection which have distinguished the deliberations of this body from its commencement to its close, could have come—under the circumstances in which we have been placed, and with the exciting questions which have been before us—from no other source than the guidance and presiding influence of the Holy Ghost. For this precious gift and grace of God let us render to Him all the praise and gratitude of which our poor hearts are capable. We humbly, thankfully take it for an earnest that God will continue to be gracious to this branch of His Church, and designs her, small as she is, to exert a blessed influence in moulding the character and shaping the destiny of this new world in which our lot is cast. He will control and overrule the agitations and aberrations of the day to a greater good. They are but the signs and necessities of a more exuberant life. As that life expresses itself in one direction, all of us will agree to maintain all that truly tends to produce those two things which God has so emphatically consecrated in His public worship, glory and beauty, while we reject all that is tawdry, mean and trifling, and as far as on either hand this teeming life has degenerated into false doctrine and disloyalty. Men of mere subjective faith will go to their own place from the church, following NEWMAN and MANNING on the one hand, or COLENSO or BAPTIST NOEL on the other. The most important and continuing subject in this Church is the fidelity with which we adhered to the divinely-given pattern of a Christian Council, by making the laity an essential portion of our Council. The more extended experience in the practical working of this divine pattern enables us to say confidently to our brethren of the Church of England, and of the provinces of England, who are trying to bring their synodical organization to a higher standard, that the lay element in this body has at all times been at once progressive and eminently conservative—that it is an effectual preservative against class legislation, and, in my opinion, contributes largely to the dignity, courtesy and high character of the Convention. The Church, I trust, rising to a higher estimation of her powers and capabilities, will have each of her ministers not merely a workman, but the leader and pride of a body of working people, which is the only way that this Church can fulfill her great mission in evangelizing this country. The laity, under the control of, and with the assistance of, their respective ministers, by lay reading must occupy every accessible position wherever the Church may be planted. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and the kindness and attention manifested toward me. I therefore bid you farewell.

COMPLETION OF BUSINESS.

A number of messages from the House of Bishops were then read, concurring in certain messages adopted by the House of Deputies.

Rev. Dr. MEADE moved that a committee be appointed to inform the House of Bishops that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies had completed the business before it, and was ready to receive any further messages from that body.

This was agreed to, and Rev. Dr. MULCHAHY and Mr. WM. WELSH were appointed a committee.

The Convention took a recess for three hours, and on meeting again, adjourned *sine die*.

Pastoral Address of Bishop Smith, of Kentucky.

Last evening, evening service was conducted at Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue, and not a seat of the sacred edifice was vacant, as it was known that Bishop SMITH, Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, would, at the close of the prayers, deliver a pastoral address. Bishop KIP, of California, read the General Confession. The first lesson, Isaiah, lii., was read by the Bishop of Arkansas, Dr. LAY, and the second lesson, Hebrews, xii., by Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado. The Creed was recited by the Bishop of Ohio.

Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, then ascended the pulpit and delivered the following address:

BRETHREN, BELOVED IN THE LORD: The incarnate God hath committed to fallible men that great commission wherewith He came into the world from the Father who sent him. But to His ministers, thus weak and subject to error, He hath given His holy and infallible Word, that, without peril of misleading His flock, we may instruct them, with all authority, by speaking always according to the Scriptures. It is therefore our duty, and with gladness we perform it, to address the Churches committed to our care, in the pastoral letter which our brethren, the clergy and laity, assembled in this Convention, have asked from their chief pastors. First, we give praise to Almighty God for the good examples of our brethren who have rested from their labors. It is now nine years since we met with full representation of all our dioceses. In this period sixteen of our venerable brethren in the Episcopate, of whom two were presiding Bishops, have departed this life. A mortality so universal impresses your Bishops with a deep sense of the shortness and uncertainty of their own future upon earth, and leads them to address you with the greater solemnity.

After thanking God for the spread of Christianity, he said: The work of the Church, as now set before us by Divine Providence, demands a word of exhortation. We confide in our reverend brethren, the clergy, to continue their labors for the salvation of souls with more self-devotion, and greater prayerfulness and dependence on the power of God the Holy Ghost. After referring at length to the training of the young in education and virtue, he said: The social habits of our country afford to women, even in the humbler walks of life, a degree of exemption from toil and industrial activity, unknown in other countries, except among the opulent. Hence thousands of "women professing godliness," dwell among us, like those rebuked, in Holy Scripture, as "women who live at ease and as careless daughters." It is not our desire merely to suggest the need of a reform of idleness and self-indulgence, but rather to awaken convictions that are dormant, and to enlist affections and energies that are undeveloped. It is the peculiar work of women, in Christian society, to furnish, in manifold domestic and social offices, and in works of mercy, spiritual as well as physical, a pattern of "whatsoever things are pure and lovely, and of good report." It is matter of painful observation to your Bishops, that, more especially in larger towns and great cities, where the need and the opportunities for continual public worship are greatest, the churches are too little used at all seasons, and often in the Summer months are closed, even upon the day of the Lord. It is not unusual in England for four or five services to be celebrated in a parish church on Sundays, for successive congregations, to say nothing of week-day prayers with homilies and exhortations. In consecrated houses there can be no private ownership that is not entirely subordinate to the ownership of God himself, and the uses of all His children; and while we rejoice in the multiplication of churches professedly free, provided they are properly maintained, we suggest that hundreds of our churches, apart from the ordinary services of the Lord's Day, might be freely opened to all comers for the ministrations of the blessed Gospel. City missions might thus be carried on in many places without the expense of erecting superfluous and inferior churches, and the means thus saved might be used for the support of the requisite missionary clergy. Having adverted to the duties of parents toward their children, he said: While, however, we thus speak to you of the manifold trusts which the adorable Head of the Church has committed to our hands, we cannot forget that the Church has a warfare to accomplish as well as a work to do. Varying in its forms as the ages pass along, this warfare is, notwithstanding, always the same, because it is always incited by the same enemies of our salvation, and always directed against the faith and life of the Church. We should be faithless to our trust did we not say something of the dangers and devices which beset the Redeemer's fold, and peril the life of the souls which He hath purchased with His precious blood. A covert infidelity, which borrows the language of God's holy oracles, even while it seeks to destroy them; which, under the guise of a candid and searching criticism, brings to naught the Holy Scriptures; which uses sounding words about our blessed Lord, while it denies to Him every attribute of Divinity, and takes away from His offices and His work every characteristic on which our fallen humanity can rest for its salvation; which puts a self-perfected human nature in place of the new man in Christ Jesus,—stands foremost among these dangers. Presented in unnumbered forces, widely infecting the popular literature, insinuated by methods as unsuspected as they are prevalent, the utmost watchfulness is needed to guard against this evil. Most earnestly and solemnly do we warn and exhort the pastors of Christ's flock so to indoctrinate the people of their charge as to protect them against the threatening peril, and so to feed His sheep and His lambs that they may be not enticed into poisonous pastures to the destruction of their souls. That extreme individualism which in matters pertaining to salvation shuts up each man to himself, presents another danger. It is, indeed, an error to merge the proper individuality of every soul in its corporate relations to the Body of Christ. But the necessity of membership in that body is, notwithstanding, a truth of vital importance, and the institutions of Christ which involve it are so positively enforced in Scripture that their general neglect and the indifference which despises them, are errors more general and alarming. Let it be constantly impressed on the consciences of our people that though each soul is individually responsible to God for grace and spiritual help, the heavenly grace and help are nevertheless to be sought, by Divine commandment, in that communion of which the head is Christ.

The unscriptural and uncatholic pretensions of the Bishop of Rome, as in times past, so now, are a fruitful source of error and of evil. They constitute to-day, as they have done for many centuries, the great bar to the restoration of the unity of Christendom. We therefore urge upon our brethren of the clergy the duty of teaching their people the true law of a scriptural and Catholic unity; the adorable and living centre of which is none other than Jesus Christ our Lord; the inspiring source of which is His true Vicar the Holy Ghost, and the visible expression of which is the "Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, the breaking of bread, and prayers."

In this connection we are constrained to warn you against the attempts now made to disparage our Anglican Reformation. These attempts challenge and would warrant severer terms than we choose, in this letter, to employ. It is always easy to point out imperfections in the characters of those whom God has placed in eminent positions of duty and responsibility. Infidelity has chosen this form of attack on some of the most illustrious names recorded for our example in Holy Scripture. Such attacks, we believe, will only add fresh lustre to the names of our martyred Bishops and Doctors, and give fresh prominence and power to result of our Reformation, "the maintenance of the faith in its purity and integrity—as taught in the Holy Scriptures, held by the primitive Church, summed up in the creeds, and affirmed by the undisputed general councils." Before we leave this topic, we must also warn you against confounding mediæval belief or usages with those of earlier and purer ages, and against their practical substitution for the beliefs and usages of our own Reformed Church. Especially do we condemn any doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, which implies that after consecration the proper nature of the elements of bread and wine does not remain; which localizes in them the bodily presence of our Lord; which allows any adoration, other than that of our Blessed Lord Himself, "who rose again from death, and took again His body, with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith He ascended into Heaven, and *there* sitteth until He returns to judge all men at the last day;" which, in any way, asserts that His sacrifice upon the cross was not "a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world;" and which would add to our liturgy ceremonies and rites designed to teach all or any of those things. We would at the same time deprecate most earnestly those extravagancies in Ritualism recently introduced, which tend to assimilate our worship to that of a Church, not sectarian but hostile to our own. And we must also urge you to remember that the reverent obedience to their Bishop, and other chief ministers, promised by the clergy at their ordination, would, if faithfully rendered, prevent these evils.

After admonishing the laity of the grievous temptations to which worldlings were subjected, he continued: In former pastoral letters, your bishops have warned you concerning worldly amusements, and of the tendency of many forms of them to create a distaste for pure, simple and domestic pleasures, innocent enjoyments, and especially for the stern duties and elevated sympathies of a holy life. But, in our day, there is a licentiousness and grossness in theatrical and like entertainments which would have been shocking to even the least refined in the days of our fathers. We exhort you to flee these things, and above all to separate from all contact with their pollution the young and precious souls for whom you have answered in Holy baptism.

He admonished Christians to abstain from expensive attire, idleness and setting bad example, and concluded as follows: Pray and strive for the "peace of Jerusalem." "Let all bitterness and wrath and evil speaking be put away from among you, with all malice," that as there is "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and father of us all, so we may henceforth be of one heart and soul, united in one holy bond of Truth and peace, of Faith and Charity, and with one mind and one mouth glorify God, the Father the Son and the Holy Ghost. It remains for us to add our paternal benediction: The God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever, Amen.

LOCAL POLITICS.

To the Irish Voters of the City of New-York.

Now that the hour approaches when the fate of this nation is to be decided by the ballots of its free citizens, when it is to be determined whether this country is for four years to come to be distracted by internal discord, humbled at home and despised abroad, or whether the blessings of peace and prosperity shall be diffused through the land, and tranquility at home insure dignity and respect abroad; at this momentous time, fellow-citizens, we venture once again to call your attention to the vital interest which every Irishman, who has either the freedom of his motherland or the good name of her children in this country at heart, has in the result of the coming election. You have seen how your special friends, the Democrats, have of late rewarded your loyalty to that party; you have seen ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, the only Democrat in the last Congress who raised his voice for the cause of Ireland, ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of party expediency; you have seen JOHN SAVAGE ignored, in the Ninth Congressional District, in favor of an ex-Know Nothing; you have heard the utterances of that excellent Democrat, REVERDY JOHNSON, when hob-nobbing with the aristocrats of England, by which he insulted at once the loyal people of this country and particularly the Irish citizens. In face of all these facts, we ask you to throw the weight of your vote and influence on the side of freedom and equal rights, on the side of the party which alone favors the cause of the adopted citizen; that is, we ask you to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, and against slavery, repudiation, corruption, and every other abomination which the Democratic Party fosters and supports. We ask you to redeem your political good name from the odium which it has incurred by your connection with the rotten, slave-worshiping Democracy, and to remove the slur upon your intelligence, which your support of a party that is diametrically opposed to your interests, has cast upon it.

We call upon you to help to consign to political obscurity that bitter enemy of our race, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who so incontinently snubbed the Irish nationalists who asked him to preside over their meeting, and to help place in the Gubernatorial chair that true friend of the adopted citizen, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, whose record in Congress on every question that affected the rights of naturalized citizens is second to none.

Do not fail to cast a vote for that tried and true friend of our people, HORACE GREELEY—a man who has grown gray in battling for equality and human rights.

Rally in your might, Irishmen, on the 3d of November, and rebuke in thunder tones the Belmonts, Johnsons, Adamses and Brookses, who have abused and betrayed your race and country, and who now claim your suffrages in support of their infernal policy.

Show by your action on Tuesday next, that you are not the property of any party; that you are able to discriminate between friends and foes; that you love freedom and hate oppression, and that no party ties or associations can prevent you from contributing your share toward ensuring the triumph of the eternal principles of truth and justice, both here and elsewhere.

Let your action at the ballot-box prove to the Democratic demagogues that a faction which has honored with its confidence and support the known enemies and maligners of everything Irish, can never receive ought but a blow from the intelligent and patriotic Irishmen of this City.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB, No. 636 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.
DENIS F. BURKE, President.
DANIEL J. HOGAN, Secretary.

John Cochrane Association of War Democrats.

A meeting of Democrats took place last evening who have organized themselves into a club at No. 385 Bowery, under the auspices of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, for the support of GRANT and COLFAX. They have never hitherto voted any other than the Democratic ticket, but have determined on their present course through the glaring affiliation of the Democratic leaders with the late rebels of the South and with their rebellious sentiments.

Mr. J. DE BENDER, the President, opened the meeting by introducing Gen. COCHRANE, who, he said would make a few remarks preparatory to an adjournment of the Club to the great Republican meeting going forward at the Cooper Institute.

Gen. COCHRANE began by observing that the organization of a party is not the party. BELMONT, BARLOW, TILDEN, and the rest of the Tammany tribe, are not the Democratic Party; they are only its organization. Let the actual party, the rank and file, retire from its support, and it becomes powerless. The old Democratic Party, founded by ANDREW JACKSON, led on by VAN BUREN, and followed by POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN, held altogether different principles from the so-called Democrats of the present day. A true Democrat can well hold the principles of JACKSON, and yet relinquish those of the party of the present day, whose platform was dictated at Tammany Hall by HAMPTON, FORREST, PRESTON and others, men who fought against the Union in the field, and who are still traitorous to the only effectual reconstruction practicable. Men who follow JACKSON, the man who placed his foot on the neck of the rebellious CALHOUN, cannot rightfully affiliate with such.

Gen. COCHRANE then gave a history of the Democratic Party from its first rise, and highly entertained his audience by humorous illustrations of its present course and that of its leaders. He said he had lately been much throughout this State, and found innumerable influential men who had hitherto voted with the Democratic Party, but who now intended to vote for GRANT. The speaker closed with a forcible and eloquent eulogy of Gen. GRANT, and the assemblage adjourned.

Twelfth Assembly District Irish Republican Club.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Club of the Twelfth Assembly District. The throng was so great it was impossible to get anywhere near the entrance to the room in which the meeting was held, after the proceedings commenced. Stirring addresses were made by Mr. DANIEL LYDDY, Gen. BURKE, Attorney-General LYNCH, of Louisiana, and others, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidates.

Nineteenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

The Nineteenth Ward Grant Club, which is also a Griswold and Cornell Club, held a meeting last night at No. 721 Broadway. Mr. WM. A. DARLING, the President, introduced Mr. NICHOLAS BABCOCK, candidate for Assembly from the Twentieth District, as the first speaker. He contrasted the two parties and the two candidates.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER followed in a very telling speech, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. WM. A. DARLING, ISAAC J. OLIVER and SILAS T. FROST.

Previous to the speech of the latter the assemblage sang, standing, a new song, called "Grant and the Union," to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag."

Another Address by Gen. Frank Blair.

The supporters of Hon. S. S. Cox, better known as "Sunset" Cox, for Congress, met in considerable numbers at Jackson-square, last evening, to ratify his nomination. Considering, however, the large display of Chinese lanterns, fireworks, flags and other attractions which were made on the occasion, the assemblage assumed meagre proportions in comparison. There were three stands for speakers, which were profusely decorated, and also a large cart which was extemporaneously occupied by enthusiastic Democratic orators.

At the main stand Judge BARBOUR presided, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., was the first speaker. In the course of his harangue he congratulated the attendance on having nominated Mr. COX for Congress. He said that he was associated with him in Congress, and could answer for his unswerving fidelity to Democratic principles, and for his honesty, integrity and ability. He said that the Republicans characterized themselves as a party of loyalty, but that he could not see how loyalty had anything to do with liberty and the institutions of the country. While he had claimed that the Radical acts were unconstitutional, that party had covered him with abuse and vituperation, but had never attempted to refute his assertions. Addresses were also made from the different stands by Mr. COX, Senator CREAMER, Ex-Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, Mr. BLANKMAN and others.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS will speak at a Republican meeting in Astoria this evening. No doubt the gifted orator will have a large and appreciative audience.

The Republicans of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Central Union Club, the veteran organization of Kings County, will hold their final meeting of the campaign, for GRANT and COLFAX, at the Academy of Music to-night. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD and others will speak. There will also be a grand procession of the Boys in Blue and an illumination of the dwellings along the line of march. Let this be a rouser.

The Mozart County Convention has finally been unable to agree upon nominees, there being about an equal division of sentiment as to the propriety of indorsing the Tammany slate or making independent nominations. After the display of considerable feeling and an animated discussion between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany indorsers, an impending row was avoided by an adjournment *sine die*.

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting at Brevoort Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening to ratify the nomination of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL for member of Assembly. The old flag, the much-abused bird of America, the invariable vari-colored placard and a small audience of the unterrified Democracy, were all there. Addresses were delivered by JAMES BROOKS, SOLOMON B. NOBLE and others.

In the Sixth Congressional District meetings were held in support of GEORGE STARR as candidate for member of Congress, at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, and also at No. 106 Sixth-avenue. Both were well attended. The former was addressed by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, WM. ORTON, ISAAC DAYTON, CHARLES P. SHAW, Col. TENNY and others, and the latter by Hon. F. A. CONKLING and others.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican Committee held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 937 Broadway, for the purpose of transacting the private financial business of the Committee.

Naturalization Frauds.

To the Electors of the State:

We appeal to you, not as partisans, but as citizens, to meet and defeat one of the most iniquitous assaults that has ever been ventured upon the elective franchise. It is known to the people of the Union that at the late State election in Pennsylvania the Democratic Party attempted to override the will of the people by issuing papers of naturalization to thousands of people who had no right to vote. In this State the same party is attempting the same great wrong upon the ballot.

This is not the bald assertion of partisans. It is a fact developed before a branch of the highest judicial tribunal created by the Constitution of the United States. Last week United States Marshal MURRAY arrested one of the principals engaged in the issuing of fraudulent papers. On Saturday, the 24th inst., he was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, and at the examination the following evidence was elicited:

Wm. T. Simms, being sworn, testified as follows: I first saw the prisoner Rosenberg at No. 6 Centre-street, in the basement, there was a desk or table, whereon were naturalization papers, to the left of the bar; it was a lager beer saloon; I went there first last Monday, about noon; I asked for Mr. Kaufman; Mr. Rosenberg directed me to No. 1 Centre-street; I went out and returned and asked for Mr. Rosenberg; the defendant responded to that name: and asked me what I wanted; I beckoned to him and said, I want to see you a moment; we went into the back part of the saloon where I said to him, I am from Yonkers; I have twenty or thirty names at that place for whom I want to obtain papers; he asked me, what party are you from? I said, the Democratic Party; said I: can you or can you not obtain papers for these names? I have no witnesses: I have no principals; those men are too poor to leave work for a day or an hour to go either to White Plains or to come to this city; can you get these papers without failing; I don't want you to commence and go half through, and then fail; if you can't do it I must seek elsewhere; he said he could do it without fail; he told me he had sold seven thousand of them; I then said that my list was incomplete—that I would return and give him the names; this was between twelve and one o'clock in the day; I left him; I went back to Mr. Rosenberg and told him I would return on Tuesday morning with the names; Tuesday morning, at about 11 o'clock, I told him the names I had written out, twenty or thirty of them, five only of which were complete; I told him I wanted naturalization papers for the five names that were complete; he said I should have them; I wanted them about one or one and a half o'clock; I left him and returned again at six o'clock, when I saw Mr. Rosenberg sitting at a table in the back part of the saloon; I walked immediately back into the ante-room, a dark room, Mr. Rosenberg following me; he had these naturalization papers (exhibit B) for the five names, and he handed me these five papers and I handed him $10; there was an agreement made at our first interview, on Monday; I asked Mr. Rosenberg what the cost would be, and he replied $2 a piece.

Noble McDonald, sworn—Am a letter-carrier in the New-York Post Office; first saw Mr. Rosenberg last Wednesday morning, in the basement of No. 6 Centre-street; one side was a lagerbeer saloon, and on the other side were persons writing.

Witness proceeded to state his conversation with Rosenberg; he had told Rosenberg that he wanted naturalization papers, and Rosenberg told him he would furnish the papers if they would not be used against the Democratic Party; he furnished Rosenberg a list of names, and was to call at half-past five for the papers; Rosenberg would furnish 500 more if required; he charged $2 each, $1 of which was to be given the witness, and $1 to the person who personated the principal; the names he believed to be fictitious; he did not get the certificates, because Rosenberg was arrested before the time named; he had been informed that papers could be procured there by using a little discretion, and that was the reason he went.

Fellow-citizens, these are the sworn statements of reliable witnesses. They show a well-organized conspiracy to corrupt the ballot, and make that great outpost of freedom a shield for the greatest treachery that was ever known.

It can be successful only if the people neglect to do their duty. That duty is plain.

You must challenge every man about whose right to vote there is the slightest doubt! You must follow, to conviction and imprisonment, every man who swears falsely, and abuses the sacred right of the franchise.

Exercise fearlessly the right of freemen, and you will enjoy the rights of freemen. Permit these frauds to be successful, and there is an end to free institutions.

No man who has the right to vote will feel aggrieved if he is called upon to prove that right. Having legally the privilege of the ballot, he will willingly comply with every custom and law which has for its object the purity and perfection of self-government. Therefore we advise you, as citizens, to investigate fully, challenge fearlessly, and fail not to convict and punish every man who violates the law of the country and the spirit of its institutions.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..................73¼
Erie Railway Shares.................................28½

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 29—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet. Pork firm. Turpentine 26s. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 52s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29—1:20 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed dull.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Cotton, 127f. ℘ cwt. for Low Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £100,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29—5 P. M.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at..........73¾
Erie Railway Shares.................................29¼
Illinois Central.......................................97

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 7of. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 29—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....................................11d.
Middling Orleans....................................11¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10d ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ℘ gallon.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Petroleum—53½f. bid for Standard White, and 54f. asked.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Cotton dull, both on the spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Exchange on New York firm—one-tenth off buying, premium selling. FLOUR firmer and quiet; Spring Extras, $6 62½@$6 75. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 3½c.@4c.; No. 1 at $1 23@$1 25; No. 2 at $1 15½. CORN dull, advanced 3c.@3½c.; No. 1 at 79c.@79½c.; No. 2 at 77c.@78½c. OATS firmer, active and advanced 1½c.@1¾c.; No. 1 at 43½c.@44c. RYE quiet, and advanced 3c.@4c.; No. 1 at $1 1; No. 2 at $1 07. BARLEY weak, declined 1½c.@2c.; sales at 51½c.@52c. WHISKY easier, $1@$1 05. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $28 50@$29; Short Rib Middles, 13¾c.@14c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Dry-salted Shoulders nominal at 10c. LARD inactive at 16c.@16½c. CATTLE dull, declined 15c.@25c.; common to medium, $2 3 @$5 55. LIVE HOGS moderately active for better grades at $6 75@$7 75; common to inferior dull at $6 25@$6 65. LAKE FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, to Buffalo, 10c. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Live Hogs: SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 106,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29.

FLOUR steady, but less active; sales 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White; $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55; sales 500 bushels choice White Canada at $2 25. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 03. OATS inactive. BARLEY quiet, with a downward tendency; Up-Lake Canada offered at $2 05 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13c.; Rye, 14c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Barley, and 1,449,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—17,300 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley, 7,300 bushels Peas, and 49,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

TOBACCO—Holders ask higher prices; business checked. COTTON quiet; 22½c.@22¾c. for Middlings. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extra, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $8; Fancy, $10@$14 87. WHEAT heavy; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 77½; Fancy Red and White, $1 95; Spring unchanged; Choice No. 2 Nebraska, $1 15@$1 18; No. 1, $1 20@$1 22. CORN dull at $1@$1 05. OATS easier at 46c.@50½c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at $1 08@$1 12. PORK quiet; Mess, $30 75. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, dry salted, 11½c. BACON firmer; 13¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for extra heavy Clear Sides; 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17¾c.@18½c. LARD quiet at 18c. for choice Tierce; 20½c. for Keg. WHISKY dull at $1 10. CATTLE dull; Common to Choice for city consumption, $3@$5 50, gross. HOGS dull at $6@$7 50, gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Flour, 7,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 103,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 20c.; Corn, 17½c.; Oats, 12½c. FLOUR dull; sales 250 bbls. Spring, city-ground at $7@$7 50. WHEAT unsettled, closing firmer; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 27; 15,000 bushels do. at $1 30; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 32; 7,500 bushels White Canada at $2 15; and 15,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 5 @ $1 55, in bond. CORN inactive and nominal; car lots sold at 97c.@$1. OATS quiet; sales 40,000 bushels Western at 54c.@56½c. RYE offered at $1 24, with no buyers. PORK lower; $30 for heavy Mess. HIGHWINES dull at $1 12. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON heavy and a shade firmer; Middlings, 23½c.; sales 2,800 bales; receipts, 6,927 bales; exports, 640 bales. SUGAR—Receipts all sold; Fair, 12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 14¾c.@15½c. MOLASSES active; Louisiana Prime to Choice, $1@$1 10. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $6 75; Choice, $9@$13. CORN quiet at $1@$1 12½. OATS inactive at 60c.@62c. BRAN unchanged. MESS PORK quiet and firm at $32 50. BACON—Choice scarce; Jobbing Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19¾c.; Keg, 22c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 29.

FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull, and nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 18. OATS firmer at 57c.@58c. for No. 1. BARLEY neglected. COTTON unchanged and in fair demand. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull; held at $1 10. BACON in moderate demand at 13c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 15¾c. GREEN MEATS held at 10¾c.@12c. Gold, 134¾. Exchange firm.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull; White Michigan, $1 85; Amber [illegible] half of November, $1 73@$1 74. CORN firmer; sales No. 1 at 87c. OATS firmer; No. 1 at 52½c. RYE declined 3c.; No. 1 at $1 15. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

TOBACCO firm; receipts light; Sales at $4@$15 for Lugs to Medium. FLOUR—Superfine, $6; New Flour, $9. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 95. CORN—Old, in bulk, 85c.@90c.; New Ear, 55c.@60c. OATS, 54c.@55c. MESS PORK, $30 50@$31. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD—17¼c. for tierce. WHISKY—Raw, free, $1 18.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 $1 26½, No. 2, $1 13. OATS, 45c.@47c. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Oct. 29.

BARLEY—The market is demoralized; $1 25 is offered for prime Northern and refused; 5,000 bushels in the Grand Trunk Elevator sold at $1 15, seller 10 days; receipts small.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,424 bales; exports, 2,652 bales. FLOUR, $7@$13. OATS, 60c. LARD, 20c.@21c. MESS PORK, $32 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c; Clear Sides, 18c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON quiet; factors offering more freely; sales 1,300 bales Middlings at 23c.; receipts 1,018 bales; exports 180 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON dull; sales 350 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@24c.; receipts to-day, 1,305 bales; exports, coastwise, 879 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON weak; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales 500 bales; receipts, 2,185 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,021 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 29.

TURPENTINE—Small sales were made to-day at 40c. for Spirits; Crude, $2 65. RESIN dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Market is quiet and prices easier; sales, 436 bales; receipts, 806 bales; Middlings, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56½. Gold, 134¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Oct. 17	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	Oct. 31	New-York	London
Caledonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Oct. 31	New-York	Havre

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, N. R., to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 29—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Allen Butler, Mrs. W. P. Duver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Glenn and 3 children, Mother Mary P. Waldron, Sister Mary A. Whelan, Sister Julia, Mrs. Frances Salmon and 3 children, W. Dawe, and 150 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 29—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson and two children, Mrs. Bergenstein and child, Miss Wornutz, Mr. D. S. and Miss Monks, W. H. Davies, J. J. McOohst, Chas. B. Singleton, Miss R. Gibson and servant, Henry G. Mook, Leopold Rosenbaum, W. C. Rogers, A. Pell, Mr. Voisin, Mr. Sartoris and son, Mr. and Mrs. Fatman and maid servant, J. Baumerman, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mebino, Mrs. L. A. and Miss Ward, Miss Rice, Mr. Palmer, Robert Nairn, Thos. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Mills and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Misses M. and V. Inloes, Mr. F. de Sawza, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hamilton, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brush and 2 daughters, Miss Alice Rayne, Mrs. E. M. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perkins, Miss A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Andrews, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hopkins, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wicks, S. F. Wicks, W. J. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes, Miss Stokes and 2 sisters, Mr. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stephenson, A. Murdock, Miss Murdock, Allan Fullerton, R. Newman, J. L. Macaulay, Mr. Jourdaine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maitland, Mrs. F. Slade and servant, John O. Maitland, Joseph Lees, A. Butterworth, Pickering Clark, Mr. Randolf, A. J. Stoddard, A. Pohlman, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Booth, Enrico Perroni, Thomas A. Patterson, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, Mrs. Troubal, Miss C. Weaver, Lyall Ferragut, Dr. R. Troubell, Mr. Cammock, C. H. Walker, Miss Loyall, E. Buch, C. E. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. and Miss Baldwin and sister, R. B. Parsons, Mr. Blackburn, Mrs. Mary Hassey and son, J. S. Kenedy, J. A. Sauters, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Blain, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tuft, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Banks, A. Banks, K. Ware, M. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, Dr. and Mrs. Deane, A. F. Wheeler, H. T. Wheeler, S. H. Wells, Cyrus W. Field, Miss Parker, Miss Vondergraf, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Inloes, I. S. Kean, Philip S. Justice, Col. Sweeney, A. Phillips and servant, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Wm White, R. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Belsnaw, Miss Annette Jacob, J. G. Jefferson, E. Brown, Rev. Edward Maturin, Mr. Hodeky, James McEvoy, Hubert Geenen, Wm. Mitchell, Mr. Deraisne.

OCT. 29—*In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall*—M. S. Jeffers, Gen. R. Franchot and son, Jacob Gangnagle and wife, Wm. C Madden, Mrs. E. Belear, F. Graff, E. Jaison and wife, John T. Swift and wife, Miss G. C. Saxe, J. H. Ray, Geo. B. Stephenson, Sumner B. Bugbee, T. R. Hand and sister, E. Elliott and family, Mrs. G. Doane, Miss L. O. Eastmman, Mrs. W. H. L. Barnes and family, Jacob Sharp and child, Mrs. Mary Sharp and 2 children, E. B. Isett and family, Mrs. S. A. Powers and family, Mrs. H. Call, George B. Bonnell, Mrs. J. W. Draper, Miss H. A. McDonald, D. Saltier and family, Mrs. Frank Allis, W. H. Gardner, Mrs. R. C. Hoffman and child, D. Steinheicer, Mrs. J. Sausbury and 2 children, J. A. Smith and wife, R. F. Perkins, Miss Helen A. Tracy, Capt. A. Simon, Lieut. H. Casey, Lieut. A. Borcet, Mrs. Eliza F. Hall and family, Walter Heugh, J. L. Crane and family, L. Fleischner, E. F. Emmons, E. D. Bumfust and wife, John P. Schofield, H. C. Bride, J. W. Barnes, Thomas Buitt, Wm. Rosenberger, S. R. Rockhold, W. A. Hoyt, E. Johnson, Wm. F. Wood, Rev. B. D. Shuck and wife, R. Mayrisce, A. J. Lesser, J. B. Houche and wife, T. R. Anthony and wife, Thomas Blake and family, A. C. Leond and wife, M. Frett and wife, J. J. McKinnor, Miss Helen Woodward, J. H. Dodd and family, J. H. Van Doren, J. Thomas, R. Reynolds, W. Patchen, Miss Mary A. Griffith, John H. Lillie, Miss Kate E. Stratton, J. C. Norcross, Miss Annie Mann, H. Longworthy, James Denison, S. F. Gibson, J. W. Putnam, S. B. Sims, D. A. Forbes, B. R. Jones and family, L. M. Sims, A. L. Grow, U. S. N., G. H. Davidson, T. W. Garretson, Mrs. Eliza A. Creaner, C. Fulton, D. L. Moore, J. T. Wilkins, C. O. Wilkins, J. L. Harris, C. M. Morell, C. Heuston, Fred. A. Coon, Mrs. E. Thurston and family, William O'Donnell, R. B. Hubbard, Mrs. C. M. Conro, J. L. Lucas and wife, Miss Belle Davis, Gen. O. E. Babcock, U. S. A., Gen. H. Porter, U. S. A., C. E. Twombly and wife, George W. Enas, Miss Kate Reilly, Mrs. Lucy Ames, Mrs. M. Jacobs and child, Mrs. Sarah C. Swain, Mrs. T. H. Cohn and family, E. B. Bombs, D. L. Loomis, Capt. J. J. Williams, Miss Ellen F. Budger, Major W. P. Gould and wife, S. C. Moore, W. H. Tickey, E. H. Greenleaf, Jas. P. Flint and wife, E. T. Peak, U. S. N., F. C. Lemis, D. T. McCoy, A. Bell, H. Fitch, Rev. J. R. Hammond, C. A. Sluppee, Mrs. A. Knight, H. T. Reynolds, Jas. Daley, G. A. White, John W. White, Chas. Doherty, E. M. Burgess, E. J. Clark, W. H. Clark, Mrs. M. Doblar, B. Gussetts and mother, Mrs. M. Downing, Wm. Skinner, Mrs. F. Ackerman and child, J. L. Blackhouse and wife, B. Haverstick, Mrs. Rose Downey, Franklin Jones, Mrs. A. Jackson and infant, Mrs. Ellen McGuire, Wm. Hildreth, H. Collins and family, M. Collins, John Wanless, V. Wample, George Winter and wife, P. H. Ryan, J. A. Bachelder, W. S. Posengate, G. W. Greger, George Thurston, Charles Thurston, Louis Center, Michael Power, J. S. Cocklin, C. G. Berme, R. H. Van Noy, Thomas Tyser, William Young, Mrs. S. T. Hatton and family, Mr. Patterson, B. Stone, B. Von Appen, P. Donohoe, C. Cax, Wm. Howard, Thos. Power, Richard Petit, John Dever, M. C. Leekand and 2 children, C. Cole, E. L. Signer, D. H. Williams, G. Cano, S. Dow, Miss E. J. Addison, E. S. Reamer, John Outhet, W. Crosser, Jas. K. Armis, F. Schroder, L. Chamberlain, O. Chamberlain, H. Mack, J. Munro, W. Sampson, J. M. Turner, sister and 2 children, George Reed, C. C. Northrup, P. Macomber and family, H. S. Stone, Samuel Kane, Charles Feely, P. Blethen, H. Nathau and son, A. Mitchell, F. H. Warren, D. Clark, John Wise and wife, Juan R. Cusnier, Capt. Stuart, Thos. Herrera, Col. Maury and wife, Mrs. Duckworth, M. H. Woodbury, H. Whiten, W. H. Robinson, B. F. Meyers, G. J. Harris, C. F. Brien, John D. Mayer, H. D. Ports, H. Parker, H. E. Barnes, L. A. McKenzie.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Carmen V. Pages, M. Velhurst, D. Giro, M. Orlier, Anna Stevenson, M. Mosely, W. Jones, J. Uraga, Alex. Boeti, F. Reinoso Joaquin Buega, James Gaivin, J. Vega, E. Armenzuai, A. Ortiz, F. Calaynino, F. Mora, M. Carrera, F. de la Torre, S. Camacho, A. Campos, J. O'Hara, E. Giacase, F. Bergh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 28 | Sun sets...... 4 50 | Moon rises... 4 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 34 | Gov. Island. 7 23 | Hell Gate.... 8 45

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Snow & Burgess; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark Tempest, (Br.,) Hutton, London, R. K. Morgan's Sons.

Brig Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nile, Spear, Boston, C. L. Hatch; America, (Br.,) Montgomery, Porto Plata, Eggers & Hollister.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool Oct. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 172 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 17, off Crosby Lightship, passed ships Her Majesty and St. Charles, bound in. 18th, off Cape Clear, passed steamship Siberia, hence for Liverpool. 20th, lat. 48 12, lon. 55 5, stopped and spoke schr. Sea Mew, of St. John's, N. F., abandoned, and in charge of schr. Grand Petit, of Picton, N. S.; did not want assistance. 27th, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 30, exchanged night signals with a National steamer bound E.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 21, with mdse. treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 23, 8 A. M., lat. 16 51, lon. 75 28, passed steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall. 26th, 7 P. M., lat. 30 55, lon. 74 3, passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Georgia, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Arracan, Spencer, Bristol, Eng., 25 ds., with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had moderate weather on the passage. Oct. 17, lat. 44 13, lon. 49 30, spoke fishing schrs. C. H. Manning, of Gloucester, loaded, to return in 4 ds.; Know-Nothing, of Harwich, and Josephine and Henry W. Brown, of Marblehead, cruising.

Ship (no name, new, of Mystic, 778 tons,) Packer, from Mystic, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Theodosius Christian, (N. G.,) Schwertfeger, Bristol, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. Oct. 25, lat. 37 45, lon. 71 44, saw an American bark showing private signal red flag, with letter D in centre.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Bridgeport, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Wm. G. Putnam, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Richard, Leghorn *via* Gibraltar 58 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and 1 passenger to J. F. Whitney & Co. Aug. 9, off Cape Antonio, experienced a heavy squall from S. E., during which was completely dismasted; put into Gibraltar for repairs.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 142 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had 2 deaths (children) on the passage. Had strong variable winds E. of the Banks.

Brig Haidee, (of Jamaica,) West, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to D. N. Wetzler & Co. Oct. 7, lat. 20 30, lon. 83 2, experienced a heavy hurricane from S. E., lasting 40 hours, and had severe gales from N. and N. E., with head seas, since passing Cape Antonio.

Brig Omaha, Toothacker, Doboy Island, Ga., 10 ds., with timber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig David Owen, Chadburn, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Brig Roamer, Kelly, Bangor, 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Clara, Martin, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Peterson & Co.

Scar. Volunteer, (of Halifax,) Pertus, Leghorn 80 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Wm. F. Pate. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 28, and had strong N. W. and N. E. gales from lon. 32. Oct. 17, experienced a hurricane in the Gulf Stream; split sails and did other slight damage.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Del Mar, Lank, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Musquash, N. B., 21 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. New Dominion, (Br.,) Penery, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with coal to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Enchantress, Covert, Savannah Sept. 28, with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Phillips, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emily C. Denison, Allen, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Bessie, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Frances Corwin, Smith, Newburg, for Williamsburg.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Houghton, Newburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. A. Snow, Hodsden, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. E. Wadsworth, McIntire, Elizabethport, for Bucksport.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Susan Stetson, Parker, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Hickey, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alex. Massey, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Matthews, Boston, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Caroline C., Mayo, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. P. Forrester, Warren, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. George Gillum, Foster, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Hattie A. Baker, Crowell, Boston, for Alexandria.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Morrell, Berger, New-Haven.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brower, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. George & Albert, Hall, Calais via Providence.
Schr. Lookout, Smith, Boston.
Schr. E. R. Graham, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Urbana, Pond, Bridgeport.
Schr. L. & C., Foster, Newport.
Schr. E H. Hubbard, Godfrey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Pressy, Boston.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Barber, Boston.
Schr. J. Whitehouse, Kelly, Bangor via Providence.
Schr. Surf, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Hall, Boston.
Schr. Granite State, Avery, Boston.
Schr. Amelia, Brown, Newburyport.
Schr. Doris, Remick, Elizabethport, for Ellsworth.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Restless, Baxter, Boston.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Woodbridge, for Somerset.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Brewer, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. J. Cone, Crosby, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Rondout, for Harwich.
Schr. White Rock, Havens, Rondout, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Castilian, Jordan, Newburg, for Boston.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Calm and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Rhein, for Bremen; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Monterey, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—Passed in for Baltimore—The brigs Water Witch, Walrus, Alice M.; Mary L. Hines, L. Staples; schooners Victoria, Carrie Melvin, E. Denick.

Passed out—The brig Caroline, for West Indies; schooner Flora, for Halifax.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—Cld. steamer North Point, for Baltimore; General Barnes, for New-York; ship Guiding Star and brig Edith, for Jamaica. Arrived, ship Wellington, from Boston; bark Triumph, from Portland, Me.; steamtugs J. W. Lonn and Bramall, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Oct. 29—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Mary Edson, from London; Glasgow, from Gottenburg; brig Aricnat, from West London.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29—Arr. schr. Matthew Kenney, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner from Havre, reported as the Harstene, Capt. Luce, should have been the schr. Kate Brigham, Capt. Luce, and is consigned to Thomas Dunham's Nephew.

RETURNED.—Ship Malay, (of Salem,) Dudley, hence Oct. 8 for Hong Kong. Put back in distress, leaking badly.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—The schr. Island Home, of and from Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia, with granite, sprung a leak and was abandoned off Georges Shoal, on the 17th inst. The crew were taken off by the schr. Farragut, and transferred to the brig H. Havelock, at Windsor, N. S., and brought here by the steamer Chase.

Notice to Mariners.

In the month of November the iron can and nun buoys marking objects in Narragansett Bay, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island Sound, New-Haven harbor, and channels through the Lower Bay of New-York, will be removed, and spar buoys substituted for them for the Winter.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Glendillock—Br. bark, strg. E., Oct. 11, lat. 46 31, lon. 41 14.

Lawrence—Norw. ship, from Quebec for London, Oct. 5, lat. 44 56, lon. 38 59.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 18, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; brig Sea Foam, Rich, Liverpool.

Cld. Oct. 16, bark Sunshine, Weeks, Mobile; schr. Virginia, Mould, Jamaica; 17th, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; brig Edwin H. Kennedy, Swarts, Pensacola.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—The steamship Denmark, Capt. Cutting, of the National Line, which left New-York Oct. 17, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00.	
Dinner plates, ℘ dozen	2 00.	
Tea Plates, ℘ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ℘ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ℘ dozen	2 30.	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

$5,000 REWARD!

Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 5, 1868:
$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 60,607, 60,608, 60,609, 60,609.
$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

1,967,	12,109,	20,294,	20,295,	20,296,	23,185,	23,186,
23,187,	32,860,	33,860,	34,122,	38,454,	38,457,	38,458,
38,459,	38,461,	39,291,	39,292,	44,028,	55,860,	55,861,
57,728,	58,152,	58,154,	58,155,	58,156,	58,157,	58,158,
58,159,	59,397,	62,089,	62,090,	62,110,	62,116,	63,698,
64,232,	69,070,	69,071,	69,098,	70,940,	73,780,	74,636,
74,657,	74,658,	74,659,	74,660,	74,664,	74,665,	74,666,
79,663,	80,612,	80,613,	83,783,	84,620,	84,621,	84,622,
86,025,	86,432,	88,089,	88,090,	88,091,	88,092,	88,093,
90,192,	90,193,	94,440,	100,894,	103,260,	106,377,	106,348,
106,603,	117,555.					

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
An Entirely New Stock of
WINTER GOODS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Jones & Hubbell,
Importers and Dealers in
English,
French,
AND
American
House-furnishing
HARDWARE.
NO. 920 BROADWAY, CORNER 21ST-ST.

WINTER
CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10. SUIT COMPLETE. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. $15.
$18. SUIT COMPLETE. $18.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. $20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25. SUIT COMPLETE. $25.
$28. SUIT COMPLETE. $28.
$30. SUIT COMPLETE. $30.
$35. SUIT COMPLETE. $35.
$40. SUIT COMPLETE. $40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $5.
$8. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $8.
$10. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $15.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices ranging from $6 to $50.
OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.
Rules and Price List sent free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1822.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM CONSERVATRIX
THE DERBY
ATHENÆUM.
WORKS OF
LITERATURE AND ART
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES,
(Protestant and Catholic, authorized versions.)
ENGLISH BIBLES.
OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND LONDON EDITIONS.
A most extensive and beautiful stock, several hundred different styles and sizes. Also all the
STANDARD AMERICAN EDITIONS,
in every variety of binding.
The Fine Art Gallery adjoining the book store on free exhibition.
Call at the Derby Athenæum for the best assorted stock of books, at retail, in the City, all for sale at the publishers' lowest price.
H. W. DERBY, No. 689 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20.
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

CASES of the COLLINS METAL Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.
Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no Agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., New-York City, opposite the Post Office, up stairs.
C. E. COLLINS & CO

GAS FIXTURES.
A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of
CLOCKS
in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low ticks and pleasant strikes, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate.
JOHN TRIGGE, No. 706 Broadway,
(up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

CATARRH, CATARRH.—DISGUSTING complaint. Get pint bottles of WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR. It will cure it. And if you have rheumatism, or any pain, get WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, in white wrappers, at all druggists'. Test it free at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	110¾
Coupon, 1881.....	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅝	110⅞
5-20 Reg., '62....	106	106½	10-40 Registered.	103⅞	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112⅞	113⅛	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅜	111⅝	Gold..........	134⅛	134¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅜	111⅝	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99¼	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July.	109⅝	110			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway,

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS AND STOCKS.

The Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds of the City of New-York, and the New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates and bonds.

Interest on said bonds and stocks will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO,

AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND BONDS,

Principal and interest payable in coin. For sale at 105 and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, No. 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN, No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

5 PER CENTS OF 1874,
6 PER CENTS OF 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875,
7 PER CENTS, BOUNTY LOAN,
WANTED BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 495, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

BANKING-HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company falling due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

SOUTTER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 3d proximo.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Northern Light Oil Company, of New-York, will be held at their office, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 51, New-York City, on the 11th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Trustees for the ensuing year, and to transact such business as may come before them.

GEO. M. ROOT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS, due Nov. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William-st.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD Company Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st November, 1868, will be paid at my office, No. 20 Broad-st.

G. E. TAINTOR, Agent.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by I. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 161 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE.

20 YEARS' 7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. COUPONS DUE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY.

The entire line of road constructed, and to be constructed is, from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles, (forming the only direct connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco,) and from Davis' Junction to Marysville, 45 miles, making a total of 105 miles. The road is finished to within seven miles of Sacramento, and will be in operation to that city next month. The Marysville branch, 45 miles, is in process of construction, the grading nearly completed, with one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased and on the way, and will be laid, and the whole road completed early the coming Spring.

The road is fully equiped with first-class rolling stock.

The earnings for the month of September on 46½ miles then in operation was $17,5.0, gold, exclusive of all construction traffic.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, or less than $22,000 per mile. The net receipts now are more than double the interest on the whole issue of Bonds, and when the road is completed it is estimated they will reach $125,000, gold, per month. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, including the lands at Vallejo, which are very valuable.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

Proposals will be received in writing at this office for purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., and continuing for five consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $500,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof, will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a tin box and contents, containing United States Registered Bonds and registered certificates of stocks, taken from Room No. 8, (second floor, front,) No. 77 Cedar-st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, 1868. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28 1868.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2 of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

M. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 26, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON SECOND mortgage bonds of Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors, free from taxation, payable on the 2d day of November next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATEST designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, and THAMES, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$30 and 35
To London..........	105	To London..........	35 and 40
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	42 and 47
Halifax..........	20	Halifax..........	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin..........	$130
Second cabin..........	80
Cabin passage to Paris..........	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA......Nov. 5 | SIBERIA......Nov. 19
TARIFA......Nov. 12 | ALEPPO......Nov. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........	$80 Gold.
Steerage..........	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA......Oct. 31 | EUROPA......Nov. 21
BRITANNIA......Nov. 7 | IOWA......Nov. 28
HIBERNIA......Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA......Dec. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,

Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $33, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 31.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at ¾ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Oct. 31
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER......SATURDAY, Nov. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMER of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama. —Steamer ARIZONA sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NORWOOD!!

I am selling choice building sites at Norwood, on the
NORTHERN RAILROAD,
OF NEW-JERSEY,
one hour from the City, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

Locations high and healthy, improvements going on rapidly, and all conveniences of living, with church and school, at hand. It has the largest hotel on the road.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE SECOND, third and fourth floors of building, No. 53 Chrystie-st.; size of floors, 25x100 feet, well lighted. Inquire of INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO., No. 71 Bowery, or No. 49 Chrystie-st.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of house No. 220 Bowery, together or separate; suitable for offices or any light business. Apply in the Photograph Gallery, or No. 83 Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—IN NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., near Wall-st., two first-class offices on the second floor. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE a furnished high-stoop house, conveniently situated and with modern improvements. Address HOUSE, Box 3,577 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, for housekeeping, a room and bedroom. Address, stating locality and terms, W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted):

Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Saturdays only at 12 midnight.

The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester; connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:20 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU, near Fulton-st., New-York.—SIX PER CENT. Interest—free of Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR would exchange in part payment for a modern built house in the upper part of the City, a substantially built, oak frame house, piazza in front, double parlors, French windows, containing nine rooms, with over an acre of ground attached, corner lot and a most desirable location. For further particulars address OWNER, Box No. 2,206 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED AT Pittsfield, Mass., an elegant two-story, French-roofed house, with water, gas, &c., containing twenty rooms; five acres of ground handsomely laid out; barn and other outbuildings, all in perfect repair; price $13,000. A photograph of the place may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MONTROSE, N. J., ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, a commodious house with all the modern conveniences and attractions. This location is the very best in Orange. Also, for sale, several fine building sites at Montrose. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED RESidence, complete in all respects, until May 1; possession immediately. JOHN R. LAWRENCE, Jr., No. 47 Pearl-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 55 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture, (new.) Lot running through to 39th-st., with stable on 39th-st. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIVE FULL LOTS ON NORTH side of 72d-st., 110 feet east of 3d-av.; these lots are well located and ready for immediate improvement. Price $25,000. Inquire of WM. B. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PRIVATE dwellings for sale, in the vicinity of 5th-av., some of them at a bargain; also furnished and unfurnished houses to let, at SIMON LIGHTSTONE'S, Real Estate Agent, No. 668 6th-av., near 39th-st.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone Mansard roof on Lexington-av., near 42d-st., with all the improvements, $21,000. ABNER L. ELY, corner 41st-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEdiate possession, a first-class four-story full-sized house, located on 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A cheap house, with lot 20x103, suitable for a stable, with porte cochere. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOURstory brown-stone front, No. 111½ East 39th-st., near Park-av. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COLWIN.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GENTEEL, WELL-BUILT THREE-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, mastic front, range, bath, washtubs, hot and cold water on every floor; gas and elegant fixtures in every room; each floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location; thirty minutes from ferry, near Fulton-av.; price $8,750; $1,500 or more down, balance on mortgage.

J. ANDREW,
Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and from 34th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LAEVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF BRICK-MAKERS and capitalists is called to the new and improved Brick and Tile Machine, now on exhibition at the Erie Basin Iron Works, South Brooklyn, where it may be seen in daily operation. This machine possesses superior advantages over all machines; makes 40,000 brick daily; is more easily worked, more durable; and can be sold for half the price of any machine in market. For particulars apply to or address, HOTCHKISS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine, about twelve-horse power, in good order. Address ENGINE, Box No. 3,903 Post Office.

INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—A PAID UP ENDOWMENT POLicy in North American Life Insurance Company, for $1,500; six and a half years to run. Address Box No. 3,550, Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO FORTY MILES into the country, on the Hudson River Railroad; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, understand bread making and taking care of the milk of two cows; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 12 West 12th-st., on Saturday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—TO GO to Chicago; one as salesman; the other as bookkeeper, in a jewelry store; those having some experience preferred. Address, with reference, B. S. C., Box No. 3,270 Post Office.

A COOK AND LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, two Protestant servants; one as cook, the other as lady's maid and seamstress; must be competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where employer may be seen.

A GOOD PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER wanted at Waters', No. 481 Broadway. None but good workmen need apply. Good wages given.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR THE City. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS WAITress and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUTLER; MUST have City recommendations. Apply at No. 350 5th-av., from 4 until 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Coöperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH breast of milk. Apply, with references, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 11 West 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands cooking; is a good baker; is clean and obliging; has a little girl 9 years old; would like her with her; she is a smart, good child; seven years' reference from her present place, No. 118 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; dressing hair, &c.; or as chambermaid and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF many years' experience, a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant, or would take charge of grown children; is a good seamstress; can dress hair, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork, or to do chamberwork alone; is competent for either; can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 33d-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs. Ring third floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent, trustworthy woman; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle, or grown children and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook and the other as waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived nine years. Call or address No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and laces; will go to any part of the City for them and is punctual in taking them home. Apply at No. 822 3d-av., corner 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call on or address No. 237 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best references. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st., rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; no objection to the country; best of City refrences given. Call at No. 338 East 16th-st., Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse for growing children; understands cutting and fitting; a first-rate family seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to plain washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 384 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; understands dressmaking and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, game, &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., above 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL LATEly landed from the old country, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or taking care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., top floor

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY REspectable woman as nurse and seamstress; cut, fit, operate, &c.; four years good City testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation for chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 162 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as French cook; has best of reference; can be seen for one week only. Apply at front basement window, No. 17 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has two years' reference from her last employer. Call for two days at 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 52 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call or address at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and chambermaid; understands hairdressing; City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 85 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a boarding-house; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 412 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as first-class cook and excellent baker; also as laundress; has good reference. Apply at No. 265 West 15th-st., one door from 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework, for a small family. Call at No. 219 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has most excellent reference from her last place. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 153 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 107 West 13th-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as waitress or chamberwork and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 2l3 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid or assist with washing, or waiting, or wait on an invalid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 217 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as good cook in a private family; has the best City reference; can be seen at her last place till engaged, No. 39 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and baker; would do the coarse washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 413 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of a little girl; City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse; reference can be given; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as cook; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for five years. Can be seen at No. 339 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; good City reference. Call or address No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a good cook, a situation in a first-class private family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 278 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; is fully competent in every respect. Apply at No. 212 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 822 3d-av., corner 54th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do housework in a small family; best of City references. Call at 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; good references; leaves on account of the family going to New-Orleans. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 101 Greenwich-st., up stairs, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 349 West 54th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 115 Essex-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good references given. Apply at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; good references. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH five years' City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; will do the baby's washing; wages $10; in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands fluting, fine washing and ironing, and shirt-polishing, in a private family; has the very best and most respectable reference from her last employer, for several years, where she has lived. Call at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman as thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; she is a very respectable woman; good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute and do up fine muslins, &c.; good City reference. At No. 329 4th av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or will assist with chamberwork or sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation, in the City or country, as thorough chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at No. 3.3 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND daughter, to go out by the week to do family sewing; is a good dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen till suited at No. 430 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,243 3d-av., near 73th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; good reference given; leaving on account of the family going to New-Orleans; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker; or will do general housework in a small family; is a good laundress; for City or country; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the care of children. Call for two days at No. 5 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as good cook; excellent baker; can do washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family as cook; is willing to assist with washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 West 48th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in chamberwork if necessary; three years' reference. Apply at No. 219 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; understands French fluting; can give good City reference. Call at No. 160 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as a first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 349 West 54th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of reference. Inquire for two days at No. 134 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 446 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment by the day or week as dressmaker. Call at No. 262 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

A YOUNG, PREPOSSESSING AMERICAN lady, active, competent, and accustomed to good society, not willing to lead a life of inactivity, is desirous of obtaining the position of housekeeper in the family of a widower, or bachelor of good position in society, and can do all kinds of sewing. Address L. V. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, or gardener and farmer; married, with one child; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place, which testimonials will show; has had six years' experience in this country; wife can take charge of dairy and poultry; both are Protestants. Address W. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener; is a good milker; understands both businesses; is willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITuation around a private gentleman's place to do general work; can wait on table, and is a good furnace man; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2l3 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man fully competent; no objection to the country; has good reference from last employers; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. D. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last and former employer. Call or address SADDLER'S STORE, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address T. S., No. 23 East 1.th-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an expert driver, and has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young unmarried man; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Address Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Scotchman,) a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Graham's harness store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITuation, by a single Englishman who understands his business and has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single Englishman who understands plain flower and vegetable gardening; can milk; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, or would go as light porter or otherwise; good reference. Can be found at No. 33 West 17th-st., present employer, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; has five years' good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at private stable No. 2 Washington alley-way.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Englishman, a situation as coachman; will come highly recommended. Call on or address, for two days, THOMAS H., No. 531 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; long experience; is strictly temperate and faithful; good reference. Apply or call on J. R., No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single Protestant man, who understands his business well; has several years' City reference from several gentlemen. Address M. G., No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as porter; can give good City reference. Address J. F. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY, AMERICAN, desiring to learn a profession or genteel trade; would accept a position under a competent person which would enable him to do so; would give all his time and attention to his work; salary no object. Address COMPETENT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper or other occupation of trust is desired, either at once or 1st January next, by a person familiar with the Spanish language, and who has City and other references of the highest grade; expectations as to salary reasonable. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or bookkeeper; is a good accountant and will accept a moderate salary; references in the City. Address F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTestante sachant bien coudre desire se placer pour tenir compagnie a une dame ou pour de jeune demoiselles. S'adresser au 26 Est 12eme-rue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, A BROWN PAPER PACKAGE, containing Post Office money orders, drafts, checks and money. Also a leather covered "Pass Book," marked "Treasurer's Book," and a number of contribution tickets and letters. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the parcel to J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., or to Rev. S. D. DENISON, D. D., No. 19 Bible House.

FOUND—A $30 COUPON. APPLY, WITH proof of loss, to No. 126 Maiden-lane, second story rear office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentithe Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
Sept. 23, 1868. }

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of Friday, Oct. 30, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers.—Specification No. 42—Unfinished outlet sewer in 33d-st. and 1st-av., with branches in 31st-st. and 32d-st., and in 1st-av. Specification No. 43—In 4th-av., between 132d-st. and Harlem River, with branches in 132d and 133d sts. Specification No. 44—In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts. Specification No. 45—In Christie-st., between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and 4th, and in Gay, between Christopher-st. and West Waverley-place. Specification No. 46—In Vandam-st., between Greenwich and Macdougal sts.; in Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts.; in Watts-st., between Greenwich and West sts., and in Washington-st., from Vestry to and through Laight to near Greenwich-st. Specification No. 47—In 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Stone-block pavements—In Avenue A, from Houston to 14th-st.; 53d-st., between 2d-av. and East River; Lewis-st., from Houston to and through 8th-st. to Avenue D; Prince-st., from Bowery to Broadway, and 5th-st., from 6th to 7th avs. Plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868. Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 23, 1868. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate and individual Shareholders of Bank Stock for the year 1868, have been delivered to me, and that all Taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A reduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH. Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 204 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL, }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. }
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 23 1868. }

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

WM. H. L[illegible]NEY, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of Nov. 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the Embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1¼ base to 1 verticle on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside; 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $500,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits,) implements and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed: "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Official:
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Captain Corps of Engineers.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3d of November, 1868, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 E flat clarionet,	1 baritone,
1 B flat clarionet,	1 brass tenor-drum,
1 B flat cornet,	1 E flat alto.
1 E flat trumpet,	

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good, and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qm. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commissioners for the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, No. 19 Chatham-st., (*Daily News Building*,) until SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1868, when the same will be publicly opened, for the paving of the interior of the said market and the sidewalks adjoining. The pavement to be laid shall be the best composition or other pavement, which shall be determined by the said Board. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said proposals, if deemed for the best interests of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

EDWD. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND,
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. H. HAUGHWOUT and MARY ANN HAUGHWOUT, his wife, Plaintiffs, against SUSAN ANN HAUGHWOUT (widow); Matthius Wood and Rebecca Wood, his wife; John Wood and Phebe A. Wood, his wife; Joseph Ralph Haughwout and Amy Haughwout, his wife; Arietta Stafford and Cyrus Stafford, her husband; Catharine Angeline Thomson and Samuel Thomson, her husband; George Lytle Haughwout and Elizabeth Haughwout, his wife; Robert Bruce Haughwout; Abraham Cole Haughwout and Julia Haughwout, his wife; John Haughwout; Henry Clay Haughwout; Mary Elizabeth Grant and John Grant, her husband; Elizabeth Baker and Peter Wandel Baker, her husband; Ann Debart and Samuel Debart, her husband; Ellen Kruser and John Kruser, her husband; David Haughwout and Catharine Haughwout, his wife; Albert H. Haughwout and Jane Haughwout, his wife, and Kate Algatuer, defendants.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1868.

A. DE GROOT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, plaintiffs, against FRANK D. CARLEY and GEORGE A. WELLES, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

o30-law6wF*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX BLANCK, of the City, County, and State of New-York; DAVID BLANK, of Holly Springs, State of Mississippi, and EMIL BLANK, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Max Blanck; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of October, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MARCHANT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DERRICKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Derrickson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A. VOORHIES, Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. o30-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—No. 1,125.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William S. Dunham in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

o30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT BRISTOL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert Bristol, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for Bankrupt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. o23-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Cline, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o23-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby give that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Weeks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o16-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edgar T. Fanning, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD HUNGERBUHLER and JOHN A. LINHERR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arnold Hungerbuhler and John A. Linherr, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o16-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS, MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Assignee.

o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RIDNER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Ridner, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o22-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS WURZBURGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th day of May, 1868.

o30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THEODORE E. FERREE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore E. Ferree, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Oct. 28, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
o30-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Oppenheimer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o23-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin R. Carroll, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
o23-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. DAYTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward L. Dayton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated, City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.

BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
o23-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.